



January 23, 2004

SENATE BILL No. 263

DIGEST OF SB 263 (Updated January 21, 2004 12:12 pm - DI 106)

Citations Affected: Numerous provisions throughout the Indiana Code.

Synopsis: Title 33 recodification. Recodifies Title 33 concerning courts and court officers to reorganize and restate the law without substantive change. Repeals current Title 33 provisions. Makes conforming amendments. (The introduced version of this bill was prepared by the code revision commission.)

Effective: July 1, 2004.

Kenley, Bowser, Landske

January 8, 2004, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
January 22, 2004, reported favorably — Do Pass.

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SB 263—LS 7074/DI 69+



January 23, 2004

Second Regular Session 113th General Assembly (2004)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2003 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

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SENATE BILL No. 263



A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning courts and court officers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1 SECTION 1. IC 33-22 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
2 A **NEW** ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
3 2004]:

4 **ARTICLE 22. EFFECT OF RECODIFICATION OF TITLE 33**
5 **Chapter 1. Effect of Recodification by the Act of the 2004**
6 **Regular Session of the General Assembly**

7 **Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "prior law" refers to the statutes**
8 **concerning courts and court officers that are repealed or amended**
9 **in the recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general**
10 **assembly as the statutes existed before the effective date of the**
11 **applicable or corresponding provision of the recodification act of**
12 **the 2004 regular session of the general assembly.**

13 **Sec. 2. The purpose of the recodification act of the 2004 regular**
14 **session of the general assembly is to recodify prior law in a style**
15 **that is clear, concise, and easy to interpret and apply. Except to the**
16 **extent that:**

17 (1) the recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the

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1 general assembly is amended to reflect the changes made in a
 2 provision of another bill that adds to, amends, or repeals a
 3 provision in the recodification act of the 2004 regular session
 4 of the general assembly; or
 5 (2) the minutes of meetings of the code revision commission
 6 during 2003 expressly indicate a different purpose;
 7 the substantive operation and effect of the prior law continue
 8 uninterrupted as if the recodification act of the 2004 regular
 9 session of the general assembly had not been enacted.

10 Sec. 3. Subject to section 2 of this chapter, sections 4 through 9
 11 of this chapter shall be applied to the statutory construction of the
 12 recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general
 13 assembly.

14 Sec. 4. (a) The recodification act of the 2004 regular session of
 15 the general assembly does not affect:

- 16 (1) any rights or liabilities accrued;
- 17 (2) any penalties incurred;
- 18 (3) any violations committed;
- 19 (4) any proceedings begun;
- 20 (5) any bonds, notes, loans, or other forms of indebtedness
- 21 issued, incurred, or made;
- 22 (6) any tax levies made or authorized;
- 23 (7) any funds established;
- 24 (8) any patents issued;
- 25 (9) the validity, continuation, or termination of any contracts,
- 26 easements, or leases executed;
- 27 (10) the validity, continuation, scope, termination, suspension,
- 28 or revocation of:
 - 29 (A) permits;
 - 30 (B) licenses;
 - 31 (C) certificates of registration;
 - 32 (D) grants of authority; or
 - 33 (E) limitations of authority; or
- 34 (11) the validity of court decisions entered regarding the
- 35 constitutionality of any provision of the prior law;

36 before the effective date of the recodification act of the 2004
 37 regular session of the general assembly (July 1, 2004). Those rights,
 38 liabilities, penalties, violations, proceedings, bonds, notes, loans,
 39 other forms of indebtedness, tax levies, funds, patents, contracts,
 40 easements, leases, permits, licenses, certificates of registration,
 41 grants of authority, and limitations of authority continue and shall
 42 be imposed and enforced under prior law as if the recodification

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1 act of the 2004 regular session of the general assembly had not
2 been enacted.

3 (b) The recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the
4 general assembly does not:

5 (1) extend or cause to expire a permit, license, certificate of
6 registration, or other grant or limitation of authority; or

7 (2) in any way affect the validity, scope, or status of a license,
8 permit, certificate of registration, or other grant or limitation
9 of authority;

10 issued under the prior law.

11 (c) The recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the
12 general assembly does not affect the revocation, limitation, or
13 suspension of a permit, license, certificate of registration, or other
14 grant or limitation of authority based in whole or in part on
15 violations of the prior law or the rules adopted under the prior law.

16 Sec. 5. The recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the
17 general assembly shall be construed as a recodification of prior
18 law. Except as provided in section 2(1) and 2(2) of this chapter, if
19 the literal meaning of the recodification act of the 2004 regular
20 session of the general assembly (including a literal application of
21 an erroneous change to an internal reference) would result in a
22 substantive change in the prior law, the difference shall be
23 construed as a typographical, spelling, or other clerical error that
24 must be corrected by:

25 (1) inserting, deleting, or substituting words, punctuation, or
26 other matters of style in the recodification act of the 2004
27 regular session of the general assembly; or

28 (2) using any other rule of statutory construction;

29 as necessary or appropriate to apply the recodification act of the
30 2004 regular session of the general assembly in a manner that does
31 not result in a substantive change in the law. The principle of
32 statutory construction that a court must apply the literal meaning
33 of an act if the literal meaning of the act is unambiguous does not
34 apply to the recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the
35 general assembly to the extent that the recodification act of the
36 2004 regular session of the general assembly is not substantively
37 identical to the prior law.

38 Sec. 6. Subject to section 9 of this chapter, a reference in a
39 statute or rule to a statute that is repealed and replaced in the same
40 or a different form in the recodification act of the 2004 regular
41 session of the general assembly shall be treated after the effective
42 date of the new provision as a reference to the new provision.

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1 **Sec. 7. A citation reference in the recodification act of the 2004**
2 **regular session of the general assembly to another provision of the**
3 **recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general**
4 **assembly shall be treated as including a reference to the provision**
5 **of prior law that is substantively equivalent to the provision of the**
6 **recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general**
7 **assembly that is referred to by the citation reference.**

8 **Sec. 8. (a) As used in the recodification act of the 2004 regular**
9 **session of the general assembly, a reference to rules adopted under**
10 **any provision of this title or under any other provision of the**
11 **recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general**
12 **assembly refers to either:**

- 13 **(1) rules adopted under the recodification act of the 2004**
14 **regular session of the general assembly; or**
- 15 **(2) rules adopted under the prior law until those rules have**
16 **been amended, repealed, or superseded.**

17 **(b) Rules adopted under the prior law continue in effect after**
18 **June 30, 2004, until the rules are amended, repealed, or suspended.**

19 **Sec. 9. (a) A reference in the recodification act of the 2004**
20 **regular session of the general assembly to a citation in the prior**
21 **law before its repeal is added in certain sections of the**
22 **recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general**
23 **assembly only as an aid to the reader.**

24 **(b) The inclusion or omission in the recodification act of the**
25 **2004 regular session of the general assembly of a reference to a**
26 **citation in the prior law before its repeal does not affect:**

- 27 **(1) any rights or liabilities accrued;**
- 28 **(2) any penalties incurred;**
- 29 **(3) any violations committed;**
- 30 **(4) any proceedings begun;**
- 31 **(5) any bonds, notes, loans, or other forms of indebtedness**
32 **issued, incurred, or made;**
- 33 **(6) any tax levies made;**
- 34 **(7) any funds established;**
- 35 **(8) any patents issued;**
- 36 **(9) the validity, continuation, or termination of contracts,**
37 **easements, or leases executed;**
- 38 **(10) the validity, continuation, scope, termination, suspension,**
39 **or revocation of:**
 - 40 **(A) permits;**
 - 41 **(B) licenses;**
 - 42 **(C) certificates of registration;**

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(D) grants of authority; or
(E) limitations of authority; or
(11) the validity of court decisions entered regarding the constitutionality of any provision of the prior law; before the effective date of the recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general assembly (July 1, 2004). Those rights, liabilities, penalties, violations, proceedings, bonds, notes, loans, other forms of indebtedness, tax levies, funds, patents, contracts, easements, leases, permits, licenses, certificates of registration, grants of authority, and limitations of authority continue and shall be imposed and enforced under prior law as if the recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general assembly had not been enacted.

(c) The inclusion or omission in the recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general assembly of a citation to a provision in the prior law does not affect the use of a prior conviction, violation, or noncompliance under the prior law as the basis for revocation of a license, permit, certificate of registration, or other grant of authority under the recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general assembly, as necessary or appropriate to apply the recodification act of the 2004 regular session of the general assembly in a manner that does not result in a substantive change in the law.

SECTION 2. IC 33-23 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]:

ARTICLE 23. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1. Definitions

Sec. 1. The definitions in this chapter apply throughout this title.

Sec. 2. "Chairperson" includes an acting chairperson.

Sec. 3. "Commission on judicial qualifications", except as used in IC 33-33-71, means the commission described in Article 7, Section 9 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

Sec. 4. "Crime" means a felony or a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. "Felony" means a violation of a statute for which a person may be imprisoned for more than one (1) year.

Sec. 6. "Infraction" means a violation of a statute for which a person may be fined but not imprisoned.

Sec. 7. "Judicial nominating commission", except as used in IC 33-33-2, IC 33-33-45, and IC 33-33-71, means the commission described in Article 7, Section 9 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

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Sec. 8. "Judicial office" means the office held by a judge or justice.

Sec. 9. "Misdemeanor" means a violation of a statute for which a person may be imprisoned for not more than one (1) year.

Sec. 10. "Offense" means a felony, a misdemeanor, an infraction, or a violation of a penal ordinance.

Sec. 11. "Vacancy" means an opening in a judicial office or an opening on the judicial nominating commission that occurs by reason of death, retirement, resignation, or removal.

Chapter 2. Court Terms and Schedules

Sec. 1. The term of court for all courts is the calendar year and the judges of a court may act in all matters and proceedings through the entire calendar year.

Sec. 2. If, at the expiration of the time fixed by law for the continuance of the term of a court, the trial of a case is progressing, the court may:

- (1) continue sitting beyond the time;**
- (2) require the attendance of the jury and witnesses; and**
- (3) do, transact, and enforce all other matters necessary for the determination of the case.**

The term of the court may not be considered to be ended until the case has been fully disposed of by the court.

Sec. 3. If a judicial circuit consists of two (2) or more courts, the judge of the circuit shall divide the judge's time and the attendance in each court as the business of the courts requires.

Sec. 4. All courts retain power and control over their judgments for ninety (90) days after rendering the judgments in the same manner and under the same conditions as they retained power and control during the term of court in which the judgments were rendered.

Sec. 5. If in any statute, rule, or order, a period is described or fixed by a term of court, a period of sixty (60) days for the purposes of time limitation only shall be substituted for the term of court.

Sec. 6. In setting for trial a case at issue and in discharging rules upon which time has run, a judge shall:

- (1) fix regular periods for setting cases not exceeding one hundred twenty (120) days between the periods; or**
- (2) set each case by a docket sheet entry, on a day certain, with notice, either in person or by mail, of the date set to attorneys of record.**

Chapter 3. Senior Judges

Sec. 1. (a) A circuit court, a superior court, a county court, a

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1 probate court, or the court of appeals may apply to the supreme
2 court for the appointment of a senior judge to serve the court.

3 (b) The application submitted under this section must include
4 the following:

- 5 (1) Reasons for the request.
- 6 (2) Estimated duration of the need for a senior judge.

7 Sec. 2. Upon approving the request by a circuit court, a superior
8 court, a county court, a probate court, or the court of appeals for
9 a senior judge, the supreme court may appoint a senior judge to
10 serve that court for the duration specified in the application
11 submitted under section 1 of this chapter.

12 Sec. 3. A senior judge:

- 13 (1) exercises the jurisdiction granted to the court served by
- 14 the senior judge;
- 15 (2) may serve as a domestic relations mediator, subject to the
- 16 code of judicial conduct;
- 17 (3) serves at the pleasure of the supreme court; and
- 18 (4) serves in accordance with rules adopted by the supreme
- 19 court under IC 33-24-3-7.

20 A senior judge serving as a domestic relations mediator is not
21 entitled to reimbursement or a per diem under section 5 of this
22 chapter. A senior judge serving as a domestic relations mediator
23 may receive compensation from the alternative dispute resolution
24 fund under IC 33-23-6 in accordance with the county domestic
25 relations alternative dispute resolution plan.

26 Sec. 4. The supreme court may not require a senior judge to
27 accept an assignment to serve a circuit court, a superior court, a
28 county court, a probate court, or the court of appeals. If a senior
29 judge declines an assignment to serve, the supreme court may offer
30 the senior judge subsequent assignments to serve a circuit court, a
31 superior court, a county court, a probate court, or the court of
32 appeals.

33 Sec. 5. (a) A senior judge is entitled to the following
34 compensation:

- 35 (1) For each of the first thirty (30) days of service in a
- 36 calendar year, a per diem of fifty dollars (\$50).
- 37 (2) Except as provided in subsection (c), for each day the
- 38 senior judge serves after serving the first thirty (30) days of
- 39 service in a calendar year, a per diem of one hundred dollars
- 40 (\$100).
- 41 (3) Reimbursement for:
- 42 (A) mileage; and

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1 **(B) reasonable expenses, including but not limited to meals**
 2 **and lodging, incurred in performing service as a senior**
 3 **judge;**
 4 **for each day served as a senior judge.**
 5 **(b) Subject to subsection (c), the per diem and reimbursement**
 6 **for mileage and reasonable expenses under subsection (a) shall be**
 7 **paid by the state.**
 8 **(c) The compensation under subsection (a)(2) must be paid by**
 9 **the state from funds appropriated to the supreme court for judicial**
 10 **payroll. If the payroll fund is insufficient to pay the compensation**
 11 **under subsection (a)(2), the supreme court may issue an order**
 12 **adjusting the compensation rate.**
 13 **(d) A senior judge appointed under this chapter may not be**
 14 **compensated as a senior judge for more than one hundred (100)**
 15 **total calendar days during a calendar year.**
 16 **Chapter 4. Court Administrators**
 17 **Sec. 1. This chapter does not apply to a county having a court**
 18 **administrator under Indiana law before July 29, 1975.**
 19 **Sec. 2. The position of court administrator may be created by a**
 20 **majority vote of the judges in section 3 of this chapter in every**
 21 **county having a population according to the last United States**
 22 **decennial census of more than one hundred thousand (100,000)**
 23 **persons.**
 24 **Sec. 3. The court administrator shall be appointed by and serve**
 25 **at the pleasure of the majority of the judges of the following courts**
 26 **of the county sitting in committee:**
 27 **(1) Circuit court.**
 28 **(2) Superior court.**
 29 **(3) Juvenile court.**
 30 **(4) Probate court.**
 31 **(5) Criminal court.**
 32 **Sec. 4. The court administrator:**
 33 **(1) shall devote full time to the court administrator's official**
 34 **duties; and**
 35 **(2) may not engage in any other profession for profit.**
 36 **Sec. 5. (a) Sitting in committee, the judges of the courts listed in**
 37 **section 3 of this chapter in each county shall determine the duties**
 38 **of the court administrator; and the court administrator shall**
 39 **perform the administrative duties the judges determine.**
 40 **(b) The salary of the court administrator shall be determined by**
 41 **a majority of the judges listed in section 3 of this chapter in each**
 42 **county, sitting in committee. The court administrator's salary shall**

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1 be paid by the county upon the order of the majority of the
2 committee of judges.

3 Sec. 6. (a) To implement this chapter, the judges of the courts,
4 sitting in committee, may appoint additional personnel in sufficient
5 number so that the courts are adequately served by the court
6 administrator.

7 (b) The salaries of the additional personnel shall be paid by the
8 county upon the order of the committee of judges.

9 Chapter 5. Magistrates

10 Sec. 1. This chapter applies to a court expressly authorized by
11 statute to appoint a full-time magistrate.

12 Sec. 2. A magistrate must be admitted to the practice of law in
13 Indiana.

14 Sec. 3. A magistrate may not engage in the practice of law while
15 holding the office of magistrate.

16 Sec. 4. The files of applicants for appointment as a magistrate,
17 including the names of applicants, are confidential as provided in
18 IC 5-14-3-4(b)(8).

19 Sec. 5. A magistrate may do any of the following:

- 20 (1) Administer an oath or affirmation required by law.
- 21 (2) Solemnize a marriage.
- 22 (3) Take and certify an affidavit or deposition.
- 23 (4) Order that a subpoena be issued in a matter pending
- 24 before the court.
- 25 (5) Compel the attendance of a witness.
- 26 (6) Punish contempt.
- 27 (7) Issue a warrant.
- 28 (8) Set bail.
- 29 (9) Enforce court rules.
- 30 (10) Conduct a preliminary, an initial, an omnibus, or other
- 31 pretrial hearing.
- 32 (11) Conduct an evidentiary hearing or trial.
- 33 (12) Receive a jury's verdict.
- 34 (13) Verify a certificate for the authentication of records of a
- 35 proceeding conducted by the magistrate.
- 36 (14) Enter a final order, conduct a sentencing hearing, and
- 37 impose a sentence on a person convicted of a criminal offense
- 38 as described in section 9 of this chapter.

39 Sec. 6. A magistrate may serve as a judge pro tempore or as a
40 special judge of the court. A magistrate is not entitled to additional
41 compensation for service under this section.

42 Sec. 7. The court may assign a magistrate administrative duties

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that are consistent with this chapter.

Sec. 8. Except as provided under section 9(b) of this chapter, a magistrate:

- (1) does not have the power of judicial mandate; and
- (2) may not enter a final appealable order unless sitting as a judge pro tempore or a special judge.

Sec. 9. (a) Except as provided under subsection (b), a magistrate shall report findings in an evidentiary hearing, a trial, or a jury's verdict to the court. The court shall enter the final order.

(b) If a magistrate presides at a criminal trial, the magistrate may do the following:

- (1) Enter a final order.
- (2) Conduct a sentencing hearing.
- (3) Impose a sentence on a person convicted of a criminal offense.

Sec. 10. A magistrate is entitled to an annual salary equal to eighty percent (80%) of the salary of a judge under IC 33-38-5-6.

Sec. 11. Except as provided in section 12 of this chapter, the state shall pay the salary of a magistrate. A county located in the circuit that the magistrate serves may supplement the magistrate's salary.

Sec. 12. The salary of a magistrate appointed under IC 31-31-3-2 shall be paid in accordance with IC 33-38-5-7.

Sec. 13. A magistrate may:

- (1) participate in the public employees' retirement fund as provided in IC 5-10.3; or
- (2) elect to remain in the judges' retirement system under IC 33-38 if the magistrate had previously participated in the system.

Chapter 6. Circuit Court and Superior Court Domestic Relations Alternative Dispute Resolution

Sec. 1. (a) In addition to the fees required under IC 33-37-4-4, if a county meets the requirements of this chapter, the clerk of the court shall collect from the party filing a petition for legal separation, paternity, or dissolution of marriage under IC 31 an alternative dispute resolution fee of twenty dollars (\$20).

(b) Not later than thirty (30) days after the clerk collects a fee under subsection (a), the clerk shall forward to the county auditor the alternative dispute resolution fee. The county auditor shall deposit the fee forwarded by the clerk under this section into the alternative dispute resolution fund.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established an alternative dispute resolution

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1 fund for the circuit court and an alternative dispute resolution
2 fund for the superior court. The exclusive source of money for each
3 fund is the alternative dispute resolution fee collected under section
4 1 of this chapter for the circuit or superior court, respectively.

5 (b) The funds shall be used to foster domestic relations
6 alternative dispute resolution, including:

- 7 (1) mediation;
- 8 (2) reconciliation;
- 9 (3) nonbinding arbitration; and
- 10 (4) parental counseling.

11 Litigants referred by the court to services covered by the fund shall
12 make a copayment for the services in an amount determined by the
13 court based on the litigants' ability to pay. The fund shall be
14 administered by the circuit or superior court that exercises
15 jurisdiction over domestic relations and paternity cases in the
16 county. Money in each fund at the end of a fiscal year does not
17 revert to the county general fund but remains in the fund for the
18 uses specified in this section.

19 (c) The circuit or superior court that administers the alternative
20 dispute resolution fund shall ensure that money in the fund is
21 disbursed in a manner that primarily benefits those litigants who
22 have the least ability to pay, in accordance with the plan adopted
23 by the county under section 3 of this chapter.

24 (d) A court may not order parties into mediation or refer parties
25 to mediation if a party is currently charged with or has been
26 convicted of a crime:

- 27 (1) under IC 35-42; or
- 28 (2) in another jurisdiction that is substantially similar to the
29 elements of a crime described in IC 35-42.

30 Sec. 3. (a) A county desiring to participate in the program under
31 this chapter must:

- 32 (1) develop a plan to carry out the purposes of section 2 of this
33 chapter that is approved by a majority of the judges in the
34 county exercising jurisdiction over domestic relations and
35 paternity cases; and
- 36 (2) submit the plan to the judicial conference of Indiana.

37 (b) The plan under subsection (a) must include:

- 38 (1) information concerning how the county proposes to carry
39 out the purposes of the domestic relations alternative dispute
40 resolution fund as set out in section 2 of this chapter; and
- 41 (2) a method of ensuring that the money in the alternative
42 dispute resolution fund is disbursed in a manner that

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1 primarily benefits those litigants who have the least ability to
2 pay.

3 The plan may include the use of senior judges as mediators in
4 domestic relations cases as assigned by the supreme court. The
5 judicial conference of Indiana may request additional information
6 from the county as necessary.

7 Sec. 4. A county that participates in the program under this
8 chapter shall submit a report to the judicial conference of Indiana
9 not later than December 31 of each year summarizing the results
10 of the program.

11 Chapter 7. Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

12 Sec. 1. A circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction unless this title
13 provides that another court in the same county has exclusive
14 juvenile jurisdiction.

15 Sec. 2. A court other than a circuit court has juvenile
16 jurisdiction only if:

17 (1) this title specifically provides that the court has juvenile
18 jurisdiction; or

19 (2) this title provides that the court has the same jurisdiction
20 as a circuit court having juvenile jurisdiction.

21 Sec. 3. (a) When in session under this chapter, a court shall be
22 known as the juvenile court.

23 (b) A juvenile court shall maintain its own docket, order book,
24 and records.

25 Sec. 4. A juvenile court may adopt rules to:

26 (1) simplify; and

27 (2) expedite;

28 its own proceedings and decisions.

29 Chapter 8. Notice to Licensing Body of Insurance Fraud
30 Conviction

31 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "governmental body" means an
32 agency, a board, or a commission of the legislative, executive, or
33 judicial branch of state government.

34 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "license" means an occupational
35 or a professional license, registration, permit, or certificate issued
36 by a governmental body.

37 Sec. 3. As used in this section, "practitioner" means a person
38 who holds a license. The term includes the following:

39 (1) An attorney.

40 (2) A person practicing an occupation or a profession that is
41 licensed under IC 27 or by a board referred to in
42 IC 25-1-2-6(b).

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- 1 **Sec. 4. If a practitioner is convicted under IC 35-43-5-4(10) of:**
- 2 (1) insurance fraud;
- 3 (2) an attempt to commit insurance fraud; or
- 4 (3) conspiracy to commit insurance fraud;

5 **the sentencing court shall provide notice of the conviction to each**
 6 **governmental body that has issued a license to the practitioner.**

7 **Chapter 9. Protection of Indiana National Guard Members on**
 8 **Active Duty**

9 **Sec. 1. (a) An Indiana state court may grant the rights, benefits,**
 10 **and protections described in Section 513 of the federal Soldiers'**
 11 **and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 513, as amended and**
 12 **in effect on January 1, 2003, to a person primarily or secondarily**
 13 **liable on an obligation or a liability of an Indiana national guard**
 14 **member to whom IC 10-16-7-23 applies.**

15 **(b) All rights, benefits, and protections granted to a person**
 16 **under subsection (a) are in addition to the rights, benefits, and**
 17 **protections granted the person under the federal Soldiers' and**
 18 **Sailors' Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 501 et seq., as amended**
 19 **and in effect on January 1, 2003.**

20 **Chapter 10. Commission on Courts**

21 **Sec. 1. The commission on courts is established.**

22 **Sec. 2. The commission on courts is composed of the following**
 23 **thirteen (13) members:**

- 24 (1) The chief justice of the supreme court or a representative
- 25 designated by the chief justice.
- 26 (2) Four (4) members from the house of representatives,
- 27 appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, not
- 28 more than two (2) of whom are from the same political party.
- 29 (3) Four (4) members from the senate, appointed by the
- 30 president pro tempore of the senate, not more than two (2) of
- 31 whom are from the same political party.
- 32 (4) Two (2) members, not more than one (1) of whom is from
- 33 the same political party, appointed by the president pro
- 34 tempore of the senate as follows:
- 35 (A) One (1) member must be a sitting judge.
- 36 (B) One (1) member must be a county commissioner.
- 37 (5) Two (2) members, not more than one (1) of whom is from
- 38 the same political party, appointed by the speaker of the
- 39 house of representatives as follows:
- 40 (A) One (1) member must be a member of a county council.
- 41 (B) One (1) member must be a circuit court clerk.

42 **Sec. 3. Each appointed member of the commission on courts**

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serves for a term of four (4) years.

Sec. 4. The chairman of the legislative council shall appoint the chairperson and vice chairperson of the commission on courts from among the legislative members of the commission. The chairperson and vice chairperson:

- (1) may not be members of the same political party;**
- (2) may not be from the same house of the general assembly;**
- and**
- (3) must be appointed from a different house of the general assembly each year.**

Sec. 5. (a) Each member of the commission on courts who is not a state employee is entitled to the minimum salary per diem provided by IC 4-10-11-2.1(b). The member is also entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses and other expenses actually incurred in connection with the member's duties, as provided in the state travel policies and procedures established by the Indiana department of administration and approved by the budget agency.

(b) Each member of the commission who is a state employee but who is not a member of the general assembly is entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses and other expenses actually incurred in connection with the member's duties, as provided in the state travel policies and procedures established by the Indiana department of administration and approved by the budget agency.

(c) Each member of the commission who is a member of the general assembly is entitled to receive the same per diem, mileage, and travel allowances paid to members of the general assembly serving on interim study committees established by the legislative council.

Sec. 6. (a) The legislative services agency shall employ necessary staff to carry out the administrative duties and functions of the commission on courts, including the following:

- (1) Giving notices of commission meetings and other communication services.**
- (2) Keeping records related to commission meetings, proceedings, and actions.**
- (3) Preparing the report required under section 7 of this chapter.**
- (4) Providing the detailed investigation necessary for the commission to fulfill the duties imposed under section 7 of this chapter.**
- (5) Preparing draft proposals required under section 7 of this chapter.**

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1 (b) The legislative services agency shall not expend more than
2 forty-eight thousand dollars (\$48,000) per year to employ the staff
3 required under subsection (a).

4 Sec. 7. The commission on courts shall do the following:

5 (1) Review and report on all requests for new courts or
6 changes in jurisdiction of existing courts. A request for review
7 under this subdivision must be received by the commission not
8 later than July 1 of each year. A request received after July 1
9 may not be considered unless a majority of the commission
10 members agrees to consider the request.

11 (2) Conduct research concerning requests for new courts or
12 changes in jurisdiction of existing courts. The research may
13 include conducting surveys sampling members of the bar,
14 members of the judiciary, and local officials to determine
15 needs and problems.

16 (3) Conduct public hearings throughout Indiana concerning
17 requests for new courts or changes in jurisdiction of existing
18 courts. The commission shall hold at least one (1) public
19 hearing on each request presented to the commission.

20 (4) Review and report on any other matters relating to court
21 administration that the commission determines appropriate,
22 including the following:

23 (A) Court fees.

24 (B) Court personnel, except constables that have
25 jurisdiction in a county that contains a consolidated city.

26 (C) Salaries of court officers and personnel, except
27 constables that have jurisdiction in a county that contains
28 a consolidated city.

29 (D) Jury selection.

30 (E) Any other issues relating to the operation of the courts.

31 (5) Submit a report in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6
32 before November 1 of each year to the general assembly. The
33 report must include the following:

34 (A) A recommendation on all requests considered by the
35 commission during the preceding year for the creation of
36 new courts or changes in the jurisdiction of existing courts.

37 (B) If the commission recommends the creation of new
38 courts or changes in jurisdiction of existing courts, the
39 following:

40 (i) A draft of legislation implementing the changes.

41 (ii) A fiscal analysis of the cost to the state and local
42 governments of implementing recommended changes.

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- 1 (iii) Summaries of any research supporting the
- 2 recommended changes.
- 3 (iv) Summaries of public hearings held concerning the
- 4 recommended changes.
- 5 (C) A recommendation on any issues considered by the
- 6 commission under subdivision (4).

7 Sec. 8. This chapter expires June 30, 2007.

8 Chapter 11. Ethics

9 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "cause" means a trial, a hearing,
10 an arraignment, a controversy, an appeal, a case, or any business
11 performed within the official duty of a justice, judge, or
12 prosecuting attorney.

13 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "close relative" means a person
14 related to:

- 15 (1) another person filing a statement of economic interest; or
- 16 (2) the other person's spouse as a son, a daughter, a grandson,
17 a granddaughter, a great-grandson, a great-granddaughter,
18 a father, a mother, a grandfather, a grandmother, a
19 great-grandfather, a great-grandmother, a brother, a sister,
20 a nephew, a niece, an uncle, or an aunt.

21 For purposes of this section, relatives by adoption, half-blood,
22 marriage, or remarriage are treated as relatives of whole kinship.

23 Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "compensation" means any
24 money, thing of value, or economic benefit conferred on or
25 received by any person in return for services rendered or for
26 services to be rendered, whether by that person or another.

27 Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "economic interest" means
28 substantial financial interest in investments, employment,
29 awarding of contracts, purchases, leases, sales, or similar matters.

30 Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "employer" means any person
31 from whom the judge, justice, or prosecuting attorney or the
32 spouse of the judge, justice, or prosecuting attorney receives any
33 nonstate income.

34 Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "information of a confidential
35 nature" means information that:

- 36 (1) is obtained by reason of the position or office held; and
- 37 (2) has not been or will not be communicated to the general
38 public.

39 Sec. 7. (a) As used in this chapter, "judge" means a judge of the
40 court of appeals, the tax court, or a circuit, superior, county, small
41 claims, or probate court.

42 (b) The term includes a judge pro tempore, commissioner, or

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1 hearing officer if the judge pro tempore, commissioner, or hearing
2 officer sits more than twenty (20) days other than Saturdays,
3 Sundays, or holidays in one (1) calendar year as a judge,
4 commissioner, or hearing officer in any court.

5 Sec. 8. As used in this chapter, "person" means any individual,
6 proprietorship, partnership, unincorporated association, trust,
7 business trust, group, limited liability company, or corporation,
8 whether or not operated for profit, or a governmental agency or
9 political subdivision.

10 Sec. 9. A justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney may not
11 participate in a cause that involves a matter in which the justice,
12 judge, or prosecuting attorney or a member of the family of the
13 justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney has an economic interest.

14 Sec. 10. The actions of a justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney
15 in a cause that involves a legislator or a member of a legislator's
16 family may not be influenced by any matters previously considered
17 or to be considered by the legislator in the general assembly.

18 Sec. 11. A justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney shall promptly
19 and fully disclose any economic interest or other personal stake the
20 justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney or a member of the family
21 of the justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney may have in a cause
22 in which the justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney is a participant.

23 Sec. 12. A justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney may not accept
24 any compensation from any employment, transaction, or
25 investment that was entered into or made as a result of material
26 information of a confidential nature.

27 Sec. 13. A justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney may not accept
28 compensation for the sale or lease of any property or service that
29 exceeds the amount that the justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney
30 would charge in the ordinary course of business from any person
31 or entity whom the justice, judge, or prosecuting attorney knows,
32 or has reason to know, has an economic interest in the outcome of
33 a current or future cause in which the justice, judge, or prosecuting
34 attorney is or may be a participant.

35 Sec. 14. (a) The following shall file with the commission on
36 judicial qualifications an annual statement of economic interests:

- 37 (1) Justices, judges, prosecuting attorneys, and the clerk of the
38 supreme court.
- 39 (2) Except as provided in subsection (c), any candidate for one
40 (1) of the offices listed in subdivision (1) who is not the holder
41 of that office.
- 42 (b) Justices and judges who are candidates for retention in office

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are subject to IC 3-9.

(c) This section does not apply to a candidate for an appointment pro tempore to fill a vacancy in an office under IC 3-13.

Sec. 15. (a) The statement of economic interests must be filed with the commission on judicial qualifications:

- (1) not later than February 1 if the individual is required to file the statement as an officeholder; or
- (2) if a candidate for office, before the individual (or a political party officer acting on behalf of the individual) files:
 - (A) a declaration of candidacy, if required under IC 3-8-2 or IC 3-8-4-11;
 - (B) a certified petition of nomination with the Indiana election division under IC 3-8-6;
 - (C) a certificate of nomination under IC 3-8-7-8;
 - (D) a certificate of candidate selection under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2; or
 - (E) a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate, if required under IC 3-8-2.

(b) In a county where judges are selected by a county commission on judicial qualifications, a candidate must file a statement with the county commission on judicial qualifications and with the commission on judicial qualifications.

Sec. 16. The statement of economic interests must set forth the following information for the preceding calendar year:

- (1) The name and address of any person other than a spouse or close relative from whom the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, or clerk of the supreme court received a gift or gifts having a total fair market value of more than one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (2) The name of the employer of the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, or clerk of the supreme court and the employer of the spouse of the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, or clerk of the supreme court.
- (3) The nature of the employer's business.
- (4) The name of any sole proprietorship owned or professional practice operated by the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk of the supreme court, or the spouse of the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, or clerk of the supreme court, and the nature of the business.
- (5) The name of any partnership of which the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk of the supreme court, or the

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- 1 spouse of the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, or clerk of
- 2 the supreme court is a member and the nature of the
- 3 partnership's business.
- 4 (6) The name of any corporation (except a church) of which
- 5 the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, clerk of the supreme
- 6 court, or the spouse of the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney,
- 7 or clerk of the supreme court is an officer or a director and
- 8 the nature of the corporation's business.
- 9 (7) The name of any corporation in which the justice, judge,
- 10 prosecuting attorney, clerk of the supreme court, or the
- 11 spouse or unemancipated children less than eighteen (18)
- 12 years of age of the justice, judge, prosecuting attorney, or
- 13 clerk of the supreme court own stock or stock options having
- 14 a fair market value of more than ten thousand dollars
- 15 (\$10,000).

16 Sec. 17. A justice of the supreme court or judge of the court of
 17 appeals may not:

- 18 (1) engage in the practice of law;
- 19 (2) run for elected office other than a judicial office;
- 20 (3) directly or indirectly make any contribution to, or hold
- 21 any office in, a political party or organization; or
- 22 (4) take part in any political campaign;

23 as provided in Article 7, Section 11 of the Constitution of the State
 24 of Indiana.

25 **Chapter 12. Political Activity of Court Employees**

26 **Sec. 1. The general assembly finds that:**

- 27 (1) the right of every citizen to freely participate in political
- 28 activity is inherent in the guarantee of free speech contained
- 29 in Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution of the State of
- 30 Indiana and in Amendment I to the Constitution of the United
- 31 States;
- 32 (2) the right to freely participate in political activity is
- 33 guaranteed to state employees under IC 4-15-10-2;
- 34 (3) the judiciary is not less subject to constitutional strictures
- 35 against governmental interference with the free exercise of
- 36 speech than are the executive and legislative branches of
- 37 government; and
- 38 (4) employees in the judicial branch of state government have
- 39 the same rights guaranteed to all Indiana citizens.

40 **Sec. 2. (a) As used in this chapter, "court employee" means a**
 41 **person employed by any of the following:**

- 42 (1) The supreme court.

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- 1 (2) The court of appeals.
- 2 (3) The tax court.
- 3 (4) A circuit court.
- 4 (5) A superior court.
- 5 (6) A juvenile court.
- 6 (7) A probate court.
- 7 (8) A county court.
- 8 (9) A municipal court.
- 9 (10) A city or town court.
- 10 (11) A small claims court.

11 (b) The term does not include a judge of any of the courts listed
 12 in subsection (a)(1) through (a)(11).

13 Sec. 3. Except when on duty or acting in an official capacity and
 14 except where otherwise provided by state or federal law, a court
 15 employee may not be:

- 16 (1) discouraged from engaging in political activity; or
- 17 (2) denied the right to choose to refrain from engaging in
 18 political activity.

19 **Chapter 13. Defense of Judges and Prosecutors**

20 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "judge" has the meaning set
 21 forth in IC 33-38-12-3.

22 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "prosecuting attorney" includes
 23 a senior prosecuting attorney appointed under IC 33-39-1.

24 Sec. 3. If a judge or prosecuting attorney is sued for civil
 25 damages or equitable relief and the suit would be construed, under
 26 notice pleading, as arising out of an act performed within the scope
 27 of the duties of the judge or prosecuting attorney, the attorney
 28 general shall:

- 29 (1) defend the judge or prosecuting attorney in the suit; or
- 30 (2) authorize the executive director of the division of state
 31 court administration to hire private counsel to provide the
 32 defense.

33 Sec. 4. This chapter does not permit the appointment of counsel
 34 for the defense of a judge or prosecuting attorney in criminal or
 35 disciplinary proceedings.

36 Sec. 5. This chapter does not:

- 37 (1) deprive a judge or prosecuting attorney of the judge's or
 38 prosecuting attorney's right to select defense counsel of the
 39 judge's or prosecuting attorney's own choice at the judge's or
 40 prosecuting attorney's own expense; or
- 41 (2) relieve a prosecuting attorney from responsibility for civil
 42 damages.

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1 **Sec. 6. The attorney general may employ legal and other**
2 **professional services necessary to adequately and fully perform the**
3 **duties required by this chapter.**

4 SECTION 3. IC 33-24 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
5 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
6 2004]:

7 **ARTICLE 24. SUPREME COURT**

8 **Chapter 1. Justices and Jurisdiction**

9 **Sec. 1. (a) The supreme court consists of five (5) justices.**

10 **(b) Three (3) members of the supreme court constitute a**
11 **quorum.**

12 **Sec. 2. (a) The supreme court has jurisdiction in appeals**
13 **coextensive with the state and has jurisdiction as provided by the**
14 **Constitution of the State of Indiana.**

15 **(b) The supreme court has exclusive jurisdiction to:**

16 **(1) admit attorneys to practice law in all courts of the state;**
17 **and**

18 **(2) issue restraining orders and injunctions in all cases**
19 **involving the unauthorized practice of the law;**
20 **under rules and regulations as the supreme court may prescribe.**

21 **Sec. 3. Except as provided in IC 34-56-1, an appeal may not be**
22 **taken to the supreme court in any civil case where the amount in**
23 **controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed fifty**
24 **dollars (\$50).**

25 **Sec. 4. The justices of the supreme court, in their respective**
26 **districts, may preside at the trial of any case pending in any county**
27 **in a district in which the circuit judge is incompetent to preside.**

28 **Chapter 2. Retention of Justices**

29 **Sec. 1. Justices of the supreme court shall be approved or**
30 **rejected by the electorate of the state under Article 7, Section 11 of**
31 **the Constitution of the State of Indiana.**

32 **Sec. 2. A justice who wishes to be retained in office shall file a**
33 **statement with the secretary of state, not later than noon July 15**
34 **of the year in which the question of retention of the justice is to be**
35 **placed on the general election ballot, indicating that the justice**
36 **wishes to have the question of the justice's retention placed on the**
37 **ballot. The justice's statement must include a statement of the**
38 **justice's name as:**

39 **(1) the justice wants the justice's name to appear on the**
40 **ballot; and**

41 **(2) the candidate's name is permitted to appear on the ballot**
42 **under IC 3-5-7.**

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Sec. 3. This section applies to a justice:
(1) who does not file a statement under section 2 of this chapter; and
(2) whose term expires under Article 7, Section 11 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana during the year in which the question of the retention of the justice would have been placed on the general election ballot.

The term of a justice expires December 31 of the year in which the question of the justice's retention would have been placed on the ballot.

Sec. 4. This section applies to a justice:
(1) who files a statement under section 2 of this chapter; and
(2) whose retention is rejected by the electorate.

The term of a justice ends when the secretary of state issues a certificate under IC 3-12-5-1 stating that the justice has been removed. However, if the justice has filed a petition for a recount under IC 3-12-11, the term of the justice does not end until the state recount commission has issued a certificate under IC 3-12-11-18 stating that the electorate has rejected the retention of the justice.

Sec. 5. The question of approval or rejection of a justice shall be placed on the general election ballot in the form prescribed by IC 3-11-2 and must state "Shall Justice (insert name (as permitted under IC 3-5-7) here) be retained in office?"

Sec. 6. The statement filed under section 2 of this chapter must include a statement that the justice requests the name on the justice's voter registration record be the same as the name the justice uses on the statement. If there is a difference between the name on the justice's statement and the name on the justice's voter registration record, the officer with whom the statement is filed shall forward the information to the voter registration officer of the appropriate county as required by IC 3-5-7-6(e). The voter registration officer of the appropriate county shall change the name on the justice's voter registration record to be the same as the name on the justice's statement.

Chapter 3. Duties and Powers

Sec. 1. The supreme court shall adopt and publish rules in conformity with IC 33-24-1-2(b) specifying the terms and conditions under which the supreme court and the court of appeals exercise jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. The judicial opinion or decision in each case determined by the supreme court shall be reduced to writing. Reports of these

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1 opinions and decisions may be published and distributed in the
2 manner prescribed by the supreme court.

3 Sec. 3. (a) The supreme court shall have a seal that is devised by
4 the justices of the supreme court.

5 (b) A description of the seal shall be recorded in the office of the
6 secretary of state.

7 Sec. 4. The supreme court may do the following:

8 (1) Frame, direct, and cause to be used all process, establish
9 modes of practice that may be necessary in the exercise of the
10 supreme court's authority, and make and publish regulations
11 concerning all process and modes of practice.

12 (2) Establish regulations concerning bonds required in
13 appeals to the supreme court, the amount of the penalties
14 related to the bonds, and for approving sureties executing
15 bonds.

16 (3) Establish regulations concerning giving notice to officers
17 of inferior courts of the granting of stay of execution, or of
18 supersedeas.

19 (4) Establish regulations concerning proceedings that are
20 requisite in the supreme court in the exercise of the supreme
21 court's authority that are not specially provided for by law.

22 Sec. 5. The supreme court may:

23 (1) impose and administer all necessary oaths;

24 (2) punish by fine and imprisonment for contempt of the
25 supreme court's authority; and

26 (3) process and compel the attendance of witnesses by
27 attachment and fine.

28 Sec. 6. The supreme court may, by rule of court, provide that if:

29 (1) the Supreme Court of the United States, a circuit court of
30 appeals of the United States, or the court of appeals of the
31 District of Columbia determines that there are involved in any
32 proceeding before the federal appellate court questions or
33 propositions of the laws of Indiana that are determinative of
34 the proceeding; and

35 (2) there are no clear controlling precedents in the decisions
36 of the supreme court;

37 the federal appellate court may certify the questions or
38 propositions of the laws of Indiana to the supreme court for
39 instructions concerning the questions or propositions of state law,
40 and the supreme court, by written opinion, may answer.

41 Sec. 7. (a) The supreme court may appoint a judge who is
42 certified as a senior judge by the judicial nominating commission

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1 to serve a circuit court or a superior court if the court requests the
2 services of a senior judge.

3 (b) The supreme court may adopt rules concerning:
4 (1) certification by the judicial nominating commission; and
5 (2) appointment by the supreme court;
6 of senior judges.

7 Chapter 4. Supreme Court Clerk

8 Sec. 1. (a) A clerk of the supreme court shall be elected under
9 IC 3-10-2-7 by the voters of the state. The term of office of the
10 clerk is four (4) years, beginning January 1 following the
11 individual's election.

12 (b) The clerk shall execute a bond in the sum of two thousand
13 dollars (\$2,000).

14 Sec. 2. The clerk of the supreme court shall do the following:

15 (1) Reside, and keep the clerk's office open, in a building
16 provided for that purpose by the state, at the seat of
17 government, from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. of every day in the year
18 except Sundays and Independence Day.

19 (2) Procure and preserve in the office all records and other
20 books and stationery required by the court.

21 (3) Attend, in person or by deputy, the terms of the court.

22 (4) Administer all oaths authorized by law.

23 (5) Sign and seal, with the seal, and issue all process required
24 to be issued from the court, under the clerk's hand.

25 (6) Endorse the time of filing books, records, or writings
26 required to be filed or deposited in the clerk's office.

27 (7) Make a complete record of all causes finally determined in
28 the court, except the transcript of the court below.

29 Sec. 3. The supreme court shall allow the clerk of the supreme
30 court a reasonable compensation for the record books and
31 stationery furnished by the clerk for the use of the court if the clerk
32 presents to the court an account specifying each item to be
33 furnished to the court. The account presented by the clerk must be
34 verified by an oath taken and subscribed by the clerk, to be
35 administered by a justice of the court.

36 Sec. 4. An allowance made under section 3 of this chapter shall
37 be entered on the order book of the supreme court. Upon receipt
38 of a certified transcript of the allowance that is signed by a justice
39 of the supreme court and attested by the seal of the court, the
40 auditor of state shall issue a warrant for the allowance to the
41 treasurer of state.

42 Sec. 5. (a) The clerk of the supreme court shall certify any

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1 opinion, decision, and judgment of the supreme court and of the
2 court of appeals to the lower court from which the cause was
3 appealed, in the manner provided by statute and by the rules of the
4 supreme court.

5 (b) The clerk of the court from which the cause was appealed,
6 upon receipt of the certification, shall file the certification with the
7 papers in the cause, and that court shall order the opinion,
8 decision, and judgment, including its certification, spread of record
9 in the order book of the court.

10 Sec. 6. The supreme court shall annually appoint one (1) of its
11 justices to inspect the office of the clerk of the supreme court and
12 to report, at the next term, the condition of the records and books
13 of that office. The report shall be entered on the order book of the
14 court.

15 Sec. 7. At the expiration of the term of office of the clerk of the
16 supreme court, the clerk shall deliver to the clerk's successor all
17 the books and papers of the clerk's office.

18 Sec. 8. The clerk of the supreme court shall post a table of fees
19 in a conspicuous place in the clerk's office. If the clerk fails to post
20 a table of fees, the clerk may not demand or receive fees for
21 services that the clerk renders.

22 Chapter 5. Supreme Court Sheriff

23 Sec. 1. (a) On the second Monday of January in each
24 odd-numbered year, the supreme court shall appoint a sheriff.

25 (b) The sheriff of the supreme court must give bond in the sum
26 of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), with sureties to be approved by
27 the court.

28 (c) The term of the sheriff's office is two (2) years.

29 (d) When a vacancy in the sheriff's office occurs in vacation, any
30 two (2) of the justices of the court may appoint a sheriff to serve
31 until the next term of the court, when the vacancy shall be filled by
32 a vote of a majority of the court's justices.

33 Sec. 2. The sheriff of the supreme court or a county police
34 officer shall:

- 35 (1) attend the court in term time;
- 36 (2) execute the orders of the court;
- 37 (3) preserve order within the court; and
- 38 (4) execute all process issued out of the court.

39 Sec. 3. (a) When any process, rule, or order, is received by the
40 sheriff of the supreme court, the sheriff may transmit it by mail to
41 the sheriff of the county where the process, rule, or order is to be
42 served.

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1 (b) The sheriffs of each county are the deputies of the sheriff of
2 the supreme court. However, each county sheriff is liable on the
3 county sheriff's own bond for all acts done by the county sheriff as
4 a deputy of the sheriff of the supreme court.

5 Sec. 4. (a) A county sheriff acting as a deputy of the sheriff of
6 the supreme court may:

7 (1) enclose any process, rule, or order of the court that the
8 county sheriff receives;

9 (2) direct the process, rule, or order to the sheriff of the
10 supreme court; and

11 (3) deposit the process, rule, or order in a post office in the
12 county sheriff's county ten (10) days before the return day of
13 the process, rule, or order.

14 A county sheriff that complies with this subsection is not liable for
15 failing to return the process, rule, or order.

16 (b) If money must be returned with a process, rule, or order
17 described in subsection (a), the county sheriff may transmit the
18 money by mail, enclosed with the process, rule, or order, addressed
19 to the sheriff of the supreme court. However, the testimony of the
20 postmaster that the payment was mailed is necessary to exempt the
21 county sheriff from liability.

22 (c) In case of the return of any process, rule, or order of the
23 court described in subsection (a) by any county sheriff, unserved
24 or unsatisfied, the sheriff of the supreme court may visit any
25 county and personally serve the process, rule, or order in the same
26 manner provided by law for the service by county sheriffs. For this
27 service, the sheriff of the supreme court is entitled to receive, for
28 the distance actually traveled in going to and returning from the
29 county seat of the county where the process, rule, or order is to be
30 served, and from the county seat to the place where the process,
31 rule, or order is served, a sum for mileage for each instance equal
32 to the sum per mile paid to state employees and officers plus those
33 other fees allowed by law to county sheriffs, with the rate for
34 mileage to change each time the state government changes its rate
35 per mile. The sum for mileage and fees shall be imposed as costs in
36 the case in which the process, rule, or order is issued, and shall be
37 collected as other costs.

38 Sec. 5. (a) The mileage and fees for service of any process, rule,
39 or order issued out of the supreme court is the same as in case of
40 similar process from the circuit court.

41 (b) When any process, rule, or order issued out of the supreme
42 court is served by the county sheriff, the county sheriff is allowed

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1 the fees for mileage and one half (1/2) of the fees for service. The
 2 remaining half of the fees for service shall be paid the sheriff of the
 3 supreme court.

4 (c) Fees for mileage may be charged only from the county seat
 5 of the county in which the process is to be served to the place of
 6 service.

7 (d) When money is collected on any process, rule, or order
 8 issued out of the supreme court by the county sheriff, two-thirds
 9 (2/3) of the sheriff's allowance is retained by the county sheriff and
 10 the remaining one-third (1/3) must be delivered to the sheriff of the
 11 supreme court.

12 Sec. 6. The sheriff of the supreme court must pay both the
 13 outgoing and return postage on process, rules, or orders issued by
 14 the court and recover the funds expended on postage as part of the
 15 costs of the proceeding.

16 Sec. 7. The sheriff of the supreme court may require the coroner
 17 of any county to act as the sheriff of the supreme court's deputy
 18 where the sheriff of that county is an interested party.

19 Sec. 8. The sheriff of the supreme court is subject to all the
 20 penalties and liabilities of sheriffs of the circuit courts.

21 Sec. 9. (a) The supreme court must allow the sheriff of the
 22 supreme court reasonable compensation for fuel, stationery, and
 23 extra services. The sheriff of the supreme court may file a
 24 statement verified by an oath administered by the clerk of the
 25 court specifying each expenditure eligible for compensation.

26 (b) The compensation allowed to the sheriff of the supreme
 27 court by the court shall be entered on the order book of the court.
 28 On the presentation of a certified copy of an order for
 29 compensation, attested with the seal of the court, to the auditor of
 30 state, the auditor of state shall issue a warrant for the payment of
 31 compensation to the sheriff to the treasurer of state.

32 Chapter 6. Office of Judicial Administration

33 Sec. 1. (a) There is created within the office of chief justice the
 34 office of judicial administration.

35 (b) The office consists of two (2) divisions, entitled:

36 (1) supreme court administration; and

37 (2) state court administration.

38 (c) The division of supreme court administration shall be headed
 39 by a supreme court administrator. The division of state court
 40 administration shall be headed by an executive director.

41 Sec. 2. (a) The personnel of the office of judicial administration
 42 shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the chief justice.

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1 (b) The personnel shall devote full time to their official duties
2 and may not engage in any other profession for profit.

3 (c) Personnel salaries shall be fixed by the supreme court
4 subject to approval by the budget agency.

5 Sec. 3. (a) The division of state court administration shall do the
6 following:

7 (1) Examine the administrative and business methods and
8 systems employed in the offices of the clerks of court and
9 other offices related to and serving the courts and make
10 recommendations for necessary improvement.

11 (2) Collect and compile statistical data and other information
12 on the judicial work of the courts in Indiana. All justices of
13 the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, judges of all
14 trial courts, and any city or town courts, whether having
15 general or special jurisdiction, court clerks, court reporters,
16 and other officers and employees of the courts shall, upon
17 notice by the executive director and in compliance with
18 procedures prescribed by the executive director, furnish the
19 executive director the information as is requested concerning
20 the nature and volume of judicial business. The information
21 must include the following:

22 (A) The volume, condition, and type of business conducted
23 by the courts.

24 (B) The methods of procedure in the courts.

25 (C) The work accomplished by the courts.

26 (D) The receipt and expenditure of public money by and
27 for the operation of the courts.

28 (E) The methods of disposition or termination of cases.

29 (3) Prepare and publish reports, not less than one (1) or more
30 than two (2) times per year, on the nature and volume of
31 judicial work performed by the courts as determined by the
32 information required in subdivision (2).

33 (4) Serve the judicial nominating commission and the judicial
34 qualifications commission in the performance by the
35 commissions of their statutory and constitutional functions.

36 (5) Administer the civil legal aid fund as required by
37 IC 33-24-12.

38 (6) Administer the judicial technology and automation project
39 fund established by section 12 of this chapter.

40 (b) All forms to be used in gathering data must be approved by
41 the supreme court and shall be distributed to all judges and clerks
42 before the start of each period for which reports are required.

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1 **Sec. 4. (a)** The division of state court administration shall
 2 establish and administer an office of guardian ad litem and court
 3 appointed special advocate services. The division shall use money
 4 it receives from the state general fund to administer the office. If
 5 funds for guardian ad litem and court appointed special advocate
 6 programs are appropriated by the general assembly, the division
 7 shall provide matching funds to counties that are required to
 8 implement and administer, in courts with juvenile jurisdiction, a
 9 guardian ad litem and court appointed special advocate program
 10 for children who are alleged to be victims of child abuse or neglect
 11 under IC 31-33. Matching funds must be distributed in accordance
 12 with the provisions of section 5 of this chapter. A county may use
 13 these matching funds to supplement amounts that are collected as
 14 fees under IC 31-40-3-1 and used for the operation of guardian ad
 15 litem and court appointed special advocate programs. The division
 16 may use its administrative fund to provide training services and
 17 communication services for local officials and local guardian ad
 18 litem and court appointed special advocate programs. The county
 19 fiscal body shall appropriate adequate funds for the county to be
 20 eligible for matching funds under this section.

21 **(b)** Matching funds provided to a county under this section shall
 22 be used for guardian ad litem and court appointed special advocate
 23 programs and may be deposited in the county's guardian ad litem
 24 or court appointed special advocate fund described in IC 31-40-3.

25 **(c)** Any matching funds appropriated to the division of state
 26 court administration that are not used before July 1 of each fiscal
 27 year do not revert but shall be redistributed under this section on
 28 July 1. The division shall redistribute the funds among counties
 29 providing guardian ad litem and court appointed special advocate
 30 programs that are entitled to receive matching funds.

31 **(d)** Money appropriated to the division of state court
 32 administration does not revert at the end of a state fiscal year to
 33 the state general fund.

34 **Sec. 5. (a)** If appropriated by the general assembly, the division
 35 of state court administration shall grant to each county with a
 36 guardian ad litem or court appointed special advocate program an
 37 annual appropriation calculated under the following formula:

- 38 **STEP ONE:** Deduct the annual appropriation to the division
- 39 of state court administration for administrative expenses.
- 40 **STEP TWO:** Ascertain the number of children in need of
- 41 services in each county, as determined by the office of family
- 42 and children, during the preceding state fiscal year.

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1 **STEP THREE:** Divide the result under **STEP TWO** by the
2 total number of children in need of services in Indiana, as
3 determined by the office of family and children, during the
4 preceding fiscal year.

5 **STEP FOUR:** Multiply the result under **STEP THREE** by the
6 remaining state match appropriation.

7 **(b)** If, under subsection (a), a county's grant would result in a
8 grant of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or less, the county is entitled
9 to receive a grant of two thousand dollars (\$2,000). After
10 subtracting the state match appropriation distributed to these
11 counties from the total remaining state appropriation, the division
12 of state court administration shall distribute the remaining state
13 appropriation under the following formula:

14 **STEP ONE:** Subtract the total number of children in need of
15 services in the counties covered under subsection (a) from the
16 total number of children in need of services in Indiana as
17 determined by the office of family and children during the
18 preceding state fiscal year.

19 **STEP TWO:** Divide the number of children in need of services
20 in each of the counties not covered under subsection (a) by the
21 result under **STEP ONE**.

22 **STEP THREE:** Multiply the result under **STEP TWO** by the
23 total remaining state match appropriation.

24 **STEP FOUR:** Distribute the result under **STEP THREE** to
25 each county not covered under subsection (a).

26 **Sec. 6.** The division of supreme court administration shall
27 perform legal and administrative duties for the justices as are
28 determined by the justices.

29 **Sec. 7.** The reports required by section 3(a)(3) of this chapter
30 shall be:

- 31 (1) directed to:
 - 32 (A) the commission on judicial qualifications;
 - 33 (B) the chief justice;
 - 34 (C) the clerk of the supreme court; and
 - 35 (D) the legislative council;
- 36 (2) accessible to the judicial officers of the various courts and
37 to the general public; and
- 38 (3) titled "The Indiana Judicial Report".

39 Reports to the legislative council under subdivision (1)(D) must be
40 in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6.

41 **Sec. 8.** The supreme court shall provide by rule of the court for
42 the enforcement of this chapter.

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Sec. 9. The authority of the courts to appoint administrative or clerical personnel is not limited by this chapter.

Sec. 10. (a) The executive director shall, with the approval of the supreme court, divide the state geographically into at least eight (8) trial court districts.

(b) On the basis of relevant information compiled by the executive director concerning the volume and nature of judicial workload, the executive director shall recommend to the supreme court the temporary transfer of any judge or judges. The supreme court shall consider the recommendation and temporarily transfer any judge of a trial court of general or special jurisdiction to another court if the temporary transfer is determined to be beneficial to facilitate the judicial work of the court to which the judge is transferred without placing an undue burden on the court from which the judge is transferred. However, a judge may not be temporarily transferred to a court in another county within the district the judge normally serves that, at its nearest point, is more than forty (40) miles from the seat of the county the judge normally serves unless the judge consents to the transfer.

Sec. 11. Any judge transferred to a court in another county shall be paid travel and other necessary expenses by the county to which the judge is transferred. An allowance for expenses shall be certified by the chief justice in duplicate to the auditor of the county. The certificate of allowance is prima facie evidence of the correctness of the claims. An item of expenses certified to be correct must be allowed by the board of commissioners of that county.

Sec. 12. (a) The judicial technology and automation project fund is established to fund the judicial technology and automation project. The division of state court administration shall administer the fund. The fund consists of the following:

- (1) Deposits made under IC 33-37-9-4.**
- (2) Other appropriations made by the general assembly.**
- (3) Grants and gifts designated for the fund or the judicial technology and automation project.**

(b) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public funds may be invested.

(c) Money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.

(d) There is annually appropriated to the division of state court administration the money in the fund for the judicial technology

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1 and automation project.

2 **Chapter 7. Supreme Court Records**

3 **Sec. 1. When the supreme court or a majority of the justices of**
 4 **the supreme court consider it necessary to have all or part of the**
 5 **records of the court transcribed to protect those records from**
 6 **mutilation or decay arising from any cause, the court or justices**
 7 **shall order the clerk of the supreme court to transcribe the records**
 8 **in suitable books to be procured by the clerk for that purpose. The**
 9 **court shall make a reasonable allowance for the transcription to**
 10 **the clerk in an amount that the court considers just and proper.**
 11 **The allowance, when certified by a justice of the court, shall be**
 12 **audited by the auditor of state and paid as similar allowances in**
 13 **other cases.**

14 **Sec. 2. (a) When the supreme court makes an order under**
 15 **section 1 of this chapter, the clerk of the supreme court shall**
 16 **procure the books ordered by the court and transcribe in them the**
 17 **records or parts of records as ordered by the court.**

18 **(b) Records or parts of records transcribed under this chapter**
 19 **have the force and effect of the original records. Transcripts of**
 20 **records or parts of records transcribed under this chapter,**
 21 **certified by the clerk, under the seal of the court, have the same**
 22 **force and effect as transcripts of the original records.**

23 **Sec. 3. (a) The clerk of the supreme court shall prepare for**
 24 **public use, under the direction of the supreme court, a systematic**
 25 **index to the court's records and papers on file in the clerk's office.**
 26 **The index must include the following:**

- 27 (1) The title and number of every cause appealed to the
 28 supreme court.
 29 (2) The county and court from which appealed.
 30 (3) The date of filing the appeal in the clerk's office.
 31 (4) The date of every decision and how decided.
 32 (5) The number of the box or drawer in which the papers in
 33 every case can readily be found.

34 **The clerk shall also properly clean, arrange, and securely tie the**
 35 **papers in each cause and place them in boxes and drawers when**
 36 **they are provided by the proper authorities for that purpose.**

37 **(b) The clerk of the supreme court shall also index other papers**
 38 **and records on file in the clerk's office as may be directed by the**
 39 **supreme court.**

40 **Chapter 8. Supreme Court Fees**

41 **Sec. 1. (a) The clerk of the supreme court, for the clerk's**
 42 **services, shall, upon proper books to be kept in the clerk's office for**

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1 that purpose, tax the fees and charge the amounts specified in this
2 chapter. The fees and amounts belong to and are the property of
3 the state.

4 (b) On March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of
5 each year, the clerk shall:

6 (1) make and file with the auditor of state a verified account
7 of all fees and amounts collected during the preceding three

8 (3) months;

9 (2) pay the amount shown to be due the state to the treasurer
10 of state; and

11 (3) file with the treasurer of state a verified report of
12 uncollected fees and amounts due the state of Indiana
13 accruing in cases disposed of during that quarter.

14 Sec. 2. The clerk of the supreme court shall tax and charge a fee
15 of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) in each cause filed in either the
16 supreme court or the court of appeals.

17 Sec. 3. The clerk of the supreme court may, at any time after the
18 services are rendered, issue fee bills under IC 33-37-4-10 for
19 services rendered by the clerk or by another person in the court.

20 Sec. 4. (a) The clerk of the supreme court shall charge the
21 following fees:

22 (1) For making record and certificate of admission of
23 attorneys to practice before the supreme court, a fee of two
24 dollars (\$2).

25 (2) For making and furnishing to any person, firm, limited
26 liability company, or corporation unauthenticated copies of
27 the opinions of the supreme court and the court of appeals for
28 the purpose of publication by the person, firm, limited
29 liability company, or corporation obtaining the copies, if a
30 contract has been made by the clerk with the person, firm,
31 limited liability company, or corporation to furnish the copies
32 for at least one (1) year, a fee of two thousand eight hundred
33 twenty-five dollars (\$2,825) per year, to be paid quarterly in
34 advance.

35 (b) The clerk of the supreme court may make a contract
36 described in subsection (a).

37 (c) This section does not prohibit proprietors of newspapers
38 from copying opinions of the supreme court and the court of
39 appeals or from making abstracts of these opinions for publication
40 in the newspapers.

41 (d) For all other unauthenticated copies of the opinions of the
42 supreme court and the court of appeals furnished by the clerk of

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1 the supreme court to any person, firm, limited liability company,
2 or corporation, the clerk shall charge one dollar (\$1) per page.

3 (e) The fees and amounts charged under this section shall be
4 deposited by the clerk of the supreme court into the state general
5 fund in the manner and at the time provided for the making of the
6 quarterly reports of other collected fees due the state.

7 Sec. 5. The quarterly report required to be made by the clerk of
8 the supreme court under section 1 of this chapter must show the
9 number and title of the cause and the amount due the state. The
10 clerk is not required to make any other or different reports, except
11 special reports on the order of the supreme court or the court of
12 appeals, or the written request of the governor or auditor of state.

13 Sec. 6. (a) The clerk of the supreme court shall tax and charge
14 in favor of the sheriff of the supreme court, or in favor of county
15 sheriffs for their services as the deputies of the sheriff of the
16 supreme court, the fees and amounts provided by law. The fees and
17 amounts described in this subsection do not belong to the state but
18 are the property of the sheriff of the supreme court and the
19 sheriff's agents. When the fees are collected, the fees shall be paid
20 over to the sheriff or the sheriff's agents.

21 (b) The clerk of the supreme court at the expiration of the
22 clerk's term shall hand over to the clerk's successor in office all of
23 the books, papers, fees, costs, charges, and amounts, together with
24 all money and other property received by the clerk by virtue of the
25 clerk's office or under color of that office.

26 (c) The attorney general shall enforce the collection, for the use
27 and benefit of the party entitled to them, all fees and amounts
28 collected and retained by the person, including penalties, against
29 any persons liable for the fees and amounts. All unclaimed fees
30 collected under this chapter from former clerks that have been
31 paid in for two (2) years and remain in the office of the clerk of the
32 supreme court for six (6) months uncollected by the person to
33 whom the fees are due, and all other unclaimed fees in the hands of
34 the clerk of the supreme court, after the expiration of two (2) years
35 from the date when the fees are paid to the clerk, shall be paid into
36 the state treasury, to be held as other funds that escheat to the
37 state. The clerk of the supreme court, when fees are paid into the
38 office of the clerk for the benefit of any other officer or person,
39 shall immediately notify that officer or person by mail that the fees
40 have been paid, the date of payment, and the amount of the
41 payment.

42 Chapter 9. Appeal Bonds

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1 **Sec. 1. In all cases brought to the supreme court by appeal, in**
2 **which an appeal bond is executed by the plaintiff in the appeal, the**
3 **clerk of the supreme court shall:**

4 **(1) tax all fees and costs for which the plaintiff is liable in the**
5 **court, against the principal and sureties on the bonds, as**
6 **though they were co-plaintiffs or co-defendants;**

7 **(2) issue fee bills or executions for the collection of the fees or**
8 **costs and executions; and**

9 **(3) collect all judgments that are rendered by the court**
10 **against the plaintiffs, against the principals and sureties**
11 **jointly.**

12 **Sec. 2. (a) Before delivering a writ for the collection of fees,**
13 **costs, or execution to the proper officer, the clerk of the supreme**
14 **court shall endorse on the writ which of the parties is the principal**
15 **and which is the surety in the writ.**

16 **(b) The officer responsible for enforcement of the writ shall first**
17 **levy upon the property of the principal in the writ. To the extent**
18 **that sufficient property of the principal cannot be found, the officer**
19 **shall, without delay, levy the writ upon the property of the surety**
20 **or sureties, and proceed to sell that property as in other cases.**

21 **Sec. 3. A writ may not be issued under this chapter for the**
22 **collection of fees or costs more than five (5) years after the date the**
23 **cause was decided in the supreme court.**

24 **Chapter 10. Disciplinary Proceedings Against Attorneys**

25 **Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "admission and discipline rule"**
26 **refers to the Rules for Admission to the Bar and the "Discipline of**
27 **Attorneys" adopted by the supreme court.**

28 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "commission" refers to the**
29 **disciplinary commission created by Admission and Discipline**
30 **Rule 23.**

31 **Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "commissioner" means a**
32 **member of the disciplinary commission appointed under**
33 **Admission and Discipline Rule 23.**

34 **Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "executive secretary" refers to**
35 **the executive secretary of the disciplinary commission.**

36 **Sec. 5. A person is immune from civil liability for damages for**
37 **any sworn or written statements made:**

38 **(1) without malice and transmitted to the commission, the**
39 **executive secretary, or the executive secretary's staff; or**

40 **(2) in the course of investigatory, hearing, or review**
41 **proceedings under Admission and Discipline Rule 23.**

42 **Sec. 6. The executive secretary, the executive secretary's staff,**

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1 counsel, investigators, hearing officers, and the commissioners are
2 immune from civil liability for damages for conduct within the
3 scope and arising out of the performance of their duties.

4 Chapter 11. Indiana Child Custody and Support Advisory
5 Committee

6 Sec. 1. (a) The Indiana child custody and support advisory
7 committee is established. The committee consists of twelve (12)
8 members as follows:

9 (1) One (1) judge or magistrate whose jurisdiction and
10 caseload includes domestic relations.

11 (2) One (1) attorney admitted to the practice of law in Indiana
12 who conducts at least fifty percent (50%) of the attorney's
13 practice in the area of domestic relations.

14 (3) Eight (8) members of the general assembly, with the
15 members chosen from the standing committees that consider
16 child custody and support matters.

17 (4) A custodial parent.

18 (5) A noncustodial parent.

19 (b) The appointments under subsection (a)(3) must include the
20 following:

21 (1) Four (4) members from the senate, with not more than two
22 (2) from the same political party and not more than two (2) of
23 the same gender.

24 (2) Four (4) members from the house of representatives, with
25 not more than two (2) from the same political party and not
26 more than two (2) of the same gender.

27 (c) Appointments of the committee members shall be made as
28 follows:

29 (1) The speaker of the house of representatives shall appoint
30 the members under subsection (a)(1) and (a)(4) and the four
31 (4) members from the house of representatives under
32 subsection (a)(3).

33 (2) The president pro tempore of the senate shall appoint the
34 members under subsection (a)(2) and (a)(5) and the four (4)
35 members from the senate under subsection (a)(3).

36 (d) The members appointed under subsection (a)(1) and (a)(2)
37 must be of opposite gender.

38 (e) The members appointed under subsection (a)(4) and (a)(5)
39 must be of opposite gender.

40 Sec. 2. (a) An appointment under section 1 of this chapter is for
41 a two (2) year term. A term begins August 1 of a year and an
42 appointment required to be made that year shall be made before

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(b) If a vacancy occurs, the vacancy shall be filled from the same group that was represented by the outgoing member. The new member serves for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. The chairman of the legislative council shall designate a member to serve as chairperson of the committee.

Sec. 4. (a) A member of the committee who is not a state employee is entitled to the minimum salary per diem provided by IC 4-10-11-2.1(b). The member is also entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses and other expenses actually incurred in connection with the member's duties, as provided in the state travel policies and procedures established by the Indiana department of administration and approved by the budget agency.

(b) A member of the committee who is a state employee but is not a member of the general assembly is entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses and other expenses actually incurred in connection with the member's duties, as provided in the state travel policies and procedures established by the Indiana department of administration and approved by the budget agency.

(c) A member of the committee who is a member of the general assembly is entitled to receive the same per diem, mileage, and travel allowances paid to members of the general assembly serving on an interim study committee established by the legislative council.

Sec. 5. The committee shall meet at the call of the chairperson. The committee may meet any number of times during the year. However, the committee may not be compensated for more than four (4) meetings during a year.

Sec. 6. (a) The committee shall review the child support guidelines adopted by the supreme court. The committee shall make recommendations, if appropriate, concerning any amendments to the guidelines. In reviewing the guidelines and formulating recommendations, the committee shall consider all relevant matters, including the following:

- (1) The mathematics pertaining to the child support guideline chart.**
- (2) The actual costs of supporting a child.**
- (3) Whether it is appropriate to calculate child support guideline amounts based primarily upon the ability of the parent to pay rather than the financial needs of the child.**
- (4) Equality of child support awards for the children of the parties, regardless of birth order.**

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1 **(5) A mechanism that may be employed to modify the amount**
2 **of support to be paid due to a change in financial**
3 **circumstances or a change in the number of children being**
4 **supported by either parent.**
5 **(6) The age of a child to the extent that the child may require**
6 **different amounts of support at different ages.**
7 **(7) Clarification regarding under what circumstances, if any,**
8 **support may be abated.**
9 **(8) A mechanism that may be employed to ensure that the**
10 **guidelines are applied flexibly.**
11 **(9) The application of the guidelines to a split custody**
12 **situation.**
13 **(10) Whether it is appropriate to base child support guidelines**
14 **upon the premise that the child should enjoy the same**
15 **standard of living that the child would have enjoyed if the**
16 **family remained intact.**
17 **(b) In addition to the duties set forth in subsection (a), the**
18 **committee shall review custody and educational expenses and other**
19 **items relating to the welfare of a child of a family that is no longer**
20 **intact.**
21 **Sec. 7. The committee shall submit a report to the supreme**
22 **court administrator and to the legislative services agency not later**
23 **than August 1 of each year. The report to the legislative services**
24 **agency must be in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6.**
25 **Sec. 8. The supreme court administrator shall distribute the**
26 **report to the members of the supreme court.**
27 **Sec. 9. The supreme court shall review the committee's report.**
28 **The supreme court may amend the child support guidelines**
29 **adopted by the supreme court based upon the committee's**
30 **recommendations.**
31 **Chapter 12. Civil Legal Aid Fund**
32 **Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the civil legal aid**
33 **fund established by section 5 of this chapter.**
34 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "indigent" means an individual**
35 **whose income is not more than one hundred twenty-five percent**
36 **(125%) of the federal income poverty level as determined annually**
37 **by the federal Office of Management and Budget under 42 U.S.C.**
38 **9902.**
39 **Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "legal services provider" means**
40 **a private, nonprofit organization incorporated and operated**
41 **exclusively in Indiana, the primary function and purpose of which**
42 **is to provide civil legal services without charge to the indigent.**

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1 **Sec. 4. To be eligible for the receipt of funds under this chapter,**
2 **a legal services provider must meet the following requirements:**

3 **(1) The legal services provider must have been:**

4 **(A) incorporated before July 2, 1997; or**

5 **(B) incorporated and providing civil legal aid to the**
6 **indigent for three (3) years immediately preceding the**
7 **application for funds from the civil legal aid fund.**

8 **(2) The legal services provider must submit an opt-in form to**
9 **the executive director of the division of state court**
10 **administration before May 2 of each year. The form must**
11 **include the following information:**

12 **(A) The name, address, and telephone number of the legal**
13 **services provider.**

14 **(B) The Internal Revenue Code 501(c)(3) form of the legal**
15 **services provider.**

16 **(C) The name and address of the executive director and**
17 **board president of the legal services provider.**

18 **(D) A list of all counties within the incorporated service**
19 **area of the legal services provider.**

20 **(E) Certification that the legal services provider has**
21 **provided legal services to indigent individuals within its**
22 **service area for the preceding three (3) years and that the**
23 **legal services provider will continue to provide legal**
24 **services to the indigent for the year following receipt of**
25 **funds from the civil legal aid fund.**

26 **(3) The legal services provider may not do any of the**
27 **following:**

28 **(A) Make available funds, personnel, or equipment for use**
29 **in advocating or opposing a plan or proposal, represent a**
30 **party, or participate in litigation that is intended to or has**
31 **the effect of altering, revising, or reapportioning a**
32 **legislative, a judicial, or an elective district at any level of**
33 **government, including influencing the timing or manner of**
34 **the taking of a census.**

35 **(B) Attempt to influence the issuance, amendment, or**
36 **revocation of an executive order, regulation, or other**
37 **statement of general applicability and future effect by a**
38 **federal, state, or local agency.**

39 **(C) Attempt to influence an adjudicatory proceeding of a**
40 **federal, state, or local agency if such part of the proceeding**
41 **is designed for the formulation or modification of an**
42 **agency policy of general applicability and future effect.**

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(D) Attempt to influence the passage or defeat of legislation, a constitutional amendment, a referendum, an initiative, or similar procedure of the Congress, a state, or a local legislative body.

(E) Attempt to influence the conduct of oversight proceedings of the Legal Services Corporation or a person or an entity receiving financial assistance provided by the Legal Services Corporation.

(F) Pay for a personal service, an advertisement, a telegram, a telephone communication, a letter, printed or written matter, an administrative expense, or a related expense, associated with an activity prohibited in this subdivision.

(G) Initiate or participate in a class action suit.

(H) Support or conduct a training program for the purpose of advocating a particular public policy or encouraging a political activity, a labor or an antilabor activity, a boycott, picketing, a strike, or a demonstration, including the dissemination of information about such a policy or activity. However, this clause may not be construed to prohibit the training of an attorney or a paralegal in the provision of:

- (i) adequate legal assistance to eligible clients; or**
- (ii) advice to an eligible client as to the legal rights of the client.**

(I) Participate in litigation:

- (i) on behalf of a person incarcerated in a federal, state, or local prison; or**
- (ii) arising out of the incarceration of a person described in item (i).**

Sec. 5. (a) The civil legal aid fund is established to provide additional revenue for legal services providers.

(b) The fund is administered by the division of state court administration.

Sec. 6. (a) The division of state court administration shall annually determine the amount to be distributed from the fund to each county's legal services provider under the following formula:

STEP ONE: Determine the number of civil cases filed in the county during the year as reported by the most recent Indiana Judicial Report.

STEP TWO: Determine the number of civil cases filed in Indiana during the year as reported by the most recent

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Indiana Judicial Report.
STEP THREE: Divide the amount determined in STEP ONE by the amount determined in STEP TWO.
STEP FOUR: Multiply the quotient determined in STEP THREE by the annual amount appropriated under section 7 of this chapter or by the annual amount of the appropriation from the state general fund as provided in the state budget act, whichever is greater.

Except as provided in subsection (b), the product determined in STEP FOUR is the amount to be distributed to the legal services provider or providers having the county in its service area.

(b) In a county where there is more than one (1) legal services provider, the amount distributed from the fund for that county shall be distributed among the legal services providers in direct proportion to the number of legal services providers in that county.

(c) Distributions from the fund shall be made on January 1 and July 1 of each year. Money in the fund is annually appropriated to carry out the purposes of the fund.

Sec. 7. There is appropriated on June 30 and December 31 of each year five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) from the state general fund for deposit into the fund.

Chapter 13. Indiana Conference for Legal Education Opportunity

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "program" refers to the Indiana conference for legal education opportunity established by section 2 of this chapter.

Sec. 2. The Indiana conference for legal education opportunity is established to assist Indiana minority, low income, or educationally disadvantaged college graduates in pursuing a law degree and a career in the Indiana legal and professional community.

Sec. 3. (a) The program shall be organized and administered by the chief justice of the supreme court. The chief justice shall appoint an advisory committee composed of eight (8) members as follows:

- (1) Two (2) practicing attorneys.**
- (2) Two (2) judges.**
- (3) Two (2) Indiana law school professors or administrators.**
- (4) Two (2) members representing community groups.**

(b) The chief justice shall serve as chair of the advisory committee.

(c) Appointed members of the committee serve for three (3) year

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1 terms and may be reappointed.

2 (d) The committee shall solicit applications and select persons
3 for the program who:

- 4 (1) have earned a bachelor's degree;
5 (2) have applied to an Indiana law school;
6 (3) have demonstrated the interest, motivation, and capacity
7 to earn a law degree; and
8 (4) would benefit from the special training offered by the
9 program.

10 (e) The committee shall award annual stipends to certified
11 graduates of the program.

12 Sec. 4. (a) The program must provide for an intensive course of
13 study to prepare the students selected for the demands of a law
14 school education through classroom discussion and instruction in
15 legal research, writing, and analysis.

16 (b) The program shall be taught by law professors and others
17 from the legal profession and shall be held at an Indiana law school
18 during the summer months.

19 Sec. 5. (a) The program must provide financial assistance in the
20 form of an annual stipend for those students who successfully
21 complete the course of study and become certified graduates of the
22 program.

23 (b) To be eligible for the annual stipend, certified graduates
24 must be admitted to an Indiana law school, enroll on a full-time
25 basis, and maintain good academic standing. However, for good
26 cause and to advance the purposes of the program, the advisory
27 committee may waive the requirement that a certified graduate
28 must enroll on a full-time basis.

29 (c) The stipend may be awarded for up to three (3) successive
30 academic years, if the student remains eligible. However, for good
31 cause, the advisory committee may approve the award of a stipend
32 to a student for more than three (3) successive academic years if:

- 33 (1) the student requires more than three (3) successive
34 academic years to earn a law degree; and
35 (2) the total amount of the stipend that is awarded to the
36 student does not exceed the amount the student would have
37 been awarded if the student had been enrolled:
38 (A) on a full-time basis; and
39 (B) for up to three (3) successive academic years.

40 Sec. 6. The courts of the state are encouraged and requested to
41 develop programs and opportunities to further the purposes of the
42 program.

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1 **Sec. 7. During every state fiscal year, there is appropriated from**
2 **the state general fund to the office of judicial administration,**
3 **division of state court administration, six hundred twenty-five**
4 **thousand dollars (\$625,000) to be used for the Indiana conference**
5 **for legal education opportunity established by this chapter.**

6 SECTION 4. IC 33-25 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
7 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
8 2004]:

9 **ARTICLE 25. COURT OF APPEALS**

10 **Chapter 1. Judges; Geographic Districts**

11 **Sec. 1. The court of appeals consists of fifteen (15) judges, who**
12 **serve for the hearing and decision of causes in five (5) geographic**
13 **districts described in section 2 of this chapter under Article 7,**
14 **Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.**

15 **Sec. 2. Indiana is divided into five (5) geographic districts, which**
16 **shall be designated as the "court of appeals - First District; Second**
17 **District; Third District; Fourth District; and Fifth District" as**
18 **follows:**

19 **(1) First District: Bartholomew, Boone, Brown, Clark, Clay,**
20 **Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Dubois, Fayette,**
21 **Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Gibson, Greene, Hancock,**
22 **Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings,**
23 **Johnson, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Montgomery,**
24 **Morgan, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey,**
25 **Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer,**
26 **Sullivan, Switzerland, Union, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo,**
27 **Warrick, Washington, and Wayne.**

28 **(2) Second District: Adams, Blackford, Carroll, Cass, Clinton,**
29 **Delaware, Grant, Hamilton, Howard, Huntington, Jay,**
30 **Madison, Marion, Miami, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Wabash,**
31 **Wells, and White.**

32 **(3) Third District: Allen, Benton, DeKalb, Elkhart, Fulton,**
33 **Jasper, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Lake, LaPorte, Marshall,**
34 **Newton, Noble, Porter, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben,**
35 **Warren, and Whitley.**

36 **(4) The entire state constitutes the Fourth District.**

37 **(5) The entire state constitutes the Fifth District.**

38 **Sec. 3. (a) Judges of the First, Second, and Third Districts of the**
39 **court of appeals must have resided in their respective districts**
40 **before appointment to the court. However, judges of the court of**
41 **appeals appointed before July 1, 1993, must reside in the district**
42 **from which they are appointed.**

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(b) The following requirements apply to judges of the Fourth and Fifth Districts of the court of appeals:

(1) One (1) judge must have resided in the First District before appointment to the court.

(2) One (1) judge must have resided in the Second District before appointment to the court.

(3) One (1) judge must have resided in the Third District before appointment to the court.

(c) When a vacancy is created in the court of appeals, the individual who is appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy must be a resident of the district in which the vacancy occurred.

Sec. 4. All districts of the court of appeals shall sit for the hearing and decision of causes in:

(1) Indianapolis; or

(2) any other place that the chief judge of the court of appeals may designate.

Sec. 5. A case appealed to the court of appeals shall be placed upon the docket of the district from which the appeal is taken. If, at any time, the court of appeals believes there is an undue disparity in the number of cases pending on the dockets of the districts, the court of appeals may order the transfer of cases as it considers advisable from one (1) district to another.

Sec. 6. The judges of the court of appeals are competent to sit as judges of the circuit, superior, and criminal courts.

Chapter 2. Retention of Judges

Sec. 1. Judges of the court of appeals shall be approved or rejected by the electorate of Indiana under Article 7, Section 11 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

Sec. 2. A judge who wishes to be retained in office shall file a statement with the secretary of state, not later than noon July 15 of the year in which the question of retention of the judge is to be placed on the general election ballot, indicating that the judge wishes to have the question of the judge's retention placed on the ballot. The judge's statement must include a statement of the judge's name as:

(1) the judge wants the judge's name to appear on the ballot; and

(2) the candidate's name is permitted to appear on the ballot under IC 3-5-7.

Sec. 3. This section applies to a judge:

(1) who does not file a statement under section 2 of this chapter; and

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1 (2) whose term expires under Article 7, Section 11 of the
2 Constitution of the State of Indiana during the year in which
3 the question of the retention of the judge would have been
4 placed on the general election ballot.

5 The term of a judge expires December 31 of the year in which the
6 question of the judge's retention would have been placed on the
7 ballot.

8 Sec. 4. This section applies to a judge:
9 (1) who files a statement under section 2 of this chapter; and
10 (2) whose retention is rejected by the electorate.

11 The term of a judge ends when the secretary of state issues a
12 certificate under IC 3-12-5-1 stating that the judge has been
13 removed. However, if the judge has filed a petition for a recount
14 under IC 3-12-11, the term of the judge does not end until the state
15 recount commission has issued a certificate under IC 3-12-11-18
16 stating that the electorate has rejected the retention of the judge.

17 Sec. 5. The question of approval or rejection of a judge shall be
18 placed on the general election ballot in the form prescribed by
19 IC 3-11-2 and must state "Shall Judge (insert name (as permitted
20 under IC 3-5-7) here) be retained in office?".

21 Sec. 6. The statement filed under section 2 of this chapter must
22 include a statement that the judge requests the name on the judge's
23 voter registration record be the same as the name the judge uses on
24 the statement. If there is a difference between the name on the
25 judge's statement and the name on the judge's voter registration
26 record, the officer with whom the statement is filed shall forward
27 the information to the voter registration officer of the appropriate
28 county as required by IC 3-5-7-6(e). The voter registration officer
29 of the appropriate county shall change the name on the judge's
30 voter registration record to be the same as the name on the judge's
31 statement.

32 Chapter 3. Rules and Procedures

33 Sec. 1. (a) The judges of the court of appeals shall select one (1)
34 of their members as chief judge of the court. The member selected
35 retains that office for three (3) years after the effective date of the
36 member's appointment, subject to reappointment in the same
37 manner. However, a member of the court may resign the office of
38 chief judge without resigning from the court. When a vacancy in
39 the office of chief judge occurs due to absence, illness, incapacity,
40 or resignation, the powers and duties of the chief judge devolve
41 upon the judge of the court of appeals who is senior in length of
42 service. However, if two (2) or more judges are equal in length of

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1 service and senior in length of service, the determination of chief
2 judge shall be by lot until the cause of vacancy is terminated or the
3 vacancy is filled.

4 (b) The members of each district, other than the district from
5 which the chief judge was chosen, shall select one (1) of their
6 members as presiding judge of the district.

7 Sec. 2. If a judge of the court of appeals:

8 (1) is related to a party;

9 (2) is interested in a case;

10 (3) was a counsel in a case; or

11 (4) was the judge who rendered the decision in a lower court
12 that has been appealed to the court of appeals;

13 the judge shall disqualify himself or herself and not sit to hear the
14 case.

15 Sec. 3. When a judge disqualifies himself or herself or is
16 otherwise unable to sit for the hearing or decision of a case in the
17 judge's district, the chief judge shall assign a court of appeals judge
18 to the disqualified or absent judge's district for the hearing and
19 decision of the case.

20 Sec. 4. Except as provided in IC 34-56-1, an appeal may not be
21 taken to the court of appeals in any civil case where the amount in
22 controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed fifty
23 dollars (\$50).

24 Sec. 5. The hearing and argument of cases in the court of
25 appeals shall be in accordance with:

26 (1) the rules of the supreme court as to hearing and argument;
27 or

28 (2) any rules the court of appeals adopts.

29 Sec. 6. The judicial opinion or decision in each case determined
30 by the court of appeals shall be reduced to writing. Reports of these
31 opinions and decisions may be published and distributed in the
32 manner prescribed by the supreme court.

33 Sec. 7. (a) In every case reversed by a division of the court of
34 appeals:

35 (1) an opinion shall be given on the material questions in the
36 case in writing; and

37 (2) the appropriate judgment shall be entered, with directions
38 to the lower court.

39 (b) In all cases, the opinion and judgment shall be certified to
40 the lower court thirty (30) days after the date allowed by law for
41 the filing of a petition for a rehearing, unless:

42 (1) an earlier date has been ordered by the division;

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- (2) a petition for a rehearing is filed; or
- (3) the case is transferred or appealed to the supreme court.

If a case is transferred or appealed to the supreme court, or a rehearing is granted, the judgment of the division of the court of appeals is vacated. If a rehearing is denied, the opinion and judgment shall, thirty (30) days after the date of the ruling, be certified to the lower court, unless the case is transferred or appealed to the supreme court.

(c) If the losing party files a waiver of the party's right to file a petition for a rehearing, the opinion shall be immediately certified to the lower court.

Sec. 8. All process, rules, and orders of the court of appeals shall be executed and served by the sheriff of the county in which a process, a rule, or an order has been directed. The sheriff is entitled to collect the fees allowed by law for similar service of process, rules, or orders issued by the supreme court.

Sec. 9. The court of appeals shall have a seal:

- (1) designed and provided by the secretary of state at the expense of the state; and
- (2) that contains the title of the court on the face of the seal.

Chapter 4. Personnel and Facilities

Sec. 1. The clerk and sheriff of the supreme court shall be clerk and sheriff of the court of appeals.

Sec. 2. (a) The court of appeals may appoint personnel as the court determines necessary.

(b) The judges of each geographic district may appoint law clerks, secretaries, and other personnel necessary for the holding of court and the administration of the court's duties.

Sec. 3. The commissioner of the Indiana department of administration shall provide rooms for the use of the judges and the court of appeals in Indianapolis. The court of appeals:

- (1) may:
 - (A) provide the necessary furniture and stationery and other things necessary for the transaction of the court's business, at the expense of the state; and
 - (B) make allowances for the items described in clause (A) to be audited and paid out of the state treasury upon presentation of the order of allowance; and
- (2) is entitled to access and use the law library of the supreme court equally with the justices of the supreme court.

SECTION 5. IC 33-26 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,

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ARTICLE 26. TAX COURT

Chapter 1. Establishment of the Indiana Tax Court

Sec. 1. The Indiana tax court is established.

Sec. 2. The tax court is a court of record.

Chapter 2. Tax Court Judge

Sec. 1. The tax court consists of one (1) judge.

Sec. 2. The judge of the tax court must:

- (1) be a citizen of Indiana; and**
- (2) have been admitted to the practice of law in Indiana for a period of at least five (5) years.**

Sec. 3. (a) The initial term of office of a person appointed to serve as the judge of the tax court begins on the effective date of that appointment and ends on the date of the next general election that follows the expiration of two (2) years from the effective date of that appointment.

(b) The tax court judge may be approved or rejected for an additional term or terms in the same manner as are the justices of the supreme court under IC 33-24-2.

Sec. 4. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a vacancy on the tax court shall be filled as provided in IC 33-27.

(b) Before the expiration of the sixty (60) day period prescribed by IC 33-27-3-4, the governor shall:

- (1) appoint to the tax court one (1) of the three (3) persons initially nominated by the judicial nominating commission; or**
- (2) reject all the persons initially nominated by the commission.**

If the governor does reject all the nominees, the governor shall notify the chairman of the judicial nominating commission of that action. The commission shall then submit the nominations of three (3) new candidates to the governor not later than forty (40) days after receipt of the notice. The governor shall fill the vacancy on the tax court by appointing one (1) of the new candidates within sixty (60) days from the date the names of the new candidates are submitted by the commission.

Sec. 5. (a) The judge of the tax court is entitled to an annual salary equal to the annual salary provided in IC 33-38-5-8 to a judge of the court of appeals. In addition, the judge of the tax court is entitled to the following:

- (1) Reimbursement for traveling expenses and other expenses actually incurred in connection with the judge's duties, as provided in the state travel policies and procedures**

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1 established by the Indiana department of administration and
 2 approved by the budget agency.
 3 (2) A subsistence allowance equal to the amount provided
 4 under IC 33-38-5-8 to a judge of the court of appeals who is
 5 not the chief judge of the court of appeals.
 6 (b) The judge of the tax court:
 7 (1) shall devote full time to judicial duties; and
 8 (2) may not engage in the practice of law.
 9 (c) The state shall pay the annual salary prescribed in
 10 subsection (a) from the state general fund.
 11 (d) The state shall furnish an automobile to the judge of the
 12 state tax court.
 13 Sec. 6. If the judge of the tax court is disqualified from hearing
 14 a case or is incapable of exercising judicial duties with respect to
 15 the case, the chief justice of the supreme court shall appoint a
 16 judge pro tempore to sit in place of the disqualified or absent
 17 judge.
 18 Chapter 3. Jurisdiction and Venue
 19 Sec. 1. The tax court is a court of limited jurisdiction. The tax
 20 court has exclusive jurisdiction over any case that arises under the
 21 tax laws of Indiana and that is an initial appeal of a final
 22 determination made by:
 23 (1) the department of state revenue with respect to a listed tax
 24 (as defined in IC 6-8.1-1-1); or
 25 (2) the Indiana board of tax review.
 26 Sec. 2. In addition to the jurisdiction described in section 1 of
 27 this chapter, the tax court has:
 28 (1) any other jurisdiction conferred by statute; and
 29 (2) exclusive jurisdiction over any case that was an initial
 30 appeal of a final determination made by the state board of tax
 31 commissioners before January 1, 2002.
 32 Sec. 3. The cases over which the tax court has exclusive original
 33 jurisdiction are referred to as original tax appeals in this article.
 34 The tax court does not have jurisdiction over a case unless:
 35 (1) the case is an original tax appeal; or
 36 (2) the tax court has otherwise been specifically assigned
 37 jurisdiction by statute.
 38 Sec. 4. A taxpayer that appeals to the tax court shall, at the time
 39 the appeal is filed, elect to have all evidentiary hearings in the
 40 appeal conducted in one (1) of the following counties:
 41 (1) Allen County.
 42 (2) Jefferson County.

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- (3) Lake County.
- (4) Marion County.
- (5) St. Joseph County.
- (6) Vanderburgh County.
- (7) Vigo County.

Sec. 5. A taxpayer that is an appellee in an appeal to the tax court shall, within thirty (30) days after it receives notice of the appeal, elect to have all evidentiary hearings in the appeal conducted in a county listed in section 4 of this chapter.

Sec. 6. The tax court does not have jurisdiction over a case that is an appeal from a final determination made by the department of state revenue under IC 4-32 other than a final determination concerning the gaming card excise tax established under IC 4-32-15.

Chapter 4. Offices and Personnel

Sec. 1. (a) The tax court shall maintain its principal office in Indianapolis.

(b) The Indiana department of administration shall provide suitable facilities for the court in Indianapolis.

(c) If the court hears a case at a location outside Marion County, the executive of the county in which the court sits shall provide the court with suitable facilities.

Sec. 2. (a) The tax court may employ:

- (1) a bailiff;
- (2) a clerk;
- (3) a reporter;
- (4) a clerical assistant; or
- (5) any other personnel that the court needs to perform its duties.

(b) The clerk of the supreme court shall serve as the clerk of the tax court.

Chapter 5. Small Claims Docket

Sec. 1. The tax court shall establish a small claims docket for processing:

- (1) claims for refunds from the department of state revenue that do not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for any year; and
- (2) appeals of final determinations of assessed value made by the Indiana board of tax review that do not exceed forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000).

Sec. 2. The tax court shall adopt rules and procedures under which cases on the small claims docket are heard and decided.

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Chapter 6. Appellate Review; Rules and Procedures

Sec. 1. (a) The tax court shall try each original tax appeal without the intervention of a jury.

(b) The tax court shall adopt rules and procedures under which original tax appeals are heard and decided.

Sec. 2. (a) A taxpayer who wishes to initiate an original tax appeal must file a petition in the tax court to set aside the final determination of the department of state revenue or the Indiana board of tax review. If a taxpayer fails to comply with any statutory requirement for the initiation of an original tax appeal, the tax court does not have jurisdiction to hear the appeal.

(b) A taxpayer who wishes to enjoin the collection of a tax pending the original tax appeal must file a petition with the tax court to enjoin the collection of the tax. The petition must set forth a summary of:

- (1) the issues that the petitioner will raise in the original tax appeal; and**
- (2) the equitable considerations for which the tax court should order the collection of the tax to be enjoined.**

(c) After a hearing on the petition filed under subsection (b), the tax court may enjoin the collection of the tax pending the original tax appeal, if the tax court finds that:

- (1) the issues raised by the original tax appeal are substantial;**
- (2) the petitioner has a reasonable opportunity to prevail in the original tax appeal; and**
- (3) the equitable considerations favoring the enjoining of the collection of the tax outweigh the state's interests in collecting the tax pending the original tax appeal.**

(d) This section does not apply to a final determination of the department of state revenue under IC 4-32 other than a final determination concerning the gaming card excise tax established under IC 4-32-15.

Sec. 3. (a) Subject to subsection (b), with respect to determinations as to whether any issues or evidence may be heard in an original tax appeal that was not heard in the administrative hearing or proceeding, the tax court is governed by the law that applied before the creation of the tax court to appeals to trial courts of final determinations made by the department of state revenue and the state board of tax commissioners.

(b) Judicial review of disputed issues of fact must be confined to:

- (1) the record of the proceeding before the Indiana board of**

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1 tax review; and
 2 (2) any additional evidence taken under section 5 of this
 3 chapter.
 4 The tax court may not try the case de novo or substitute its
 5 judgment for that of the Indiana board of tax review. Judicial
 6 review is limited to only those issues raised before the Indiana
 7 board of tax review, or otherwise described by the Indiana board
 8 of tax review, in its final determination.
 9 (c) A person may obtain judicial review of an issue that was not
 10 raised before the Indiana board of tax review only to the extent
 11 that the:
 12 (1) issue concerns whether a person who was required to be
 13 notified of the commencement of a proceeding under this
 14 chapter was notified in substantial compliance with the
 15 applicable law; or
 16 (2) interests of justice would be served by judicial resolution
 17 of an issue arising from a change in controlling law occurring
 18 after the Indiana board of tax review's action.
 19 Sec. 4. (a) The burden of demonstrating the invalidity of an
 20 action taken by the state board of tax commissioners is on the
 21 party to the judicial review proceeding asserting the invalidity.
 22 (b) The validity of an action taken by the state board of tax
 23 commissioners shall be determined in accordance with the
 24 standards of review provided in this section as applied to the
 25 agency action at the time it was taken.
 26 (c) The tax court shall make findings of fact on each material
 27 issue on which the court's decision is based.
 28 (d) The tax court shall grant relief under section 7 of this
 29 chapter only if the tax court determines that a person seeking
 30 judicial relief has been prejudiced by an action of the state board
 31 of tax commissioners that is:
 32 (1) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise
 33 not in accordance with law;
 34 (2) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or
 35 immunity;
 36 (3) in excess of or short of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or
 37 limitations;
 38 (4) without observance of procedure required by law; or
 39 (5) unsupported by substantial or reliable evidence.
 40 (e) Subsection (d) may not be construed to change the
 41 substantive precedential law embodied in judicial decisions that
 42 are final as of January 1, 2002.

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1 **Sec. 5. (a) This section applies instead of IC 4-21.5-5-12 with**
2 **respect to judicial review of final determinations of the Indiana**
3 **board of tax review.**

4 **(b) The tax court may receive evidence in addition to that**
5 **contained in the record of the determination of the Indiana board**
6 **of tax review only if the evidence relates to the validity of the**
7 **determination at the time it was taken and is needed to decide**
8 **disputed issues regarding one (1) or both of the following:**

9 **(1) Improper constitution as a decision making body or**
10 **grounds for disqualification of those taking the agency action.**

11 **(2) Unlawfulness of procedure or decision making process.**
12 **This subsection applies only if the additional evidence could not, by**
13 **due diligence, have been discovered and raised in the**
14 **administrative proceeding giving rise to a proceeding for judicial**
15 **review.**

16 **(c) The tax court may remand a matter to the Indiana board of**
17 **tax review before final disposition of a petition for review with**
18 **directions that the Indiana board of tax review conduct further**
19 **factfinding or that the Indiana board of tax review prepare an**
20 **adequate record, if:**

21 **(1) the Indiana board of tax review failed to prepare or**
22 **preserve an adequate record;**

23 **(2) the Indiana board of tax review improperly excluded or**
24 **omitted evidence from the record; or**

25 **(3) a relevant law changed after the action of the Indiana**
26 **board of tax review and the tax court determines that the new**
27 **provision of law may control the outcome.**

28 **(d) This subsection applies if the record for a judicial review**
29 **prepared under IC 6-1.1-15-6 contains an inadequate record of a**
30 **site inspection. Rather than remand a matter under subsection (c),**
31 **the tax court may take additional evidence not contained in the**
32 **record relating only to observations and other evidence collected**
33 **during a site inspection conducted by a hearing officer or other**
34 **employee of the Indiana board of tax review. The evidence may**
35 **include the testimony of a hearing officer only for purposes of**
36 **verifying or rebutting evidence regarding the site inspection that**
37 **is already contained in the record.**

38 **Sec. 6. (a) This section applies instead of IC 4-21.5-5-14 with**
39 **respect to judicial review of final determinations of the Indiana**
40 **board of tax review.**

41 **(b) The burden of demonstrating the invalidity of an action**
42 **taken by the Indiana board of tax review is on the party to the**

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judicial review proceeding asserting the invalidity.

(c) The validity of an action taken by the Indiana board of tax review shall be determined in accordance with the standards of review provided in this section as applied to the agency action at the time it was taken.

(d) The tax court shall make findings of fact on each material issue on which the court's decision is based.

(e) The tax court shall grant relief under section 7 of this chapter only if the tax court determines that a person seeking judicial relief has been prejudiced by an action of the Indiana board of tax review that is:

- (1) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;
- (2) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;
- (3) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations;
- (4) without observance of procedure required by law; or
- (5) unsupported by substantial or reliable evidence.

(f) Subsection (e) may not be construed to change the substantive precedential law embodied in judicial decisions that are final as of January 1, 2002.

Sec. 7. (a) The tax court shall render its decisions in writing.

(b) Written decisions of the tax court may be published and distributed in the manner prescribed by the supreme court.

(c) A decision of the tax court remanding the matter of assessment of property under IC 6-1.1-15-8 to the Indiana board of tax review shall specify the issues on remand on which the Indiana board of tax review is to act.

(d) The decisions of the tax court may be appealed directly to the supreme court.

Chapter 7. Representation by Attorney General

Sec. 1. The office of the attorney general shall represent a township assessor, a county assessor, a county auditor, a member of a county property tax assessment board of appeals, or a county property tax assessment board of appeals that:

- (1) made an original determination that is the subject of a judicial proceeding in the tax court; and
- (2) is a defendant in a judicial proceeding in the tax court.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding representation by the office of the attorney general, the duty of discovery is on the parties to the judicial proceeding.

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Sec. 3. Discovery conducted under section 2 of this chapter is limited to production of documents from the administrative law judge presiding over the review under IC 6-1.1-15-3. The administrative law judge may not be summoned to testify before the tax court unless verified proof is offered to the tax court that the impartiality of the administrative law judge was compromised concerning the review.

Sec. 4. A township assessor, a county assessor, a county auditor, a member of a county property tax assessment board of appeals, or a county property tax assessment board of appeals:

(1) may seek relief from the tax court to establish that the Indiana board of tax review rendered a decision that was:

- (A) an abuse of discretion;**
- (B) arbitrary and capricious;**
- (C) contrary to substantial or reliable evidence; or**
- (D) contrary to law; and**

(2) may not be represented by the office of the attorney general in an action initiated under subdivision (1).

Chapter 8. Order to Produce Information

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "contractor" means a general reassessment, general reassessment review, or special reassessment contractor of the department of local government finance under IC 6-1.1-4-32.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "qualifying county" means a county having a population of more than four hundred thousand (400,000) and less than seven hundred thousand (700,000).

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "qualifying official" refers to any of the following:

- (1) A county assessor of a qualifying county.**
- (2) A township assessor of a qualifying county.**
- (3) The county auditor of a qualifying county.**
- (4) The treasurer of a qualifying county.**
- (5) The county surveyor of a qualifying county.**
- (6) A member of the land valuation committee in a qualifying county.**
- (7) Any other township or county official in a qualifying county who has possession or control of information necessary or useful for a general reassessment, general reassessment review, or special reassessment of property to which IC 6-1.1-4-32 applies, including information in the possession or control of an employee or a contractor of the official.**
- (8) Any county official in a qualifying county who has control,**

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1 review, or other responsibilities related to paying claims of a
2 contractor submitted for payment under IC 6-1.1-4-32.

3 Sec. 4. Upon petition from the department of local government
4 finance or a contractor, the tax court may order a qualifying
5 official to produce information requested in writing from the
6 qualifying official by the department of local government finance
7 or the contractor.

8 Sec. 5. If the tax court orders a qualifying official to provide
9 requested information as described in section 4 of this chapter, the
10 tax court shall order production of the information not later than
11 fourteen (14) days after the date of the tax court's order.

12 Sec. 6. The tax court may find that any willful violation of this
13 chapter by a qualifying official constitutes a direct contempt of the
14 tax court.

15 Chapter 9. Fees

16 Sec. 1. When a complaint is filed, a taxpayer who initiates an
17 original tax appeal shall pay to the clerk of the tax court the same
18 fee as provided in IC 33-37-4-7 for actions in probate court.

19 Sec. 2. A witness who testifies before the tax court is entitled to
20 receive the same fee and mileage allowance provided to witnesses
21 who testify in a circuit court. The person who calls the witness to
22 testify shall pay the witness fee and mileage allowance.

23 Sec. 3. The tax court may fix and charge a fee for preparing,
24 comparing, or certifying a transcript. However, the tax court's fee
25 may not exceed the fee charged by circuit courts for the same
26 service.

27 Sec. 4. The clerk of the tax court shall collect the fees imposed
28 under sections 1 and 3 of this chapter. The clerk shall transmit the
29 fees to the treasurer of state. The treasurer shall deposit the fees in
30 the state general fund.

31 Sec. 5. If a taxpayer prevails in a complaint that is placed on the
32 small claims docket under IC 33-26-5, the tax court shall order the
33 refund of the taxpayer's filing fee under section 1 of this chapter
34 from the state general fund. The auditor of state shall pay a
35 warrant that is ordered under this section.

36 SECTION 6. IC 33-27 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
37 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
38 2004]:

39 ARTICLE 27. JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMISSION

40 Chapter 1. Definitions

41 Sec. 1. The definitions in this chapter apply throughout this
42 article.

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1 **Sec. 2. "Attorney commissioners" means the three (3)**
2 **individuals admitted to the practice of law who are elected to the**
3 **judicial nominating commission by the electors.**

4 **Sec 3. "Electors" means individuals who are attorneys in good**
5 **standing admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.**

6 **Sec. 4. "Mail" includes ordinary mail or personal delivery.**

7 **Sec. 5. "Nonattorney commissioners" means the three (3)**
8 **individuals not admitted to the practice of law who are appointed**
9 **to the judicial nominating commission by the governor.**

10 **Chapter 2. Commissioners, Employees, and Staff**

11 **Sec. 1. (a) The governor shall appoint three (3) nonattorney**
12 **citizens of Indiana, one (1) each from the First District, the Second**
13 **District, and the Third District of the court of appeals, as**
14 **commissioners of the judicial nominating commission.**

15 **(b) One (1) month before the expiration of a term of office of a**
16 **nonattorney commissioner, the governor shall either reappoint the**
17 **commissioner as provided in section 5 of this chapter or appoint a**
18 **new nonattorney commissioner. All appointments made by the**
19 **governor to the judicial nominating commission shall be certified**
20 **to the secretary of state and to the clerk of the supreme court not**
21 **later than ten (10) days after the appointment.**

22 **(c) Except as provided in subsection (e), the governor shall**
23 **appoint each nonattorney commissioner for a term of three (3)**
24 **years.**

25 **(d) An appointed nonattorney commissioner must reside in the**
26 **court of appeals district for which the nonattorney commissioner**
27 **was appointed. A nonattorney commissioner is considered to have**
28 **resigned the position if the residency of the nonattorney**
29 **commissioner changes from the court of appeals district for which**
30 **the nonattorney commissioner was appointed.**

31 **(e) When a vacancy occurs in the office of a nonattorney**
32 **commissioner, the chairman of the commission shall promptly**
33 **notify the governor in writing. Vacancies in the office of**
34 **nonattorney commissioners shall be filled by appointment by the**
35 **governor not later than sixty (60) days after the governor receives**
36 **notice of the vacancy. The term of the nonattorney commissioner**
37 **appointed to fill the vacancy is for the unexpired term of the**
38 **member whose vacancy the new nonattorney commissioner has**
39 **filled.**

40 **Sec. 2. (a) For purposes of electing attorney members to the**
41 **judicial nominating commission, the state shall be divided into**
42 **three (3) districts, corresponding to the First District, the Second**

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District, and the Third District of the court of appeals.

(b) The qualified electors consist of the individuals who are registered with the clerk of the supreme court as attorneys in good standing under the requirements of the supreme court.

(c) The electors of each district shall elect one (1) resident of their district who is admitted to the practice of law in Indiana to the judicial nominating commission. The term of office of each elected member is three (3) years, beginning on the first day of January following the election. During the month before the expiration of an elected member's term of office, an election shall be held to fill the succeeding three (3) year term of office. Attorney commissioners on the commission must reside for the term of their office in the district from which they were elected. An attorney commissioner is considered to have resigned the position if the residency of the attorney commissioner changes from the court of appeals district for which the attorney commissioner was elected.

(d) Except when a term of office has less than ninety (90) days remaining, vacancies in the office of an attorney commissioner to the judicial nominating commission shall be filled for the unexpired term of the member creating the vacancy by a special election. An attorney commissioner who is elected to fill an unexpired term shall commence the attorney commissioner's duties immediately upon the certification of the new attorney commissioner's election to the secretary of state.

Sec. 3. The attorney commissioners of the judicial nominating commission shall be elected by the following process:

(1) The clerk of the supreme court shall, at least ninety (90) days before the date of an election, send a notice by mail to the address for each qualified elector shown on the records of the clerk informing the electors that nominations for the election must be made to the clerk of the supreme court at least sixty (60) days before the election.

(2) A nomination in writing accompanied by a signed petition of thirty (30) electors from the nominee's district, and the written consent of the nominee shall be filed, by mail or otherwise, by any electors or group of electors admitted to the practice of law in Indiana who reside in the same district as the nominee, in the office of the clerk of the supreme court at least sixty (60) days before the election.

(3) The clerk of the supreme court shall prepare and print separate ballots for each court of appeals district. These ballots must contain the names and residence addresses of all

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1 nominees residing within the district for which the ballots are
2 prepared, and whose written nominations, petitions, and
3 written statements of consent have been received sixty (60)
4 days before the election.

5 (4) The ballot must read as follows:
6 Indiana Judicial Nominating Commission
7 BALLOT FOR DISTRICT ()

8 To be cast by individuals residing in District () and registered with
9 the Clerk of the Supreme Court as an attorney in good standing
10 under the requirements of the Supreme Court. Vote for one (1)
11 member listed below for Indiana Judicial Nominating
12 Commissioner for the term commencing _____.

13 District ()
14 (Name) (Address)
15 (Name) (Address)
16 (Name) (Address)

17 To be counted, this ballot must be completed, the accompanying
18 certificate completed and signed, and both together mailed or
19 delivered to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana,
20 Indianapolis, Indiana, not later than _____.

21 **DESTROY BALLOT IF NOT USED**

22 (5) In each district, the nominee receiving the most votes from
23 the district shall be elected.

24 (6) The clerk shall also supply with each ballot distributed a
25 certificate, to be completed and signed and returned by the
26 elector voting the ballot, certifying that the voter is registered
27 with the clerk of the supreme court as an attorney in good
28 standing under the requirements of the supreme court, and
29 that the voter voted the ballot returned. A ballot not
30 accompanied by the signed certificate of the voter shall not be
31 counted.

32 (7) To maintain the secrecy of each vote, a separate envelope
33 shall be provided by the clerk for the ballot, in which only the
34 voted ballot may be placed. This envelope shall not be opened
35 until the counting of the ballots.

36 (8) The clerk of the supreme court shall mail a ballot and the
37 accompanying material to all electors at least two (2) weeks
38 before the date of the election.

39 (9) The ballot and the accompanying certificate must be
40 received by the clerk of the supreme court by 4 p.m. on the
41 last day of the election period.

42 (10) Upon receiving the completed ballots and the

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accompanying certificate the clerk of the supreme court shall insure that the certificates have been completed in compliance with this article. All ballots that are accompanied by a valid certificate shall be placed in a package designated to contain ballots. All accompanying certificates shall be placed in a separate package.

(11) The clerk of the supreme court, with the assistance of the secretary of state and the attorney general, shall open and canvass all ballots after 4 p.m. on the last day of the election period in the office of the clerk of the supreme court. A ballot received after 4 p.m. may not be counted unless the chief justice orders an extension of time because of unusual circumstances. Upon canvassing the ballots, the clerk of the supreme court shall place all ballots back in their packages. These, along with the certificates, shall be retained in the clerk's office for six (6) months, and the clerk may not permit anyone to inspect them except upon an order of the supreme court.

(12) Not later than ten (10) days after the election, the clerk shall certify the results to the secretary of state.

(13) In an election held for selection of attorney commissioners of the judicial nominating commission, if two (2) or more nominees are tied, the canvassers shall resolve the tie by lot in a manner that they shall determine, and the winner of the lot is considered elected.

Sec. 4. After the attorney commissioners have been elected, and after the names of the nonattorney commissioners appointed by the governor have been certified to the secretary of state as provided in this chapter, the clerk shall notify, by regular mail, the members of the commission of their election or appointment.

Sec. 5. A member of the judicial nominating commission may serve until the member's successor is appointed or elected. An attorney commissioner or a nonattorney commissioner is not eligible for successive reelection or reappointment. However, an attorney commissioner or a nonattorney commissioner who has been appointed or elected to fill a vacancy on the commission for less than one (1) year is eligible upon the expiration of that term, if otherwise qualified, for a succeeding term.

Sec. 6. A member of the judicial nominating commission shall serve without compensation for the member's services, except for per diem and travel expenses and other necessary and reasonable expenses.

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1 **Sec. 7. (a) The judicial nominating commission may employ**
2 **investigators and other experts that the commission determines are**
3 **necessary to carry out its functions and purposes. The commission**
4 **may employ special counsel in a proceeding if the commission**
5 **determines the employment is advisable.**

6 **(b) The division of state court administration shall serve the**
7 **judicial nominating commission in performing the commission's**
8 **statutory and constitutional functions.**

9 **(c) The general assembly may appropriate the sums it considers**
10 **necessary for expenses that may be incurred in the administration**
11 **of this article.**

12 **Sec. 8. (a) The staff of the judicial nominating commission shall**
13 **make the findings of fact concerning individuals eligible to fill a**
14 **vacancy in a judicial office as the commission directs.**

15 **(b) The staff shall compile biographical sketches of each**
16 **nominee running for election to the judicial nominating**
17 **commission. The information compiled shall be submitted to the**
18 **clerk of the supreme court for mailing, along with the ballots, to**
19 **qualified electors. The biographical sketches prepared under this**
20 **subsection must include the following information for each**
21 **nominee:**

22 **(1) Name and address.**

23 **(2) Legal background, including:**
24 **(A) type of practice;**
25 **(B) law firm; and**
26 **(C) law school year of graduation, honors, other pertinent**
27 **information.**

28 **(3) General educational background.**

29 **(4) A short statement by the nominee stating the nominee's**
30 **efforts and achievements in bringing about improvement and**
31 **betterment of the administration of justice.**

32 **(5) Public offices or positions, including:**
33 **(A) all public salaried positions; and**
34 **(B) all services contributed to a public or charitable**
35 **organization.**

36 **(6) Business and civic affairs.**

37 **(7) Any other pertinent information that the commission**
38 **considers important.**

39 **(c) The staff shall carry out any other duties assigned to it by the**
40 **general assembly and by the judicial nominating commission when**
41 **acting in that capacity and in its capacity as the commission on**
42 **judicial qualifications.**

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1 **Sec. 9. The commissioners, employees, and staff of the judicial**
2 **nominating commission are immune from civil liability for any act**
3 **or proceeding taken, or communication or statement made,**
4 **relevant to the evaluation of a candidate under IC 33-27-3-2.**

5 **Sec. 10. An agency, an organization, a person, or an association**
6 **described in IC 33-27-3-2(c) is immune from civil liability for**
7 **providing information or assistance in an investigation under**
8 **IC 33-27-3-2 or for testifying before the judicial nominating**
9 **commission if:**

- 10 **(1) the information or testimony is relevant to the evaluation**
- 11 **of a candidate under IC 33-27-3-2(a); and**
- 12 **(2) the information or testimony is:**
 - 13 **(A) an expression of opinion; or**
 - 14 **(B) a statement of fact made without:**
 - 15 **(i) knowledge that the statement is false; or**
 - 16 **(ii) reckless disregard for the truth.**

17 **Chapter 3. Duties of the Commission; Appointments to Judicial**
18 **Office**

19 **Sec. 1. (a) When a vacancy occurs in the supreme court, the**
20 **court of appeals, or the tax court, the clerk of the court shall**
21 **promptly notify the chairman of the commission of the vacancy.**

22 **(b) The chairman shall call a meeting of the commission not**
23 **later than twenty (20) days after receiving the notice.**

24 **(c) The commission shall submit the nominations of three (3)**
25 **candidates for the vacancy and certify them to the governor as**
26 **promptly as possible, but not later than seventy (70) days after the**
27 **time the vacancy occurs.**

28 **(d) When it is known that a vacancy will occur at a definite**
29 **future date, but the vacancy has not yet occurred, the clerk shall**
30 **notify the commission immediately of the future vacancy, and the**
31 **commission may, not later than sixty (60) days after receiving the**
32 **notice of the vacancy, make nominations and submit to the**
33 **governor the names of three (3) persons nominated for the future**
34 **vacancy.**

35 **Sec. 2. (a) The judicial nominating commission shall submit to**
36 **the governor, from those names the commission considers for a**
37 **vacancy, the names of only the three (3) most highly qualified**
38 **candidates. In determining which candidates are most highly**
39 **qualified each commission member shall evaluate each candidate,**
40 **in writing, on the following considerations:**

- 41 **(1) Legal education, including law schools attended and**
- 42 **education after law school, and any academic honors and**

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- 1 awards achieved.
- 2 (2) Legal writings, including legislative draftings, legal briefs,
- 3 and contributions to legal journals and publications.
- 4 (3) Reputation in the practice of law, as evaluated by
- 5 attorneys and judges with whom the candidate has had
- 6 professional contact, and the type of legal practice, including
- 7 experience and reputation as a trial lawyer or trial judge.
- 8 (4) Physical condition, including general health, stamina,
- 9 vigor, and age.
- 10 (5) Financial interests, including any interest that might
- 11 conflict with the performance of judicial responsibilities.
- 12 (6) Activities in public service, including writings and
- 13 speeches concerning public affairs and contemporary
- 14 problems, and efforts and achievements in improving the
- 15 administration of justice.
- 16 (7) Any other pertinent information that the commission feels
- 17 is important in selecting the most highly qualified individuals
- 18 for judicial office.
- 19 (b) The commission may not make an investigation to determine
- 20 these considerations until the individual states in writing that the
- 21 individual desires to hold a judicial office that has been or will be
- 22 created by a vacancy and that the individual consents to the public
- 23 disclosure of information under subsections (d) and (g).
- 24 (c) The commission shall inquire into the personal and legal
- 25 backgrounds of each candidate by investigations made independent
- 26 from the statements on an application of the candidate or in an
- 27 interview with the candidate. In completing these investigations,
- 28 the commission may use information or assistance provided by:
- 29 (1) a law enforcement agency;
- 30 (2) any organization of lawyers, judges, or individual
- 31 practitioners; or
- 32 (3) any other person or association.
- 33 (d) The commission shall publicly disclose the names of all
- 34 candidates who have filed for judicial appointment after the
- 35 commission has received the consent required by subsection (b) but
- 36 before the commission has begun to evaluate any of the candidates.
- 37 If the commission's screening of the candidates for judicial
- 38 appointment occurs in an executive session conducted under
- 39 IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(10), the screening may not reduce the number
- 40 of candidates for further consideration to fewer than ten (10)
- 41 individuals unless there are fewer than ten (10) individuals from
- 42 which to choose before the screening. When the commission's

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1 screening has reduced the number of candidates for further
2 consideration to not less than ten (10) or it has less than ten (10)
3 eligible candidates otherwise from which to choose, the commission
4 shall:

5 (1) publicly disclose the names of the individuals and their
6 applications before taking any further action; and

7 (2) give notice of any further action in the same manner that
8 notice is given under IC 5-14-1.5.

9 (e) Information described in subsection (d)(1) is identifying
10 information for the purposes of IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(10).

11 (f) The commission shall submit with the list of three (3)
12 nominees to the governor its written evaluation of each nominee,
13 based on the considerations set forth in subsection (a). The list of
14 names submitted to the governor and the written evaluation of
15 each nominee shall be publicly disclosed by the commission.

16 (g) Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-4, all public records (as defined
17 in IC 5-14-3-2) of the judicial nominating commission are subject
18 to IC 5-14-3-3, including records described in IC 5-14-3-4(b)(12).
19 However, the following records are excepted from public
20 inspection and copying at the discretion of the judicial nominating
21 commission:

22 (1) Personnel files of commission employees and files of
23 applicants for employment with the commission to the extent
24 permitted under IC 5-14-3-4(b)(8).

25 (2) Records specifically prepared for discussion or developed
26 during discussion in an executive session under
27 IC 5-14-1.5-6.1, unless the records are prepared for use in the
28 consideration of a candidate for judicial appointment.

29 (3) Investigatory records prepared for the commission under
30 subsection (c) until:

31 (A) the records are filed or introduced into evidence in
32 connection with the consideration of a candidate;

33 (B) the records are publicly discussed by the commission
34 in connection with the consideration of a candidate;

35 (C) a candidate elects to have the records released by the
36 commission; or

37 (D) the commission elects to release the records that the
38 commission considers appropriate in response to publicly
39 disseminated statements relating to the activities or actions
40 of the commission;

41 whichever occurs first.

42 (4) Applications of candidates for judicial appointment who

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1 are not among the applicants eligible for further
2 consideration following the commission's screening under
3 subsection (d).

4 (5) The work product of an attorney (as defined in
5 IC 5-14-3-2) representing the commission.

6 (h) When an event described by subsection (g)(3) occurs, the
7 investigatory record becomes available for public inspection and
8 copying under IC 5-14-3-3.

9 (i) As used in this subsection, "attributable communication"
10 refers to a communication containing the sender's name, address,
11 and telephone number. The commission shall provide a copy of all
12 attributable communications concerning a candidate for judicial
13 appointment to each member of the commission. An attributable
14 communication becomes available for public inspection and
15 copying under IC 5-14-3-3 after a copy is provided to each member
16 of the commission. The commission may not consider a
17 communication other than an attributable communication in
18 evaluating a candidate for judicial appointment.

19 (j) The commission shall release the investigatory records
20 prepared for the commission under subsection (c) to the candidate
21 for judicial appointment described by the records.

22 Sec. 3. If a nominee dies or requests in writing that the
23 nominee's name be withdrawn, the commission shall nominate
24 another person to replace the nominee from the list of nominees
25 previously provided. Whenever two (2) or more vacancies exist, the
26 commission shall nominate three (3) different persons for each
27 vacancy and submit a list of the persons nominated to the
28 governor.

29 Sec. 4. (a) If the governor fails to make an appointment not later
30 than sixty (60) days after the date the names of the nominees are
31 submitted to the governor, the chief justice shall make the
32 appointment from the nominees.

33 (b) A change in a list submitted to the governor under section 3
34 of this chapter requires a resubmission of the altered list to the
35 governor, and the sixty (60) day period in which the governor must
36 make the appointment begins on the date of resubmission.

37 Sec. 5. An individual appointed to the supreme court, the court
38 of appeals, or the tax court by the governor shall commence the
39 duties of the individual's office immediately upon the effective date
40 of the appointment. An appointment to a judicial office does not
41 take effect until a vacancy for the office exists.

42 Sec. 6. (a) The judicial nominating commission shall meet as

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1 necessary to discharge the commission's responsibilities under the
2 Constitution of the State of Indiana and the state laws. Meetings of
3 the commission shall be called by the chairman, or if the chairman
4 fails to call a meeting when a meeting is necessary, upon the call of
5 any four (4) members of the commission. When a meeting is called,
6 the chairman shall give each member of the commission at least
7 five (5) days written notice by mail of the time and place of the
8 meeting unless the commission at its previous meeting designated
9 the time and place of the next meeting.

10 (b) Meetings of the commission must be held at a place in
11 Indiana, as arranged by the chairman of the commission.

12 (c) The commission shall act only at a meeting and may act only
13 on the concurrence of a majority of the members attending a
14 meeting. The commission may not vote to reduce the number of
15 candidates for further consideration or to submit or not submit the
16 list of nominees under subsection (e) during an executive session.
17 Four (4) members constitute a quorum.

18 (d) The commission may adopt reasonable and proper rules for
19 the conduct of its proceedings and the discharge of its duties. The
20 rules must comply with this chapter and include procedures by
21 which eligible candidates for a vacancy in the supreme court or
22 court of appeals may submit their names to the commission. The
23 rules are public records, and the meetings of the commission at
24 which the rules are considered for initial adoption or amendment
25 must be publicly announced and open to the public.

26 (e) Notwithstanding IC 5-14-1.5-2, the commission is a public
27 agency for the purposes of IC 5-14-1.5. The commission may meet
28 in executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1 for the consideration of
29 a candidate for judicial appointment if:

- 30 (1) notice of the executive session is given in the manner
31 prescribed by IC 5-14-1.5-5;
- 32 (2) all interviews of candidates are conducted at meetings
33 open to the public; and
- 34 (3) copies of all attributable communications (as defined in
35 section 2(i) of this chapter) concerning the candidates have
36 been provided to all commission members and made available
37 for public inspection and copying.

38 **Chapter 4. Appointment of Senior Judges**

39 **Sec. 1.** A person who desires to serve as a senior judge under
40 IC 33-23-3 may apply to the judicial nominating commission for
41 certification to the supreme court as a senior judge.

42 **Sec. 2.** The judicial nominating commission shall certify to the

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1 supreme court a person desiring to serve as a senior judge if the
2 person meets requirements for service as a senior judge set by the
3 supreme court under IC 33-24-3-7.

4 Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person may
5 not be certified under this section if:

6 (1) the person:

7 (A) has not served as a judge or justice; or

8 (B) is still serving as a judge or justice;
9 of a court of record in Indiana;

10 (2) the person is not available for the minimum period of
11 commitment for service as a senior judge specified by the
12 supreme court under IC 33-24-3-7; or

13 (3) the combination of:

14 (A) the compensation for senior judges set under
15 IC 33-23-3-5; and

16 (B) any retirement benefits that the person is receiving or
17 is entitled to receive;

18 exceeds the minimum compensation to which judges of the
19 circuit court are entitled under IC 33-38-5.

20 (b) A person who elects to forgo retirement benefits during the
21 period of commitment as a senior judge may be certified as a
22 senior judge under section 2 of this chapter upon verification by
23 the judicial nominating commission of the availability to the person
24 of the election.

25 SECTION 7. IC 33-28 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
26 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
27 2004]:

28 **ARTICLE 28. CIRCUIT COURTS**

29 **Chapter 1. Jurisdiction, Duties, and Powers**

30 **Sec. 1. The circuit court shall be held in the respective counties**
31 **at times as may be fixed by law. The court shall be styled**
32 **"_____ Circuit Court", according to the name of the**
33 **county in which it may be held.**

34 **Sec. 2. (a) The circuit court has original jurisdiction in all civil**
35 **cases and in all criminal cases, except where exclusive jurisdiction**
36 **is conferred by law upon other courts of the same territorial**
37 **jurisdiction.**

38 **(b) The circuit court also has the appellate jurisdiction that may**
39 **be conferred by law upon it.**

40 **Sec. 3. The judge of a circuit court, within the judge's district,**
41 **shall take all necessary recognizances to keep the peace, or to**
42 **answer any criminal charge, or offense, in the court having**

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jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. If there is a process for which a form is not prescribed by law, a circuit court shall frame a new writ in conformity with the principles of the process.

Sec. 5. A circuit court may do the following:

(1) Issue and direct all processes necessary to the regular execution of the law to the following:

(A) A court of inferior jurisdiction.

(B) A corporation.

(C) An individual.

(2) Make all proper judgments, sentences, decrees, orders, and injunctions, issue all processes, and do other acts as may be proper to carry into effect the same, in conformity with Indiana laws and Constitution of the State of Indiana.

(3) Administer all necessary oaths.

(4) Punish, by fine or imprisonment, or both, all contempts of the court's authority.

(5) Proceed in any matter before the court, or in any matter in which the proceedings of the court, or the due course of justice, is interrupted.

(6) Grant commissions for the examination of witnesses according to the regulations of law.

Sec. 6. When the subject matter of a circuit court is situated in two (2) or more counties, the court that takes cognizance of the matter first shall retain the matter.

Sec. 7. The circuit court of each county shall have a seal. A description of the seal must be signed by the judge devising the seal. The seal must be filed by the clerk and recorded.

Sec. 8. (a) This section applies to a new county in which a seal has not been devised for the county's circuit court.

(b) The clerk of a circuit court located in a county subject to this section may seal all papers required by law to be sealed with the seal of the circuit court with the clerk's private seal. Papers sealed with the clerk's seal under this section are considered to have been sealed with a seal devised by the circuit court.

Sec. 9. A suit, process, matter, or proceeding returnable to or pending in any circuit court may not be discontinued by reason of a failure of the judge to attend on the first or any other day of the term.

Sec. 10. If, at any time both the sheriff and the coroner are unable to attend, or if the sheriff and coroner are both incapacitated from serving, the board of county commissioners

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1 may appoint an elisor to serve during the pendency of the matter
2 in which the sheriff and coroner are disabled from serving.

3 Sec. 11. An elisor appointed under section 10 of this chapter
4 shall take the same oath and give the same bond and surety that
5 are required of sheriffs. The elisor has the same authority to
6 perform all the duties of the sheriff that relate to the service for
7 which the elisor is specially appointed. The elisor is governed by
8 the same rules and subject to the same penalties and liabilities as
9 the sheriff.

10 Chapter 2. Election of Judges

11 Sec. 1. (a) A judge of the circuit court shall be elected under
12 IC 3-10-2-11 by the voters of each circuit.

13 Sec. 2. In any circuit for which IC 33-33 provides more than one
14 (1) judge of the circuit court, the county election board shall assign
15 a number to each seat on the court. After that, any candidate for
16 judge of the circuit court must file a declaration of candidacy
17 under IC 3-8-2 or petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6 for one (1)
18 specified seat of the court. Each seat on the court shall be listed
19 separately on the election ballot in the form prescribed by
20 IC 3-10-1-19 and IC 3-11-2.

21 Chapter 3. Small Claims and Misdemeanors Division

22 Sec. 1. This chapter applies to each circuit court for which this
23 title provides a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

24 Sec. 2. The small claims and misdemeanor division of the court
25 has the following dockets:

- 26 (1) A small claims docket.
- 27 (2) A minor offenses and violations docket.

28 Sec. 3. (a) The small claims docket has jurisdiction over the
29 following:

- 30 (1) Civil actions in which the amount sought or value of the
31 property sought to be recovered is not more than three
32 thousand dollars (\$3,000). The plaintiff in a statement of claim
33 or the defendant in a counterclaim may waive the excess of
34 any claim that exceeds three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in
35 order to bring it within the jurisdiction of the small claims
36 docket.
- 37 (2) Possessory actions between landlord and tenant in which
38 the rent due at the time the action is filed does not exceed
39 three thousand dollars (\$3,000).
- 40 (3) Emergency possessory actions between a landlord and
41 tenant under IC 32-31-6.

42 (b) This section expires July 1, 2005.

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Sec. 4. (a) This section applies after June 30, 2005.

(b) The small claims docket has jurisdiction over the following:

(1) Civil actions in which the amount sought or value of the property sought to be recovered is not more than six thousand dollars (\$6,000). The plaintiff in a statement of claim or the defendant in a counterclaim may waive the excess of any claim that exceeds six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of the small claims docket.

(2) Possessory actions between landlord and tenant in which the rent due at the time the action is filed does not exceed six thousand dollars (\$6,000).

(3) Emergency possessory actions between a landlord and tenant under IC 32-31-6.

Sec. 5. (a) The exceptions provided in this section to formal practice and procedure apply to all cases on the small claims docket.

(b) A defendant is considered to have complied with the statute and rule requiring the filing of an answer upon entering an appearance personally or by attorney. The appearance constitutes a general denial and preserves all defenses and compulsory counterclaims, which may then be presented at the trial of the case.

(c) If, at the trial of the case, the court determines:

(1) that the complaint is so vague or ambiguous that the defendant was unable to determine the nature of the plaintiff's claim; or

(2) that the plaintiff is surprised by a defense or compulsory counterclaim raised by the defendant that the plaintiff could not reasonably have anticipated;

the court shall grant a continuance.

(d) The trial shall be conducted informally, with the objective of dispensing speedy justice between the parties according to the rules of substantive law. The trial is not bound by the statutes or rules governing practice, procedure, pleadings, or evidence except for provisions relating to privileged communications and offers of compromise.

Sec. 6. There is no change of venue from the county as of right in cases on the small claims docket. However, a change of venue from the judge shall be granted as provided by statute and by rules of the supreme court.

Sec. 7. (a) The filing of a claim on the small claims docket is considered a waiver of trial by jury.

(b) The defendant may, not later than ten (10) days following

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service of the complaint in a small claims case, demand a trial by jury by filing an affidavit that:

- (1) states that there are questions of fact requiring a trial by jury;
- (2) specifies those questions of fact; and
- (3) states that the demand is in good faith.

(c) Notice of the defendant's right to a jury trial, and the ten (10) day period in which to file for a jury trial, must be clearly stated on the notice of claim or on an additional sheet to be served with the notice of claim on the defendant.

(d) Upon the deposit of seventy dollars (\$70) in the small claims docket by the defendant, the court shall transfer the claim to the plenary docket. Upon transfer, the claim then loses its status as a small claim.

Sec. 8. (a) The minor offenses and violations docket has jurisdiction over the following:

- (1) All Class D felony cases.
- (2) All misdemeanor cases.
- (3) All infraction cases.
- (4) All ordinance violation cases.

(b) The court shall establish a traffic violations bureau in the manner prescribed by IC 34-28-5-7 through IC 34-28-5-10.

Sec. 9. (a) The court shall provide by rule for an evening session to be held once each week.

(b) The court shall hold additional sessions in the evening and on holidays as necessary to ensure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action.

Sec. 10. The court shall comply with all requests made under IC 33-24-6-3 by the executive director of the division of state court administration concerning the small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 4. Jury Commissioners and Jury Service

Sec. 1. (a) This chapter does not apply to a county that chooses under subsection (b) to follow the procedure for jury selection and service set out in IC 33-28-5.

(b) The court administrator or the clerk of the circuit and superior courts of a county may choose to follow the procedure for jury selection and service set out in IC 33-28-5 instead of the procedure set out in this chapter. The court administrator shall serve as the jury commissioner under IC 33-28-5. If the decision to follow IC 33-28-5 is made, all the provisions of IC 33-28-5 must be followed.

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1 **Sec. 2. (a) The circuit court shall, during November, appoint for**
2 **the next calendar year two (2) persons, at least one (1) of whom**
3 **shall be a resident of the town or city in which the court shall be**
4 **held, as jury commissioners.**

5 **(b) The jury commissioners appointed under subsection (a) must**
6 **be freeholders and voters of the county, well known to be of**
7 **opposite politics, and of good character for intelligence, morality,**
8 **and integrity.**

9 **(c) The circuit court shall cause the jury commissioners to**
10 **appear and take an oath or affirmation in open court, to be entered**
11 **of record in the order book of the court in the following form:**
12 **"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will honestly, and**
13 **without favor or prejudice, perform the duties of jury**
14 **commissioners during your term of office, that, in selecting persons**
15 **to be drawn as jurors, you will select none but persons whom you**
16 **believe to be of good repute for intelligence and honesty, that you**
17 **will select none whom you have been or may be requested to select,**
18 **and that, in all of your selections, you will endeavor to promote**
19 **only the impartial administration of justice."**

20 **(d) After entering the oath required under subsection (c), the**
21 **court shall instruct the jury commissioners concerning their duties.**

22 **Sec. 3. (a) The jury commissioners shall immediately, from the**
23 **names of legal voters and citizens of the United States on the latest**
24 **tax duplicate and the tax schedules of the county, examine for the**
25 **purpose of determining the sex, age, and identity of prospective**
26 **jurors, and proceed to select and deposit, in a box furnished by the**
27 **clerk for that purpose, the names, written on separate slips of**
28 **paper of uniform shape, size, and color, of twice as many persons**
29 **as will be required by law for grand and petit jurors in the courts**
30 **of the county, for all the terms of the courts, to begin with the**
31 **following calendar year.**

32 **(b) Each selection shall be made as nearly as possible in**
33 **proportion to the population of each county commissioner's**
34 **district. In making the selections, the jury commissioners shall in**
35 **all things observe their oaths. The jury commissioners shall not**
36 **select the name of any person who is to them known to be**
37 **interested in or has case pending that may be tried by a jury to be**
38 **drawn from the names so selected.**

39 **(c) The jury commissioners shall deliver the locked box to the**
40 **clerk of the circuit court, after having deposited into the box the**
41 **names as directed under this section. The key shall be retained by**
42 **one (1) of the jury commissioners, who may not be an adherent of**

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1 the same political party as the clerk.

2 (d) In a county containing a consolidated city, the jury
3 commissioners may, upon an order made by the judge of the circuit
4 court and entered in the records of the circuit court of the county,
5 make the selections and deposits required under this section
6 monthly instead of annually. The jury commissioners may omit the
7 personal examination of prospective jurors, the examination of
8 voters lists, and make selection without reference to county
9 commissioners' districts. The judge of the circuit court in a county
10 containing a consolidated city may do the following:

11 (1) Appoint a secretary for the jury commissioners, and
12 sufficient stenographic aid and clerical help to properly
13 perform the duties of the jury commissioners.

14 (2) Fix the salaries of the commissioners, the secretary, and
15 stenographic and clerical employees.

16 (3) Provide office quarters and necessary supplies for the jury
17 commissioners and their employees.

18 The expenses incurred under this subsection shall be paid for from
19 the treasury of the county upon the order of the court.

20 (e) Subject to appropriations made by the county fiscal body,
21 the jury commissioners may use a computerized jury selection
22 system. However, the system used for the selection system must be
23 fair and may not violate the rights of persons with respect to the
24 impartial and random selection of prospective jurors. The jurors
25 selected under the computerized jury selection system must be
26 eligible for selection under this chapter. The commissioners shall
27 deliver the names of the individuals selected to the clerk of the
28 circuit court. The commissioners shall observe their oath in all
29 activities taken under this subsection.

30 (f) The jury commissioners may supplement voter registration
31 lists and tax schedules under subsection (a) with names from lists
32 of persons residing in the county that the jury commissioners may
33 designate as necessary to obtain a cross-section of the population
34 of each county commissioner's district. The lists designated by the
35 jury commissioners under this subsection must be used for the
36 selection of jurors throughout the entire county.

37 (g) The supplemental sources designated under subsection (f)
38 may consist of such lists as those of utility customers, persons filing
39 income tax returns, motor vehicle registrations, city directories,
40 telephone directories, and driver's licenses. These supplemental
41 lists may not be substituted for the voter registration list. The jury
42 commissioners may not draw more names from supplemental

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1 sources than are drawn from the voter registration lists and tax
2 schedules.

3 **Sec. 4. When a court believes that by reason of numerous**
4 **challenges in any cause, a special venire should issue for jurors, the**
5 **court shall direct the clerk to draw from the box described in**
6 **section 3 of this chapter the number of names considered proper.**
7 **The persons drawn under this section shall be summoned by virtue**
8 **of the special venire. If:**

9 (1) the names in the box are exhausted for any reason; and

10 (2) a court of the county cannot be furnished with juries at
11 any term during the calendar year;

12 the circuit court, or judge of the circuit court in vacation, shall by
13 order require the jury commissioners at a time to be fixed, to
14 deposit in the box the additional number of names as the court or
15 judge shall name in the order. Additional jurors shall be selected
16 under the rules and regulations prescribed in section 3 of this
17 chapter. The box shall then be delivered to the clerk, as provided
18 under section 3 of this chapter, to be drawn by the clerk as may be
19 necessary under section 9 of this chapter.

20 **Sec. 5. The box described in section 3 of this chapter shall**
21 **remain in possession of the clerk, securely locked. The only key to**
22 **the box must remain in the possession of the jury commissioner, of**
23 **opposite politics from the clerk. The clerk shall be present each**
24 **time the box is opened, for any purpose under this chapter.**

25 **Sec. 6. (a) A person may not be appointed a jury commissioner**
26 **if, at the time of the appointment, the person is:**

27 (1) a party to; or

28 (2) interested in;

29 a case pending in the county that may be tried by a jury to be
30 drawn during the calendar year following the year of the
31 appointment.

32 (b) A person appointed a jury commissioner, who fails to take
33 the office, or having accepted the office, fails without good cause,
34 to discharge any of the duties of the office, is guilty of contempt of
35 the court. A person guilty of contempt under this section shall be
36 summarily punished by fine of at least five dollars (\$5) and not
37 more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

38 **Sec. 7. (a) The circuit court shall appoint a person to fill a**
39 **vacancy, or to act for a jury commissioner, as the case may**
40 **require, if:**

41 (1) a vacancy occurs in the office of jury commissioner;

42 (2) a jury commissioner fails to act when required; or

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- 1 **(3) illness or any other cause renders a jury commissioner**
- 2 **unable to act.**
- 3 **(b) A person appointed under subsection (a):**
- 4 **(1) must possess the qualifications required for jury**
- 5 **commissioners;**
- 6 **(2) must be an adherent of the same political party as is the**
- 7 **commissioner in whose stead the person is appointed to serve;**
- 8 **(3) shall take the oath required by this chapter.**
- 9 **(c) For the time actually employed in the performance of jury**
- 10 **commissioner's duties, each jury commissioner shall be allowed a**
- 11 **per diem to be fixed by the court and paid out of the county**
- 12 **treasury upon the warrant of the county auditor.**
- 13 **Sec. 8. (a) A person shall be excused from acting as a juror if the**
- 14 **person:**
- 15 **(1) is at least sixty-five (65) years of age;**
- 16 **(2) is a member in active service of the armed forces of the**
- 17 **United States;**
- 18 **(3) is an elected or appointed official of the executive,**
- 19 **legislative, or judicial branches of government of:**
- 20 **(A) the United States;**
- 21 **(B) Indiana; or**
- 22 **(C) a unit of local government;**
- 23 **who is actively engaged in the performance of the person's**
- 24 **official duties;**
- 25 **(4) is a member of the general assembly who makes the**
- 26 **request to be excused before being sworn as a juror;**
- 27 **(5) is an honorary military staff officer appointed by the**
- 28 **governor under IC 10-16-2-5;**
- 29 **(6) is an officer or enlisted person of the guard reserve forces**
- 30 **authorized by the governor under IC 10-16-8;**
- 31 **(7) is a veterinarian licensed under IC 15-5-1.1;**
- 32 **(8) is serving as a member of the board of school**
- 33 **commissioners of the city of Indianapolis under IC 20-3-11-2;**
- 34 **(9) is a dentist licensed under IC 25-14-1;**
- 35 **(10) is a member of a police or fire department or company**
- 36 **under IC 36-8-3 or IC 36-8-12; or**
- 37 **(11) would serve as a juror during a criminal trial and the**
- 38 **person is:**
- 39 **(A) an employee of the department of correction whose**
- 40 **duties require contact with inmates confined in a**
- 41 **department of correction facility; or**
- 42 **(B) the spouse or child of a person described in clause (A);**

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and desires to be excused for that reason.

(b) A prospective juror is disqualified to serve on a jury if any of the following conditions exist:

(1) The person is not a citizen of the United States, at least eighteen (18) years of age, and a resident of the county.

(2) The person is unable to read, speak, and understand the English language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to fill out satisfactorily a juror qualification form.

(3) The person is incapable of rendering satisfactory jury service due to physical or mental disability. However, a person claiming this disqualification may be required to submit a physician's or authorized Christian Science practitioner's certificate confirming the disability, and the certifying physician or practitioner is then subject to inquiry by the court at the court's discretion.

(4) The person is under a sentence imposed for an offense.

(5) A guardian has been appointed for the person under IC 29-3 because the person has a mental incapacity.

(6) The person has had rights revoked by reason of a felony conviction and the rights have not been restored.

(c) A person may not serve as a petit juror in any county if the person served as a petit juror in the same county within the previous three hundred sixty-five (365) days. The fact that a person's selection as a juror would violate this subsection is sufficient cause for challenge.

(d) A grand jury, a petit jury, or an individual juror drawn for service in one (1) court may serve in another court of the county, in accordance with orders entered on the record in each of the courts.

(e) The same petit jurors may be used in civil cases and in criminal cases.

(f) A person may not be excluded from jury service on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status.

(g) Notwithstanding IC 35-47-2, IC 35-47-2.5, or the restoration of the right to serve on a jury under this section and except as provided in subsections (c), (d), and (l), a person who has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence (as defined in IC 35-41-1-6.3) may not possess a firearm:

(1) after the person is no longer under a sentence imposed for an offense; or

(2) after the person has had the person's rights restored following a conviction.

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1 (h) Not earlier than five (5) years after the date of conviction, a
 2 person who has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence (as
 3 defined in IC 35-41-1-6.3) may petition the court for restoration of
 4 the person's right to possess a firearm. In determining whether to
 5 restore the person's right to possess a firearm, the court shall
 6 consider the following factors:

7 (1) Whether the person has been subject to:

8 (A) a protective order;

9 (B) a no contact order;

10 (C) a workplace violence restraining order; or

11 (D) any other court order that prohibits the person from
 12 possessing a firearm.

13 (2) Whether the person has successfully completed a
 14 substance abuse program, if applicable.

15 (3) Whether the person has successfully completed a
 16 parenting class, if applicable.

17 (4) Whether the person still presents a threat to the victim of
 18 the crime.

19 (5) Whether there is any other reason why the person should
 20 not possess a firearm, including whether the person failed to
 21 complete a specified condition under subsection (i) or whether
 22 the person has committed a subsequent offense.

23 (i) The court may condition the restoration of a person's right
 24 to possess a firearm upon the person's completion of specified
 25 conditions.

26 (j) If the court denies a petition for restoration of the right to
 27 possess a firearm, the person may not file a second or subsequent
 28 petition until one (1) year has elapsed.

29 (k) A person has not been convicted of a crime of domestic
 30 violence for purposes of subsection (h) if the conviction has been
 31 expunged or if the person has been pardoned.

32 (l) The right to possess a firearm shall be restored to a person
 33 whose conviction is reversed on appeal or on post-conviction
 34 review at the earlier of the following:

35 (1) At the time the prosecuting attorney states on the record
 36 that the charges that gave rise to the conviction will not be
 37 refiled.

38 (2) Ninety (90) days after the final disposition of the appeal or
 39 the post-conviction proceeding.

40 Sec. 9. (a) During the month of December, and at other times the
 41 judge considers necessary, the judge of any court of record in
 42 which jury trials are had shall by written order direct the clerk of

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1 the circuit court to draw grand jurors or petit jurors from the
 2 names selected by the jury commissioners. The names shall be
 3 drawn by the clerk in the presence of the jury commissioners, in a
 4 number equal to the number of jurors to be summoned according
 5 to the judge's orders. The names of jurors for each court having
 6 criminal jurisdiction shall be drawn first.

7 (b) At the time of the drawing, the clerk shall enter in the order
 8 book of the court a list of the names drawn, in the order in which
 9 they were drawn. The clerk shall attach the clerk's certificate to
 10 attest to the accuracy of the list. The clerk shall issue venires for
 11 the jurors as the courts direct. However, the jurors called to
 12 service shall be identified long enough before the trial or grand
 13 jury session to permit counsel to study their backgrounds.

14 (c) Notice to or summons of persons for jury duty shall be
 15 served by the clerk of the circuit court upon order of the court.

16 (d) The sheriff or bailiff shall call the jurors to the jury box in
 17 the same order in which their names were drawn. Jurors shall
 18 serve for three (3) months, or for a shorter period if a shorter
 19 period is specified in the judge's written order.

20 (e) This section shall be construed to supplement IC 34-36-2,
 21 and IC 34-36-3-5 through IC 34-36-3-7, and other statutory
 22 provisions for special juries, for juries by agreement, for juries
 23 from other counties, for struck juries, and for special venires. This
 24 section shall be construed liberally, to the effect that no indictment
 25 shall be quashed, and no trial, judgment, order, or proceeding shall
 26 be reversed or held invalid on the ground that the terms of this
 27 section have not been followed, unless it appears that the
 28 noncompliance was either in bad faith or was objected to promptly
 29 upon discovery and was probably harmful to the substantial rights
 30 of the objecting party.

31 **Chapter 5. Circuit and Superior Court Jury Selection and**
 32 **Service**

33 **Sec. 1.** As used in this chapter, "courts" means the circuit and
 34 superior courts of a county that choose to follow the procedure for
 35 jury selection and service set out in this chapter.

36 **Sec. 2.** As used in this chapter, "juror qualification form" means
 37 the form prescribed for use by the courts and mailed to each
 38 prospective juror, or an electronic data processing facsimile of the
 39 form that may be created on magnetic tape, punched cards, or
 40 computer discs.

41 **Sec. 3.** As used in this chapter, "jury commissioner" means the
 42 court administrator or the clerk of the court and includes a deputy

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1 court administrator designated by the jury commissioner
2 periodically to act in the jury commissioner's place.

3 Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "jury wheel" means any list,
4 physical device, or electronic system for the storage of the names
5 or identifying numbers of prospective jurors.

6 Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "master list" means:

- 7 (1) a serially printed list;
- 8 (2) a magnetic tape;
- 9 (3) an addressograph file;
- 10 (4) a punched card file;
- 11 (5) a computer record; or
- 12 (6) another form of record determined by the supervising
13 judge to be consistent with this chapter;

14 that fosters the policy and protects the rights secured by this
15 chapter, contains all current, up-to-date voter registration lists for
16 each precinct in the county, and is supplemented by names derived
17 from other sources identified under this chapter.

18 Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "qualified jury wheel" means the
19 jury wheel in which there are placed the names or identifying
20 numbers of prospective jurors drawn at random from the master
21 list and who are not disqualified.

22 Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "supervising judge" means a
23 judge of the courts who is designated by the judges of the courts to
24 supervise the jury selection process.

25 Sec. 8. As used in this chapter, "voter registration lists" means
26 the official records of persons registered to vote.

27 Sec. 9. The jury commissioner and supervising judge under the
28 plan required by section 13 of this chapter shall provide a uniform
29 system of jury selection for the courts ensuring that:

- 30 (1) persons selected for jury service are selected at random
31 from a fair cross-section of the population of the area served
32 by the courts; and
- 33 (2) qualified citizens have the opportunity under this chapter
34 to:
 - 35 (A) be considered for jury service in the county; and
 - 36 (B) fulfill their obligation to serve as jurors when
37 summoned for that purpose.

38 Sec. 10. (a) The supervising judge is responsible for the selection
39 of jurors as prescribed by this section.

40 (b) The supervising judge may authorize use of a computerized
41 jury selection system under this chapter.

42 (c) A system authorized under subsection (b) must be fair and

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1 may not violate the rights of persons with respect to impartial and
2 random selection of prospective jurors. Jurors selected under a
3 computerized selection system must be eligible for selection under
4 this chapter.

5 Sec. 11. (a) The court administrator shall serve as the jury
6 commissioner for the county and has the powers and shall perform
7 the duties prescribed in this chapter for the jury commissioner
8 under the direction of the supervising judge.

9 (b) When acting as jury commissioner, the court administrator
10 may not receive any compensation in addition to the court
11 administrator's regular salary.

12 (c) The court administrator may delegate certain duties of the
13 jury commissioner to a deputy court administrator with the
14 approval of the supervising judge.

15 Sec. 12. (a) Under the supervision of the supervising judge, the
16 jury commissioner shall prepare a written plan for the selection of
17 grand and petit jurors in the county. The plan must be designed to
18 achieve the objectives of, and otherwise comply with, this chapter.
19 The plan must specify the following:

- 20 (1) Source of names for the master list.
- 21 (2) Form of the master list.
- 22 (3) Method of selecting names from the master list.
- 23 (4) Forms of and method for maintaining records of names
24 drawn, jurors qualified, and juror's excuses and reasons to be
25 excused.
- 26 (5) Method of drawing names of qualified jurors for
27 prospective service.
- 28 (6) Procedures to be followed by prospective jurors in
29 requesting to be excused from jury service.
- 30 (7) Number of petit jurors that constitutes a panel for civil
31 and criminal cases or a description of the uniform manner in
32 which this determination is made.

33 (b) The plan must be placed into operation after approval by the
34 judges of the courts. The judges of the courts shall examine the
35 plan to determine whether it complies with this chapter. If the plan
36 is found not to comply, the court shall order the jury commissioner
37 to make the necessary changes to bring the plan into compliance.

38 (c) The plan may be modified at any time according to the
39 procedure specified under this chapter.

40 (d) The plan must be submitted by the jury commissioner to the
41 judges of the courts. The judges of the courts shall approve or
42 direct modification of the plan not later than sixty (60) days after

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1 its receipt. The approved plan must go into effect not later than
2 sixty (60) days after approval by the judges of the courts.

3 (e) The plan is a public document on file in the office of the jury
4 commissioner and must be available for inspection at all
5 reasonable times.

6 Sec. 13. (a) The jury commissioner shall compile and maintain
7 a master list consisting of all the voter registration lists for the
8 county, supplemented with names from other lists of persons
9 resident in the county that the supreme court shall periodically
10 designate as necessary to obtain the broadest cross-section of the
11 county, having determined that use of supplemental lists is feasible.
12 The supreme court may designate supplemental lists for use by the
13 courts periodically in a manner that fosters the policy and protects
14 the rights secured by this chapter. Supplemental sources may
15 consist of lists of:

- 16 (1) utility customers;
- 17 (2) property taxpayers; and
- 18 (3) persons filing income tax returns, motor vehicle
19 registrations, city directories, telephone directories, and
20 driver's licenses.

21 Supplemental lists may not be substituted for the voter registration
22 list. In drawing names from supplemental lists, the jury
23 commissioner shall avoid duplication of names.

24 (b) A person who has custody, possession, or control of any of
25 the lists making up or used in compiling the master list, including
26 those designated under subsection (a) by the supreme court as
27 supplementary sources of names, shall furnish the master list to the
28 jury commissioner for inspection, reproduction, and copying at all
29 reasonable times.

30 (c) When a copy of a list maintained by a public official is
31 furnished, only the actual cost of the copy may be charged to the
32 courts.

33 (d) The master list of names is open to the public for
34 examination as a public record. However, the source of names and
35 any information other than the names contained in the source is
36 confidential.

37 Sec. 14. (a) Names must be drawn for juror service quarterly,
38 based on a calendar year commencing in January. A public
39 drawing of names for the next quarter must be held during the first
40 week of the second month of the quarter next preceding that for
41 which names are being drawn, at a time and place prescribed by
42 the jury commissioner.

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1 (b) The jury commissioner shall create and file an alphabetical
2 list of names drawn under this section. The alphabetical list may be
3 in the form of a serial listing or discreet records (such as punched
4 cards, addressograph plates, or computer records) filed together
5 to constitute the alphabetical list. Names may not be added to the
6 alphabetical list, except by order of the court. The names drawn or
7 any list compiled from the alphabetical list may not be disclosed to
8 any person other than under this chapter or by order of the
9 supervising judge.

10 (c) The number of names required to be drawn each quarter
11 must be determined by the jury commissioner after consultation
12 with all judges of the courts who may conduct jury trials during
13 the quarter, taking into consideration the number of jurors
14 required for the grand jury.

15 (d) The frequency of the drawing of names may be increased by
16 the jury commissioner if the jury commissioner determines it
17 necessary for purposes of fairness, efficiency, or to ensure
18 compliance with this chapter.

19 (e) Names must be drawn randomly under section 16 of this
20 chapter.

21 (f) Names drawn from the master list may not be returned to the
22 master list until all nonexempt persons on the master list have been
23 called.

24 Sec. 15. Assuming the master list contains names in some
25 sequential order, such as an alphabetical or a numeric sequence,
26 the drawing of names from the master list must be performed in
27 the following manner:

28 (1) The total number of names on the master list is divided by
29 the number of names to be drawn. The next whole number
30 greater than the resulting quotient is the key number, except
31 that the key number is never less than two (2).

32 (2) A starting name for making the selection is determined by
33 randomly choosing a number between one (1) and the key
34 number, inclusive.

35 (3) The required number of names is selected beginning with
36 the starting name selected under subdivision (2) and
37 proceeding to successive names appearing in the master list at
38 intervals equal to the key number, recommencing at the
39 beginning of the list until the required number of names is
40 selected.

41 (4) Upon recommencing at the beginning of the list, or if
42 additional names are subsequently ordered to be drawn from

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1 the master list, names previously selected in the process
 2 described in subdivision (3) must be disregarded in selecting
 3 the additional names.

4 (5) An electronic or a mechanical system may be used to draw
 5 names from the master list.

6 Sec. 16. (a) Not later than seven (7) days after the date of the
 7 drawing of names from the master list, the jury commissioner shall
 8 mail to each person whose name is drawn a juror qualification
 9 form. The form must be accompanied by instructions to fill out and
 10 return the form by mail to the jury commissioner not later than ten
 11 (10) days after its receipt. The instructions must state that requests
 12 for excuse from jury service during the next jury term should
 13 accompany the return of the qualification form.

14 (b) The juror qualification form must be designed by the jury
 15 commissioner and subject to approval by the judges of the courts
 16 as to matters of content and must elicit:

17 (1) the prospective juror's name, address, and age; and

18 (2) whether the prospective juror:

19 (A) is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the
 20 county;

21 (B) is able to read, speak, and understand English;

22 (C) has any physical or mental disability impairing the
 23 person's capacity to render satisfactory jury service; or

24 (D) has had rights revoked by reason of a felony conviction
 25 and not restored.

26 The juror qualification form must contain the prospective juror's
 27 declaration that the responses are true to the best of the
 28 prospective juror's knowledge. Notarization of the juror
 29 qualification form is not required.

30 (c) If a prospective juror is unable to fill out the form, another
 31 person may fill out the form for the prospective juror. If the form
 32 is completed by a person other than a prospective juror, the form
 33 must indicate that another person has done so and the reason for
 34 doing so.

35 (d) If it appears there is an omission, ambiguity, or error in a
 36 returned form, the jury commissioner shall resend the form,
 37 instructing the prospective juror to make the necessary addition,
 38 clarification, or correction and to return the form to the jury
 39 commissioner not later than ten (10) days after its second receipt.

40 (e) A prospective juror who fails to return a completed juror
 41 qualification form as instructed must be directed by the jury
 42 commissioner to immediately appear before the jury commissioner

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1 to fill out a juror qualification form.

2 (f) When a prospective juror appears for jury service, or when
3 there is an official conversation with the supervising judge or jury
4 commissioner, a prospective juror may be required to fill out
5 another juror qualification form in the presence of the supervising
6 judge or jury commissioner. At this time, the prospective juror
7 may be questioned, but only with regard to responses to questions
8 contained on the form and grounds for the prospective juror's
9 excuse or disqualification. Information acquired under this
10 subsection by the supervising judge or jury commissioner must be
11 noted on the juror qualification form.

12 Sec. 17. (a) A prospective juror who fails to appear as directed
13 by the jury commissioner under section 16 of this chapter must be
14 ordered by the supervising judge to appear and show cause for the
15 failure to appear as directed. If the prospective juror fails to
16 appear under the supervising judge's order or fails to show good
17 cause for the failure to appear as directed by the jury
18 commissioner, the prospective juror is guilty of criminal contempt.

19 (b) A person who knowingly misrepresents a material fact on a
20 juror qualification form for the purpose of avoiding or securing
21 service as a juror commits a Class C misdemeanor.

22 Sec. 18. (a) The supervising judge or the jury commissioner
23 shall determine solely on the basis of information provided on a
24 juror qualification form or interview with a prospective juror
25 whether the prospective juror is disqualified for jury service. The
26 jury commissioner shall enter this determination in the space
27 provided on the juror qualification form or electronic data
28 processing facsimile and on the alphabetical list of names drawn
29 from the master list.

30 (b) A person may not be automatically excused under this
31 chapter. Upon request of a prospective juror, the supervising judge
32 or jury commissioner shall determine on the basis of information
33 provided on:

- 34 (1) the juror qualification form;
35 (2) correspondence from the prospective juror; or
36 (3) an interview with the prospective juror;

37 whether the prospective juror may be excused from jury service.
38 The jury commissioner shall enter this determination in the space
39 provided on the juror qualification form.

40 (c) A person who is not disqualified for jury service may be
41 excused from jury service only upon a showing of:

- 42 (1) undue hardship;

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1 (2) extreme inconvenience; or
 2 (3) public necessity;
 3 until the time of the next drawing when the person is ressumoned.
 4 Appropriate records must be maintained by the jury commissioner
 5 to facilitate ressumoning.

6 (d) Requests for excuse, other than those accompanying the
 7 return of the qualification form, must be made by the prospective
 8 juror in writing to the jury commissioner not later than three (3)
 9 days before the date when the prospective juror has been
 10 summoned to appear.

11 Sec. 19. (a) The jury commissioner shall maintain a qualified
 12 jury wheel and shall place in the jury wheel the names or
 13 identifying numbers of all prospective jurors drawn from the
 14 master list who are not disqualified or excused.

15 (b) The judges of the courts shall, by local court rule, specify the
 16 procedure to be used for:

17 (1) the selection of qualified prospective jurors under this
 18 section; and

19 (2) summoning qualified prospective jurors whose names are
 20 drawn from the qualified jury wheel.

21 (c) Upon receipt of an order for a grand jury, the jury
 22 commissioner shall publicly, and in accordance with section 20 of
 23 this chapter, draw at random from the qualified jury wheel twelve
 24 (12) qualified jurors and direct them to appear before the
 25 supervising judge. The supervising judge shall randomly select six
 26 (6) jurors after:

27 (1) explaining to the twelve (12) prospective jurors the duties
 28 and responsibilities of a grand jury; and

29 (2) excusing jurors under section 18 of this chapter.

30 (d) Whenever there is an unanticipated shortage of available
 31 petit jurors drawn from a qualified jury wheel, the supervising
 32 judge may require the jury commissioner to draw additional jurors
 33 at random from the qualified jury wheel. Talesmen may not be
 34 solicited from among bystanders or from any source except from
 35 among names drawn from the qualified jury wheel.

36 (e) The names of qualified jurors drawn from the qualified jury
 37 wheel and the contents of jury qualification forms completed by
 38 those jurors may not be made available to the public until the
 39 period of service of those jurors has expired. However, attorneys
 40 in any cases in which these jurors may serve may have access to the
 41 information.

42 Sec. 20. The same method described in section 15 of this chapter

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1 for drawing names from the master list must be followed for
 2 drawing names from the qualified jury wheel unless the names in
 3 the qualified jury wheel are not in some sequential order as
 4 described in section 15 of this chapter. The key number system is
 5 not necessary if the names are in the form of ballots or in some
 6 other form requiring them to be blindly drawn from a container by
 7 hand.

8 **Sec. 21. (a)** Not later than seven (7) days after a moving party
 9 discovers or by the exercise of diligence could have discovered
 10 grounds, but before a petit jury is sworn to try a case, a party may:

11 (1) in a civil case move to stay the proceedings; and

12 (2) in a criminal case move:

13 (A) to dismiss the indictment (if the case has been brought
 14 by indictment);

15 (B) to stay the proceedings; or

16 (C) for other appropriate relief;

17 on the ground of substantial failure to comply with this chapter in
 18 selecting the prospective grand or petit jurors.

19 (b) Upon a motion filed under subsection (a) containing a sworn
 20 statement of facts that, if true, would constitute a substantial
 21 failure to comply with this chapter, the moving party may present
 22 in support of the motion:

23 (1) the testimony of the jury commissioner;

24 (2) relevant records and papers not public or otherwise
 25 available used by the jury commissioner; and

26 (3) other relevant evidence.

27 (c) If the court determines that in selecting either a grand jury
 28 or a petit jury there has been a substantial failure to comply with
 29 this chapter, the court:

30 (1) shall stay the proceedings pending the selection of the jury
 31 in conformity with this chapter; and

32 (2) may dismiss an indictment (if the case was brought by
 33 indictment) or grant other appropriate relief.

34 (d) The procedures required by this section are the exclusive
 35 means by which the state, a person accused of an offense, or a
 36 party in a civil case may challenge a jury on the ground that the
 37 jury was not selected in conformity with this chapter.

38 (e) The parties to the case may inspect, reproduce, and copy the
 39 records or papers of the jury commissioner at all reasonable times
 40 during the preparation and pendency of a motion under subsection
 41 (a).

42 **Sec. 22.** After the period of service for which names were drawn

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1 from the master jury list has expired, and all persons selected to
2 serve as jurors have been discharged, all records and papers
3 compiled and maintained by the jury commissioner or the clerk
4 must be preserved by the clerk of the courts for the period
5 prescribed by rule of the supreme court. The records and papers
6 must be available for public inspection at all reasonable times.

7 Sec. 23. (a) A person who appears for service as a petit or grand
8 juror serves until the conclusion of the first trial in which the juror
9 is sworn, regardless of the length of the trial or the manner in
10 which the trial is disposed. A person who appears for service but
11 is not selected and sworn as a juror completes the person's service
12 at the end of one (1) day.

13 (b) A person who:
14 (1) serves as a juror under this chapter; or
15 (2) completes one (1) day of jury selection but is not chosen to
16 serve as a juror;
17 may not be selected for another jury panel until all nonexempt
18 persons on the master list have been called for jury duty.

19 Sec. 24. A person summoned for jury service who fails to appear
20 or complete jury service as directed must be ordered by the court
21 to immediately appear and show cause for the person's failure to
22 comply with the summons. If the person fails to show good cause
23 for noncompliance with the summons, the person is guilty of
24 criminal contempt and upon conviction may be fined not more
25 than one hundred dollars (\$100) or imprisoned in the county jail
26 for not more than three (3) days, or both.

27 Sec. 25. The supreme court may adopt rules, not inconsistent
28 with this chapter, regulating the selection and service of jurors.

29 Chapter 6. Lake County Jury Selection and Service Provisions

30 Sec. 1. The policy of this chapter is to provide a uniform system
31 of jury selection for all courts so that:

- 32 (1) all persons selected for jury service shall be selected at
33 random from a fair cross-section of the population of the area
34 served by the court; and
35 (2) all qualified citizens have the opportunity in accordance
36 with this chapter to be considered for jury service in this
37 county and an obligation to serve as jurors when summoned
38 for that purpose.

39 Sec. 2. (a) As used in this chapter, "court" means the superior
40 court of a county having a population of more than four hundred
41 thousand (400,000) but less than seven hundred thousand
42 (700,000).

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(b) The term includes all other courts in the counties.

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "juror qualification form" means the form prescribed for use by the court and mailed to each prospective juror, or an electronic data processing facsimile of that form that might be created on magnetic tape, punched cards, or computer discs.

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "jury commissioner" includes any deputy court administrator designated by the jury commissioner from time to time to act in the jury commissioner's place.

Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "jury wheel" means any list, physical device, or electronic system for the storage of the names or identifying numbers of prospective jurors.

Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "master list" means all current, up-to-date voter registration lists for each precinct in the county supplemented with names from other sources prescribed pursuant to this chapter, in order to foster the policy and protect the rights secured by this chapter. The master list may be in the form of a serially printed list, a magnetic tape, an addressograph file, punched cards, or such other form considered by the chief judge to be consistent with this chapter.

Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "qualified jury wheel" means the jury wheel in which there are placed the names or identifying numbers of prospective jurors drawn at random from the master list and who are not disqualified.

Sec. 8. As used in this chapter, "voter registration lists" means the official records of persons registered to vote in the most recent general election.

Sec. 9. A citizen may not be excluded from jury service in counties affected by this chapter on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or economic status.

Sec. 10. (a) The chief judge of the superior court within counties affected by this chapter is responsible for the selection of jurors as prescribed by this section.

(b) The chief judge of the superior court may authorize the use of a computerized jury selection system under this chapter. However, the system used for the selection system must be fair and may not violate the rights of persons with respect to the impartial and random selection of prospective jurors. The jurors selected under the computerized selection system must be eligible for selection under this chapter.

Sec. 11. (a) The court administrator of the court shall also serve

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1 as the jury commissioner for the county, and has the powers and
2 shall perform the duties prescribed in this chapter for jury
3 commissioners, under the direction of the chief judge.

4 (b) The court administrator in the court administrator's role as
5 jury commissioner shall not receive any compensation in addition
6 to the court administrator's regular salary.

7 (c) Performance of certain duties of the jury commissioner may
8 be delegated to a deputy court administrator with the express
9 approval of the chief judge.

10 (d) The jury commissioner may choose to follow the procedure
11 for jury selection and service set out in IC 33-28-5 instead of the
12 procedure set out in this chapter. If the decision to follow
13 IC 33-28-5 is made, all the provisions of IC 33-28-5 must be
14 followed.

15 Sec. 12. (a) The jury commissioner, under the supervision of the
16 chief judge, shall prepare a written plan for the selection of grand
17 and petit jurors in this county designed to achieve the objectives of,
18 and otherwise comply with the provisions of, this chapter. This
19 plan must specify the following:

- 20 (1) The source of names for the master list.
- 21 (2) The form of the list.
- 22 (3) The method of selecting names from the list.
- 23 (4) The forms of, and method for, maintaining records of
24 names drawn, jurors qualified, and juror's excuses and
25 reasons therefore.
- 26 (5) The method of drawing names of qualified jurors for
27 prospective service.
- 28 (6) The procedures to be followed by prospective jurors in
29 requesting excuse from jury service.

30 The plan must either specify the number of petit jurors that
31 constitute a panel for civil and criminal cases or describe the
32 uniform manner in which this determination shall be made.

33 (b) The plan shall be placed into operation after approval by the
34 court. The judges of the court shall examine the plan to ascertain
35 that it complies with the intent and provisions of this chapter. If the
36 plan is found not to comply, the court shall order the jury
37 commissioner to make the necessary changes.

38 (c) The plan may be modified at any time under the procedure
39 specified under this chapter.

40 (d) The plan shall be submitted by the jury commissioner to the
41 court. The court shall approve or direct modification of the plan
42 within sixty (60) days after its receipt. The approved plan shall go

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into effect not more than sixty (60) days after approval by the court.

(e) The plan is a public document on file in the office of the jury commissioner and available for inspection at all reasonable times.

Sec. 13. (a) The jury commissioner shall compile and maintain a master list consisting of all the voter registration lists for the county, supplemented with names from other lists of persons resident in the county that the supreme court shall periodically designate as necessary to obtain the broadest cross-section of the county, having determined that use of the supplemental lists is feasible. The supreme court shall exercise the authority to designate supplemental lists periodically in order to foster the policy and protect the rights secured by this article. The supplemental sources may include lists of utility customers, property taxpayers, and persons filing income tax returns, motor vehicle registrations, city directories, telephone directories, and driver's licenses. Supplemental lists may not be substituted for the voter registration list. In drawing names from supplemental lists, the jury commissioner shall avoid duplication of names.

(b) Whoever has custody, possession, or control of any of the lists making up or used in compiling the master list, including those designated under subsection (a) by the supreme court as supplementary sources of names, shall furnish the list to the jury commissioner for inspection, reproduction, and copying at all reasonable times.

(c) When a copy of a list maintained by a public official is furnished, only the actual cost of the copy may be charged to the court.

(d) The master list of names shall be open to the public for examination as a public record, except that the source of names and any information other than the names contained in that source may not be public information.

Sec. 14. (a) Names shall be drawn for juror service quarterly, based on a calendar year commencing in January. A public drawing shall be held of names for the next quarter during the first week of the second month of the quarter next preceding that for which names are being drawn, at a time and place prescribed by the jury commissioner.

(b) An alphabetic list of names so drawn shall be created and filed in the office of the jury commissioner. The list may be in the form of a serial listing or discreet records (such as punched cards or addressograph plates) filed together to constitute the list. Names

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1 may not be added to this list, except by order of the court. The
2 names drawn or any list compiled from the names drawn may not
3 be disclosed to any person other than under this chapter or specific
4 order of the chief judge.

5 (c) The number of names required to be drawn each quarter
6 shall be determined by the jury commissioner after consultation
7 with all judges who may conduct jury trials during the quarter,
8 taking into consideration the number of jurors required for the
9 grand jury.

10 (d) The frequency of drawing of names may be increased by the
11 jury commissioner without amendment to this chapter when the
12 jury commissioner considers it necessary for purposes of fairness
13 or efficiency or to ensure compliance with this chapter.

14 (e) Names shall be drawn randomly in the manner prescribed
15 in section 15 of this chapter.

16 (f) Names drawn from the master list may not be returned to the
17 list until one (1) year after the date of the drawing of the name.

18 Sec. 15. (a) If the master list contains names in some sequential
19 order, such as alphabetic or numeric sequence, the drawing of
20 names from the master list shall be performed in the following
21 manner:

22 STEP ONE: The total number of names on the master list
23 shall be divided by the number of names desired to be drawn.
24 The whole number next greater than the resulting quotient
25 shall be the "key number" except that the key number may
26 not be less than two (2).

27 STEP TWO: A "starting name" for making the selection shall
28 then be determined by randomly choosing a number between
29 one (1) and the "key number", inclusive.

30 STEP THREE: The required number of names shall then be
31 selected beginning with the "starting name" selected under
32 STEP TWO and proceeding to successive names appearing in
33 the master list at intervals equal to the "key number",
34 recommencing at the beginning of the list until the required
35 number of names has been selected.

36 (b) Upon recommencing at the beginning of the list, or if
37 additional names are subsequently ordered to be drawn from the
38 master list, names previously selected in the process described in
39 subsection (a) STEP THREE shall be disregarded in selecting the
40 additional name.

41 (c) An electronic or a mechanical system may be used to draw
42 names from the master list.

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1 **Sec. 16. (a) Not more than one (1) calendar week after the date**
 2 **of the drawing of names from the master list, the jury**
 3 **commissioner shall cause to be mailed to each person whose name**
 4 **is drawn a juror qualification form. The form shall be**
 5 **accompanied by instructions to fill out and return the form by mail**
 6 **to the jury commissioner within ten (10) days after its receipt. The**
 7 **instructions shall further state that requests for excuse from jury**
 8 **service during the next jury term should accompany return of the**
 9 **qualification form.**

10 **(b) The juror qualification form:**

11 **(1) shall be designed by the jury commissioner subject to**
 12 **approval by the court as to matters of content; and**

13 **(2) must elicit the name, address of residence, and age of the**
 14 **prospective juror and whether the prospective juror:**

15 **(A) is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the**
 16 **county;**

17 **(B) is able to read, speak, and understand the English**
 18 **language;**

19 **(C) has any physical or mental disability impairing the**
 20 **prospective juror's capacity to render satisfactory jury**
 21 **service; or**

22 **(D) has had rights revoked by reason of a felony conviction**
 23 **and not restored.**

24 **The juror qualification form must contain the prospective juror's**
 25 **declaration that the prospective juror's responses are true to the**
 26 **best of prospective juror's knowledge. Notarization of the juror**
 27 **qualification form is not required.**

28 **(c) If the prospective juror is unable to fill out the form, another**
 29 **person may do it for the prospective juror. A person filling out the**
 30 **form for a prospective juror shall indicate that the person has done**
 31 **so and the reason that the prospective juror was unable to fill out**
 32 **the form.**

33 **(d) If it appears there is an omission, ambiguity, or error in a**
 34 **returned form, the jury commissioner shall again send the form,**
 35 **instructing the prospective juror to:**

36 **(1) make the necessary addition, clarification, or correction;**
 37 **and**

38 **(2) return the form to the jury commissioner within ten (10)**
 39 **days after its second receipt.**

40 **(e) A prospective juror who fails to return a completed juror**
 41 **qualification form as instructed shall be directed by the jury**
 42 **commissioner to appear before the jury commissioner to fill out a**

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1 juror qualification form.

2 (f) At the time of a prospective juror's appearance for jury
3 service, or at the time of any official conversation with the court or
4 jury commissioner, any prospective juror may be required to fill
5 out another juror qualification form in the presence of the court or
6 jury commissioner. At this time the prospective juror may be
7 questioned, but only with regard to the prospective juror's
8 responses to questions contained on the form and grounds for the
9 prospective juror's excuse or disqualification. Any information
10 thus acquired by the court or clerk shall be noted on the juror
11 qualification form.

12 (g) A prospective juror who fails to appear as directed by the
13 jury commissioner under this section shall be ordered by the court
14 to appear and show cause for the prospective juror's failure to
15 appear as directed. If the prospective juror fails to appear under
16 the court's order or fails to show good cause for the prospective
17 juror's failure to appear as directed by the jury commissioner, the
18 prospective juror is guilty of criminal contempt.

19 (h) A person who knowingly misrepresents a material fact on a
20 juror qualification form for the purpose of avoiding or securing
21 service as a juror commits a Class C misdemeanor.

22 Sec. 17. (a) The court or the jury commissioner shall determine
23 solely on the basis of information provided on the juror
24 qualification form or interview with the prospective juror whether
25 or not the prospective juror is disqualified for jury service. The
26 jury commissioner shall enter this determination in the space
27 provided on the juror qualification form or electronic data
28 processing facsimile and on the alphabetical list of names drawn
29 from the master list.

30 (b) A prospective juror is disqualified to serve on a jury if the
31 prospective juror:

32 (1) is not a citizen of the United States, at least eighteen (18)
33 years of age, and a resident of the county;

34 (2) is unable to read, speak, and understand the English
35 language with a degree of proficiency sufficient to fill out
36 satisfactorily the juror qualification form;

37 (3) is incapable, by reasons of a physical or mental disability,
38 of rendering satisfactory jury service; or

39 (4) has had the prospective juror's rights revoked by reason
40 of a felony conviction and not restored.

41 (c) A person claiming a disqualification under subsection (b)(3)
42 may be required to submit a physician's or an authorized Christian

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1 Science practitioner's certificate as to the disability. The court may
2 subject the certifying physician or practitioner to inquiry.

3 Sec. 18. (a) The jury commissioner shall maintain a qualified
4 jury wheel and shall place in the jury wheel the names or
5 identifying numbers of all prospective jurors drawn from the
6 master list who are not disqualified or excused.

7 (b) A judge of any court or any other state or county official
8 having the authority to conduct a trial or hearing with a jury
9 within the county by order may direct the jury commissioner to
10 draw and assign to that court or official the number of qualified
11 jurors necessary for one (1) or more petit jury panels. Upon receipt
12 of the order and in a manner prescribed in section 20 of this
13 chapter, the jury commissioner shall publicly draw at random
14 from the qualified jury wheel the number of qualified jurors
15 required by the order and assign the qualified jurors so drawn to
16 the court's jury panel.

17 (c) Upon receipt of an order for a grand jury, the jury
18 commissioner shall publicly and in a manner prescribed in section
19 20 of this chapter draw at random from the qualified jury wheel
20 twelve (12) qualified jurors who shall be directed to appear before
21 the chief judge. The chief judge shall randomly select six (6) jurors
22 and one (1) alternate juror after having explained to the twelve
23 (12) prospective jurors the duties and responsibilities of a grand
24 jury and having excused jurors as prescribed in section 21 of this
25 chapter.

26 (d) An alphabetical listing of grand and petit jurors assigned to
27 each court location shall be maintained by the jury commissioner
28 and a copy transmitted to the judge for whom the names have been
29 drawn.

30 (e) If a grand, petit, or other jury is ordered to be drawn, the
31 clerk shall cause each person drawn for jury service to be served
32 with a summons either personally or by registered or certified
33 mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the person at the
34 person's usual residence, business, or post office address. The
35 summons requires the person to report for jury service at a
36 specified time and place.

37 (f) If there is an unanticipated shortage of available petit jurors
38 drawn from a qualified jury wheel, the court may require the jury
39 commissioner to:

- 40 (1) draw additional jurors at random from the qualified jury
41 wheel; or
42 (2) send available jurors from another panel to the court

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1 location requiring additional jurors.
 2 Talesmen may not be solicited from among bystanders or from any
 3 source except from among names drawn from the qualified jury
 4 wheel.

5 (g) The names of qualified jurors drawn from the qualified jury
 6 wheel and the contents of jury qualification forms completed by
 7 those jurors may not be made available to the public until the
 8 period of service of those jurors has expired, except that attorneys
 9 in any cases in which these jurors may serve shall have access to
 10 the information.

11 Sec. 19. A qualified prospective juror is not exempt from jury
 12 service except for the following:

13 (1) Members in active service of the Armed Forces of the
 14 United States who are actively engaged in the performance of
 15 their official duties.

16 (2) Elected or appointed officials of the executive, legislative,
 17 or judicial branches of government of the:

18 (A) United States;

19 (B) State of Indiana; or

20 (C) counties affected by this chapter;

21 who are actively engaged in the performance of their official
 22 duties.

23 (3) A person who:

24 (A) would serve as a juror during a criminal trial; and

25 (B) is:

26 (i) an employee of the department of correction whose
 27 duties require contact with inmates confined in a
 28 department of correction facility; or

29 (ii) the spouse or child of a person described in item (i);
 30 and desires to be excused for that reason.

31 Sec. 20. The same method described in section 15 of this chapter
 32 for drawing names from the master list shall be followed for
 33 drawing names from the qualified wheel unless the names in the
 34 qualified wheel are not in some sequential order as described in
 35 section 15 of this chapter. If the names are in the form of ballots or
 36 in some other form in which they must be blindly drawn from a
 37 container by hand, the key number system is not necessary.

38 Sec. 21. (a) Except as provided in section 19 of this chapter, a
 39 person may not be automatically excused under this chapter. The
 40 chief judge or jury commissioner, upon request of a prospective
 41 juror, shall determine on the basis of information provided on the
 42 juror qualification form, correspondence from the prospective

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1 juror, or interview with the prospective juror whether the
 2 prospective juror should be excused from jury service. The jury
 3 commissioner shall enter this determination in the space provided
 4 on the juror qualification form.

5 (b) A person who is not disqualified for jury service may be
 6 excused from jury service only upon a showing of undue hardship,
 7 extreme inconvenience, or public necessity, until the time of the
 8 next drawing at which time the person will be resummoned.
 9 Appropriate records shall be maintained by the jury commissioner
 10 to facilitate a resummoning.

11 (c) Requests for excuse, other than those accompanying return
 12 of the qualification form, shall be made by the prospective juror in
 13 writing to the presiding judge not later than three (3) weeks before
 14 the date upon which the prospective juror has been summoned to
 15 appear.

16 Sec. 22. (a) Not more than seven (7) days after the moving party
 17 discovered or by the exercise of diligence could have discovered the
 18 grounds and before the petit jury is sworn to try the case, a party
 19 may move to stay the proceedings, and in a criminal case, to
 20 dismiss the indictment (if the case has been brought by indictment)
 21 or stay the proceedings or for other appropriate relief, on the
 22 ground of substantial failure to comply with this chapter in
 23 selecting the prospective grand or petit jurors.

24 (b) Upon motion filed under subsection (a) containing a sworn
 25 statement of facts which, if true, would constitute a substantial
 26 failure to comply with this chapter, the moving party is entitled to
 27 present in support of the motion the testimony of the jury
 28 commissioner any relevant records and papers not public or
 29 otherwise available used by the jury commissioner and any other
 30 relevant evidence. If the court determines that in selecting either
 31 a grand jury or a petit jury there has been a substantial failure to
 32 comply with this chapter, the court shall stay the proceedings
 33 pending the selection of the jury in conformity with this article,
 34 and may dismiss an indictment (if the instant case was brought by
 35 indictment) or grant other appropriate relief.

36 (c) The procedures prescribed by this section are the exclusive
 37 means by which the state, a person accused of an offense, or a
 38 party in a civil case may challenge a jury on the ground that the
 39 jury was not selected in conformity with this chapter.

40 (d) The parties to the case may inspect, reproduce, and copy the
 41 records or papers of the jury commissioner at all reasonable times
 42 during the preparation and pendency of a motion under subsection

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(a).
Sec. 23. After the period of service for which names were drawn from the master jury list has expired, and all persons elected to serve as jurors have been discharged, all records and papers compiled and maintained by the jury commissioner or the clerk shall be preserved by the clerk for a period as prescribed by rule of the supreme court and must be available for public inspection at all reasonable times.

Sec. 24. In any one (1) year period, a person may not be eligible or required to be available for service as a petit or grand juror for more than one (1) term of service, except when necessary to complete service in a particular case. The term of service shall be three (3) months unless a shorter jury term is ordered by the chief judge due to a sustained increase in frequency or length of jury trials that would result in a requirement for jurors to be present at court more than ten (10) court days during the quarter, except as necessary to complete service in a particular case.

Sec. 25. A person summoned for jury service who fails to appear or to complete jury service as directed shall be ordered by the court to appear and show cause for the person's failure to comply with the summons. If the person fails to show good cause for noncompliance with the summons, the person is guilty of criminal contempt and upon conviction may be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three (3) days, or both.

Sec. 26. The supreme court may make and amend rules, not inconsistent with this chapter, regulating the selection and service of jurors.

SECTION 8. IC 33-29 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]:

ARTICLE 29. SUPERIOR COURTS

Chapter 1. Provisions Concerning Standard Superior Courts

Sec. 1. Except as otherwise provided in IC 33-33, this chapter applies to standard superior courts established in IC 33-33.

Sec. 2. A standard superior court may have a seal containing the words " _____ (insert name of county in which the court is located) Superior Court _____ (insert court number for multiple courts), _____ (insert name of county) County, Indiana".

Sec. 3. (a) A standard superior court judge is elected at the general election every six (6) years in the county in which the court is located. The judge's term begins January 1 following the election

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1 and ends December 31 following the election of the judge's
2 successor.

3 (b) To be eligible to hold office as a judge of a standard superior
4 court, a person must be:

- 5 (1) a resident of the county in which the court is located;
- 6 (2) less than seventy (70) years of age at the time the judge
7 takes office; and
- 8 (3) admitted to practice law in Indiana.

9 Sec. 4. The judge of a standard superior court:

- 10 (1) has the same powers relating to the conduct of business of
11 the court as the judge of the circuit court of the county in
12 which the standard superior court is located; and
- 13 (2) may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, and take and
14 certify acknowledgments of deeds.

15 Sec. 5. (a) The judge of a standard superior court shall appoint
16 a bailiff and an official court reporter for the court.

17 (b) The salaries of the bailiff and the official court reporter shall
18 be:

- 19 (1) fixed in the same manner as the salaries of the bailiff and
20 the official court reporter for the circuit court of the county
21 in which the standard superior court is located; and
- 22 (2) paid monthly:
 - 23 (A) out of the treasury of the county in which the standard
24 superior court is located; and
 - 25 (B) as provided by law.

26 Sec. 6. The clerk of a standard superior court, under the
27 direction of the judge of the court, shall provide:

- 28 (1) order books and fee books;
- 29 (2) judgment dockets and execution dockets; and
- 30 (3) other books for the court;

31 that must be kept separately from the books and papers of other
32 courts.

33 Sec. 7. (a) The county executive for the county in which the
34 standard superior court is located shall provide and maintain:

- 35 (1) a suitable courtroom;
- 36 (2) furniture and equipment; and
- 37 (3) other rooms and facilities;

38 necessary for the operation of the court.

39 (b) The county fiscal body shall appropriate sufficient funds for
40 the provision and maintenance of the items described in
41 subdivisions (1) through (3).

42 Sec. 8. (a) The jury commissioners appointed by the judge of the

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1 circuit court of the county in which the standard superior court is
2 located shall serve as the jury commissioners for the standard
3 superior court.

4 (b) A jury in the standard superior court shall be selected in the
5 same manner as a jury in the circuit court of the county in which
6 the standard superior court is located.

7 (c) A grand jury selected for the circuit court of the county in
8 which the standard superior court is located shall serve as the
9 grand jury for the standard superior court.

10 Sec. 9. (a) The judge of the circuit court of the county in which
11 the standard superior court is located may, with the consent of the
12 judge of the standard superior court, transfer any action or
13 proceeding from the circuit court to the standard superior court.

14 (b) The judge of a standard superior court may, with the
15 consent of the judge of the circuit court, transfer any action or
16 proceeding from the standard superior court to the circuit court of
17 the county in which the standard superior court is located.

18 Sec. 10. (a) The judge of the circuit court of the county in which
19 the standard superior court is located may, with the consent of the
20 judge of the standard superior court, sit as a judge of the standard
21 superior court in any matter as if the circuit court judge were an
22 elected judge of the standard superior court.

23 (b) The judge of a standard superior court may, with the
24 consent of the judge of the circuit court, sit as the judge of the
25 circuit court of the county in which the standard superior court is
26 located in any matter as if the judge of the standard superior court
27 were the elected judge of the circuit court.

28 **Chapter 2. Provisions Governing Standard Small Claims and**
29 **Misdemeanor Division**

30 Sec. 1. This chapter applies to each superior court for which
31 IC 33-33 provides a standard small claims and misdemeanor
32 division.

33 Sec. 2. The small claims and misdemeanor division of the court
34 has the following dockets:

- 35 (1) A small claims docket.
- 36 (2) A minor offenses and violations docket.

37 Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the small claims
38 docket has jurisdiction over the following:

- 39 (1) Civil actions in which the amount sought or value of the
40 property sought to be recovered is not more than three
41 thousand dollars (\$3,000). The plaintiff in a statement of claim
42 or the defendant in a counterclaim may waive the excess of

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1 any claim that exceeds three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in
2 order to bring it within the jurisdiction of the small claims
3 docket.

4 (2) Possessory actions between landlord and tenant in which
5 the rent due at the time the action is filed does not exceed
6 three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

7 (3) Emergency possessory actions between a landlord and
8 tenant under IC 32-31-6.

9 (b) This subsection applies to a county having a population of
10 more than three hundred thousand (300,000) but less than four
11 hundred thousand (400,000). The small claims docket has
12 jurisdiction over the following:

13 (1) Civil actions in which the amount sought or value of the
14 property sought to be recovered is not more than six thousand
15 dollars (\$6,000). The plaintiff in a statement of claim or the
16 defendant in a counterclaim may waive the excess of any
17 claim that exceeds six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in order to
18 bring it within the jurisdiction of the small claims docket.

19 (2) Possessory actions between landlord and tenant in which
20 the rent due at the time the action is filed does not exceed six
21 thousand dollars (\$6,000).

22 (3) Emergency possessory actions between a landlord and
23 tenant under IC 32-31-6.

24 (c) This section expires July 1, 2005.

25 Sec. 4. (a) This section applies after June 30, 2005.

26 (b) The small claims docket has jurisdiction over the following:

27 (1) Civil actions in which the amount sought or value of the
28 property sought to be recovered is not more than six thousand
29 dollars (\$6,000). The plaintiff in a statement of claim or the
30 defendant in a counterclaim may waive the excess of any
31 claim that exceeds six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in order to
32 bring it within the jurisdiction of the small claims docket.

33 (2) Possessory actions between landlord and tenant in which
34 the rent due at the time the action is filed does not exceed six
35 thousand dollars (\$6,000).

36 (3) Emergency possessory actions between a landlord and
37 tenant under IC 32-31-6.

38 Sec. 5. (a) The exceptions provided in this section to formal
39 practice and procedure apply to all cases on the small claims
40 docket.

41 (b) A defendant is considered to have complied with the statute
42 and rule requiring the filing of an answer upon entering an

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1 appearance personally or by attorney. The appearance constitutes
2 a general denial and preserves all defenses and compulsory
3 counterclaims, which may then be presented at the trial of the
4 cause.

5 (c) If, at the trial of the cause, the court determines:

6 (1) that the complaint is so vague or ambiguous that the
7 defendant was unable to determine the nature of the
8 plaintiff's claim; or

9 (2) that the plaintiff is surprised by a defense or compulsory
10 counterclaim raised by the defendant that the plaintiff could
11 not reasonably have anticipated;

12 the court shall grant a continuance.

13 (d) The trial shall be conducted informally, with the sole
14 objective of dispensing speedy justice between the parties
15 according to the rules of substantive law. The trial is not bound by
16 the statutes or rules governing practice, procedure, pleadings, or
17 evidence except for provisions relating to privileged
18 communications and offers of compromise.

19 Sec. 6. There is no change of venue from the county as of right
20 in cases on the small claims docket. However, a change of venue
21 from the judge shall be granted as provided by statute and by rules
22 of the supreme court.

23 Sec. 7. (a) The filing of a claim on the small claims docket is
24 considered a waiver of trial by jury.

25 (b) A defendant may, not later than ten (10) days following
26 service of the complaint in a small claims case, demand a trial by
27 jury by filing an affidavit that:

28 (1) states that there are questions of fact requiring a trial by
29 jury;

30 (2) specifies those questions of fact; and

31 (3) states that the demand is in good faith.

32 (c) Notice of the defendant's right to a jury trial, and the ten (10)
33 day period in which to file for a jury trial, shall be clearly stated on
34 the notice of claim or on an additional sheet to be served with the
35 notice of claim on the defendant.

36 (d) Upon the deposit of seventy dollars (\$70) in the small claims
37 docket by the defendant, the court shall transfer the claim to the
38 plenary docket. Upon transfer, the claim then loses its status as a
39 small claim.

40 Sec. 8. (a) The minor offenses and violations docket has
41 jurisdiction over the following:

42 (1) All Class D felony cases.

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1 (2) All misdemeanor cases.
 2 (3) All infraction cases.
 3 (4) All ordinance violation cases.
 4 (b) The court shall establish a traffic violations bureau in the
 5 manner prescribed by IC 34-28-5-7 through IC 34-28-5-13.
 6 Sec. 9. (a) The court shall provide by rule for an evening session
 7 to be held one (1) time each week.
 8 (b) The court shall hold additional sessions in the evening and
 9 on holidays as necessary to ensure the just, speedy, and inexpensive
 10 determination of every action.
 11 Sec. 10. The court shall comply with all requests made under
 12 IC 33-24-6-3 by the executive director of the division of state court
 13 administration concerning the small claims and misdemeanor
 14 division.
 15 Chapter 3. Small Claims Referees
 16 Sec. 1. This chapter applies to each superior court having a
 17 standard small claims and misdemeanor division for which a judge
 18 of the superior court is authorized under IC 33-33 to appoint a
 19 small claims referee.
 20 Sec. 2. (a) A small claims referee shall serve at those times the
 21 court requires.
 22 (b) A small claims referee:
 23 (1) must be admitted to the practice of law in Indiana;
 24 (2) is not required to be a resident of the county; and
 25 (3) continues in office until removed by the judge of the court.
 26 Sec. 3. The appointment of the small claims referee:
 27 (1) must be in writing; and
 28 (2) does not prohibit the private practice of law by the
 29 appointee.
 30 Sec. 4. A small claims referee may:
 31 (1) administer all oaths and affirmations;
 32 (2) take and certify affidavits and depositions;
 33 (3) issue subpoenas for witnesses;
 34 (4) compel the attendance of witnesses; and
 35 (5) punish contempts;
 36 for matters within the small claims jurisdiction of the court.
 37 Sec. 5. The small claims referee shall:
 38 (1) conduct trials of small claims cases;
 39 (2) for cases disposed of by trial, submit written findings of
 40 fact, conclusions of law, and recommendations for final
 41 judgments to the judge of the court; and
 42 (3) for cases disposed of without trial, submit a written

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disposition report to the judge of the court.

Sec. 6. The judge of the court may:

- (1) limit any of the rights or powers of the small claims referee; and
- (2) specifically determine the duties of the small claims referee within the limits established in this chapter.

Chapter 4. Division of Rooms in Superior Courts

Sec. 1. In a county that has a superior court consisting of two (2) or more judges, the court shall be divided into rooms.

Sec. 2. The rooms described in section 1 of this chapter shall be numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 1. The judges of the courts shall be nominated and elected by rooms. However, any one (1) judge may sit as judge in the other rooms of the court.

Chapter 5. Terms and Powers of Superior Courts

Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), terms and powers described in this chapter apply to superior courts except as otherwise provided in the particular statute creating the superior court for a particular county.

(b) Section 7 of this chapter applies to all superior courts.

Sec. 2. (a) If a superior court consists of more than one (1) judge, the court shall hold general and special terms.

(b) A general term of the superior court may be held by a majority of the judges and a special term by any one (1) or more of the judges. General and special terms may be held at the same time, as the judges of the court may direct. If a general or special term is held, the terms shall be taken and considered to have been held by the authority and direction of the judges.

Sec. 3. (a) The superior court, at general or special term, may do the following:

- (1) Issue and direct all process to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and to corporations and individuals, which shall be necessary in exercising its jurisdiction, and for the regular execution of the law.
- (2) Make all proper judgments, sentences, decrees, orders, and injunctions.
- (3) Issue all process and executions.
- (4) Do other acts necessary to carry into effect subdivisions (1) through (3) in conformity with the Constitution of the State of Indiana and laws of Indiana.

(b) The court shall, at times as the business of the court may require, meet in general term, and may, at any time, make a distribution and redistribution of the business of the court to

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special term, as it considers proper.

(c) Each judge holding court at special term shall transact the business assigned to the judge. However, the judge may call one (1) or more of the other judges of the court to sit with the judge in special term to consider any matter pending before the judge.

(d) The court, at special term, may hear and dispose of business distributed to it by the general term. The court may, at special or general term:

- (1) vacate or modify its own judgments or orders, rendered at either special or general term; and
- (2) enter judgments by confession, as is vested by law in circuit courts.

Sec. 4. The judges of the superior court, individually or collectively, may do the following:

- (1) Grant restraining orders and injunctions.
- (2) Issue writs of habeas corpus, and of mandate and prohibition.
- (3) Appoint receivers, master commissioners, and commissioners to convey real property.
- (4) Grant commissions for the examination of witnesses.
- (5) Appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and transact the business of the court as is conferred on judges of circuit courts.

Sec. 5. When any reason for a change of venue is shown to exist from any of the judges, the remaining judge or judges alone shall act. However, when all the judges are incompetent to act, the case shall be transferred to the circuit court of the county.

Sec. 6. (a) In all cases where a person has the right of appeal from the circuit to the supreme court or court of appeals, an appeal may be taken directly to the supreme court or court of appeals from any order or judgment of the superior court.

(b) Appeals described in subsection (a) are governed by the law regulating appeals from the circuit court to the supreme court or court of appeals.

(c) Appeals from the special to the general term are abolished.

Sec. 7. To be eligible to hold office as a judge of a superior court, a person must be a resident of the judicial circuit that the judge serves.

Chapter 6. Transfer of Action to Circuit Court

Sec. 1. In all counties that contain circuit and superior courts, the judge of the superior court may, upon the judge's own motion, transfer any case filed and docketed in the superior court to the

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1 circuit court to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed
2 with the circuit court if:

- 3 (1) any reason for change of venue from the judge of the
- 4 superior court is shown to exist as provided by law;
- 5 (2) more cases are filed in the superior court during any term
- 6 of the superior court than can be disposed of with expedition;
- 7 and
- 8 (3) in the opinion of the superior court, an early disposition of
- 9 the case is required.

10 Sec. 2. In all counties with circuit and superior courts, the judge
11 of the circuit court may, with the consent of the judge of the
12 superior court, transfer any action, cause, or proceedings filed and
13 docketed in the circuit court to the superior court by transferring
14 all original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or
15 proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and
16 disposed of as if originally filed with the superior court, provided
17 the action, cause, or proceeding could have been originally filed
18 and docketed in the superior court, in any of the following
19 instances:

- 20 (1) Whenever more cases are filed in the circuit court during
- 21 any year than can be disposed of with expedition.
- 22 (2) In all other cases where, in the opinion of the circuit court
- 23 judge, an early disposition of the case is required.

24 Sec. 3. In all counties with circuit and superior courts, the judge
25 of the superior court may, with the consent of the judge of the
26 circuit court, transfer any action, cause, or proceedings filed and
27 docketed in the superior court to the circuit court by transferring
28 all original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or
29 proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and
30 disposed of as if originally filed with the circuit court, in any of the
31 following instances:

- 32 (1) Whenever more cases are filed in the superior court
- 33 during any year than can be disposed of with expedition.
- 34 (2) In all other cases where, in the opinion of the superior
- 35 court judge, an early disposition of the case is required.

36 Sec. 4. Whenever a special judge has been designated in any
37 action, cause, or proceeding, and the special judge is the elected
38 qualified and acting judge of a circuit, superior, or probate court
39 in the county having jurisdiction of the subject matter of the
40 action, cause, or proceeding, the regular judge of the court in
41 which the action, cause, or proceeding is pending may, after the
42 designation of a special judge, with the consent of the special judge,

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1 transfer the action, cause, or proceeding to the court presided over
2 by the special judge by transferring all original papers and
3 instruments filed in the action, cause, or proceeding, without
4 further transcript to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally
5 filed with the court to which the action, cause, or proceeding is
6 transferred.

7 SECTION 9. IC 33-30 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
8 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
9 2004]:

10 **ARTICLE 30. COUNTY COURTS**

11 **Chapter 1. Definitions**

12 **Sec. 1.** The definitions in this chapter apply throughout this
13 article.

14 **Sec. 2.** "Chief justice" means the chief justice of Indiana.

15 **Sec. 3.** "Judge" means a county court judge or, where the
16 context requires, a judge of a unified superior court.

17 **Sec. 4.** "Temporary transfer" means an assignment for more
18 than the duration of a six (6) year term.

19 **Chapter 2. Establishment and Organization**

20 **Sec. 1.** A county court is established in each county, except in a
21 county for which:

- 22 (1) IC 33-33 provides a small claims docket of the circuit
23 court;
- 24 (2) IC 33-33 provides a small claims docket of the superior
25 court; or
- 26 (3) IC 33-34 provides a small claims court.

27 **Sec. 2.** Notwithstanding section 1 of this chapter, Lake County
28 does not have a county court. However, the county division of the
29 superior court of Lake County shall maintain the dockets described
30 in IC 33-30-5-1.

31 **Sec. 3.** Each county court has one (1) judge except as otherwise
32 provided in this chapter.

33 **Sec. 4.** The county court of Madison County has two (2) judges.

34 **Sec. 5.** There must be one (1) division for each judge of the
35 county court. Each division must include the entire county or
36 counties the judge normally serves.

37 **Sec. 6. (a)** The judge shall formulate an organizational plan for
38 the efficient operation of the judge's court. The organizational plan
39 must include provisions to facilitate the speedy disposition of cases
40 involving motorists charged with the violation of state traffic laws.

41 **(b)** The organizational plan must provide for a system of posting
42 bond in traffic cases by designating the places where bond may be

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1 posted with due consideration given to factors of convenience to
2 both law enforcement officers and alleged offenders.

3 (c) To facilitate the speedy disposition of cases involving traffic
4 violations, the organizational plan must provide for a standard
5 traffic violations bureau for the county court under IC 34-28-5-7
6 through IC 34-28-5-10. The plan must ensure that the defendant is
7 advised of all rights. A judge serving more than one (1) county
8 shall establish a traffic violations bureau in each county.

9 Sec. 7. (a) A judge of a county court may adopt rules and
10 regulations for conducting the business of the court.

11 (b) The judge of the county court may do the following:

- 12 (1) Perform marriages.
- 13 (2) Issue warrants.
- 14 (3) Issue and direct a process necessary in exercising the
15 court's jurisdiction.
- 16 (4) Make proper judgments, sentences, decrees, and orders.
- 17 (5) Issue process.
- 18 (6) Perform acts necessary and proper to carry out the
19 provisions of this article.

20 (c) The judge of the county court has the same power as the
21 judge of a circuit court concerning the following:

- 22 (1) The attendance of witnesses.
- 23 (2) The punishment of contempts and the enforcement of the
24 judge's orders.
- 25 (3) The administration of oaths.
- 26 (4) The issuance of necessary certificates for the
27 authentication of the records and proceedings of the court.

28 Sec. 8. (a) A county court shall meet in continuous session.

29 (b) A vacation of one (1) month per year shall be provided for
30 the judge of the county court. The judge of the county court shall
31 coordinate the judge's schedule so that great inconvenience is not
32 caused to a person seeking the services of the court during the
33 vacation period.

34 (c) The judge may appoint a judge pro tem to handle the court's
35 judicial business during the judge's vacation or for any period the
36 judge considers necessary. The sitting of a judge pro tem may not
37 become a standard practice of the court.

38 Sec. 9. A county court shall have a seal consisting of a circular
39 disk containing the words, " _____ (insert name of
40 county) County Court of the State of Indiana". If a judge normally
41 serves more than one (1) county, there shall be a separate seal for
42 each county.

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Chapter 3. Judges

Sec. 1. A person may not run for judge of a county court if the person will be at least seventy (70) years of age before the person begins the person's term of office. The chief justice of the state may authorize a retired judge due to age to perform temporary judicial duties in a county court.

Sec. 2. To be eligible to serve as a county court judge, a person must:

- (1) meet the qualifications prescribed by IC 3-8-1-18; and**
- (2) be a resident of the county that the county court judge serves.**

Sec. 3. (a) The number of county court judges required by IC 33-30-2 shall be elected under IC 3-10-2-11 by the voters of each county or by the voters of two (2) counties if a judge is required to serve two (2) counties. The term of office of a county court judge is six (6) years, beginning on January 1 after election and continuing until a successor is elected and qualified.

(b) In any county for which IC 33-30-2 provides more than one (1) judge of the county court, the county election board shall assign a number to each division of the court. After the assignment, any candidate for judge of the county court must file a declaration of candidacy under IC 3-8-2 or petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6 for one (1) specified division of the court. Each division of the court shall be listed separately on the election ballot in the form prescribed by IC 3-10-1-19 and IC 3-11-2.

Sec. 4. A judge of a county court:

- (1) shall devote full time to the judge's judicial duties; and**
- (2) may not engage in the practice of law.**

Sec. 5. If a county court judge serves two (2) counties that coincide with the boundaries of a joint judicial circuit, the county court judge shall coordinate the judge's schedule with that of the circuit court judge to ensure, as far as practicable, the location of a full-time judge in each county.

Sec. 6. The judges of a county court shall be members of the judicial conference of Indiana established by IC 33-38-9-3.

Sec. 7. Each judge of a county court shall be a participant in the judges' retirement fund under IC 33-38.

Sec. 8. A judge is disqualified from acting as a judicial officer, without loss of salary, while there is pending:

- (1) an indictment or information charging the judge in any court in the United States with a crime punishable as a felony under the laws of the state or the United States; or**

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1 (2) a recommendation to the supreme court by the
2 commission on judicial qualifications for the judge's removal
3 or retirement.

4 **Sec. 9. (a) The commission on judicial qualifications shall serve**
5 **as the commission on judicial qualifications for judges of the**
6 **county court.**

7 **(b) The procedures and practices provided by IC 33-38-13 for**
8 **the organization and operation of the commission on judicial**
9 **qualifications shall govern the practice and procedure in all**
10 **proceedings brought under this section.**

11 **Sec. 10. (a) On recommendation of the commission on judicial**
12 **qualifications or on a supreme court motion, the supreme court**
13 **may suspend a judge from office without salary when, in any court**
14 **in the United States, the judge:**

15 (1) pleads guilty to;
16 (2) pleads no contest to; or
17 (3) is found guilty of;

18 **a crime punishable as a felony under the laws of a state or the**
19 **United States or any crime that involves moral turpitude under the**
20 **law.**

21 **(b) If the judge's conviction is reversed, the suspension**
22 **terminates, and the judge shall be paid the judge's salary for the**
23 **period of suspension.**

24 **(c) If the judge is suspended and the judge's conviction becomes**
25 **final, the supreme court shall remove the judge from office.**

26 **Sec. 11. (a) On recommendation of the commission on judicial**
27 **qualifications, the supreme court may:**

28 (1) retire a judge for a disability that seriously interferes with
29 the performance of the judge's duties and is or is likely to
30 become permanent; and
31 (2) censure or remove a judge for action occurring not more
32 than six (6) years before the commencement of the judge's
33 current term when the action constitutes:

34 (A) willful misconduct in office;
35 (B) willful and persistent failure to perform the judge's
36 duties;
37 (C) habitual intemperance; or
38 (D) conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that
39 brings that judicial office into disrepute.

40 **(b) Upon receipt by the supreme court of a recommendation, the**
41 **supreme court shall hold a hearing and make a required**
42 **determination. The judge is entitled to be present at the hearing.**

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1 (c) A judge retired by the supreme court is considered to have
2 retired voluntarily.

3 (d) A judge removed by the supreme court is ineligible for
4 judicial office and, pending further order of the court, is suspended
5 from practicing law in Indiana. A judge removed forfeits the
6 judge's interest in the judges' retirement system or to an annuity
7 under that law, except for the right of return of contributions made
8 by the judge, plus accrued interest.

9 Sec. 12. (a) The judges of the Floyd circuit court, Floyd superior
10 court, and Floyd county court may jointly appoint one (1) full-time
11 magistrate under IC 33-23-5 to serve the circuit, superior, and
12 county courts.

13 (b) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the
14 judges of the Floyd circuit, superior, and county courts.

15 Chapter 4. Jurisdiction

16 Sec. 1. (a) A county court has the following jurisdiction:

17 (1) Original and concurrent jurisdiction in civil cases founded
18 on contract or tort in which the debt or damage claimed is not
19 more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

20 (2) Original and concurrent jurisdiction in possessory actions
21 between a landlord and tenant and original exclusive
22 jurisdiction in actions for the possession of property where
23 the value of the property sought to be recovered is not more
24 than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

25 (3) Original and concurrent jurisdiction of a case involving a
26 Class D felony, a misdemeanor, or an infraction case.

27 (4) Original and concurrent jurisdiction of a case involving
28 the violation of a:

- 29 (A) city;
 - 30 (B) town; or
 - 31 (C) municipal corporation;
- 32 ordinance.

33 (5) Original and concurrent jurisdiction of a case involving
34 the violation of a traffic ordinance.

35 (b) If a defendant is charged with a crime outside the
36 jurisdiction of the county court, the court may hold the defendant
37 to bail in an equal amount of either cash or surety.

38 Sec. 2. (a) The county court does not have jurisdiction in the
39 following:

40 (1) Actions seeking injunctive relief or involving partition of
41 real estate.

42 (2) Actions to declare or enforce any lien.

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- 1 (3) Matters pertaining to paternity, juvenile, or probate.
- 2 (4) Cases where the appointment of a receiver is asked.
- 3 (5) Suits for dissolution of marriage.
- 4 (b) The county court has jurisdiction to conduct preliminary
- 5 hearings in felony cases.
- 6 Chapter 5. Practice and Procedure
- 7 Sec. 1. (a) Each judge of a county court shall maintain the
- 8 following dockets:
- 9 (1) An offenses and violations docket.
- 10 (2) A small claims docket for the following:
- 11 (A) All cases where the amount sought or value of the
- 12 property sought to be recovered is not more than three
- 13 thousand dollars (\$3,000). The plaintiff in a statement of
- 14 claim or the defendant in a counterclaim may waive the
- 15 excess of the claim that is over three thousand dollars
- 16 (\$3,000) to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the
- 17 small claims docket.
- 18 (B) All possessory actions between landlord and tenant in
- 19 which the rent due at the time the action is filed is not more
- 20 than three thousand dollars (\$3,000).
- 21 (C) Emergency possessory actions between a landlord and
- 22 tenant under IC 32-31-4.
- 23 (3) A plenary docket for all other civil cases.
- 24 (b) This section expires July 1, 2005.
- 25 Sec. 2. (a) This section applies after June 30, 2005.
- 26 (b) Each judge of a county court shall maintain the following
- 27 dockets:
- 28 (1) An offenses and violations docket.
- 29 (2) A small claims docket for the following:
- 30 (A) All cases where the amount sought or value of the
- 31 property sought to be recovered is not more than six
- 32 thousand dollars (\$6,000). The plaintiff in a statement of
- 33 claim or the defendant in a counterclaim may waive the
- 34 excess of the claim that is over six thousand dollars
- 35 (\$6,000) to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the
- 36 small claims docket.
- 37 (B) All possessory actions between landlord and tenant in
- 38 which the rent due at the time the action is filed is not more
- 39 than six thousand dollars (\$6,000).
- 40 (C) Emergency possessory actions between a landlord and
- 41 tenant under IC 32-31-4.
- 42 (3) A plenary docket for all other civil cases.

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1 **Sec. 3. Except as otherwise provided in this article, the practice**
2 **and procedure in a county court shall be as provided by statute and**
3 **Indiana Rules of Procedure as adopted by the supreme court.**
4 **However, in cases of the small claims docket, the following**
5 **exceptions apply:**

6 **(1) Defendants are considered to have complied with the**
7 **statute and rule requiring the filing of an answer upon**
8 **entering an appearance personally or by attorney. The**
9 **appearance is considered a general denial and preserves all**
10 **defenses and compulsory counterclaims which may then be**
11 **presented at the trial of the cause.**

12 **(2) If, at the trial of the cause, the court determines that the**
13 **complaint is so vague and ambiguous that:**

14 **(A) the defendant was unable to determine the nature of**
15 **the plaintiff's claim; or**

16 **(B) the plaintiff is surprised by the defense or compulsory**
17 **counterclaim raised by the defendant that the plaintiff**
18 **could not reasonably have anticipated;**

19 **the court shall grant a continuance.**

20 **(3) The trial must be informal, with the sole objective of**
21 **dispensing speedy justice between the parties according to the**
22 **rules of substantive law. The trial may not be bound by the**
23 **statutory provisions or rules of practice, procedure, pleadings,**
24 **or evidence except provisions relating to privileged**
25 **communications and offers of compromise.**

26 **Sec. 4. Except as provided by statute or by rules of the supreme**
27 **court, there is not a right to a change of venue from the county in**
28 **cases in the county court.**

29 **Sec. 5. (a) The filing of a small claim in a county court is deemed**
30 **a waiver of trial by jury.**

31 **(b) A defendant may, not later than ten (10) days following**
32 **service of the complaint, make demand for a trial by jury by**
33 **affidavit:**

34 **(1) stating that there are questions of fact requiring a trial by**
35 **jury; and**

36 **(2) specifying the facts and that the demand is intended in**
37 **good faith.**

38 **(c) The notice of claim or an additional sheet served with the**
39 **notice of claim on the defendant must clearly state:**

40 **(1) the defendant's right to a jury trial; and**

41 **(2) the ten (10) day period in which to file for a jury trial.**

42 **(d) Upon the deposit of seventy dollars (\$70) in the small claims**

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1 docket by the defendant, the court shall transfer the claim to the
2 plenary docket. Upon transfer, the claim shall lose the claim's
3 status as a small claim.

4 **Sec. 6.** With respect to jury trials for criminal cases in a county
5 court, the jury must consist of the number of qualified jurors
6 required by IC 35-37-1-1. When a jury trial is demanded, the
7 county court may call a jury from the list provided and used by the
8 circuit court.

9 **Sec. 7. (a)** If a court or jury finds against the defendant, the
10 court shall specify the terms and conditions for satisfaction of the
11 judgment. The judgment may be paid in installments.

12 **(b)** The judge may stay the issuance of execution and other
13 supplementary process during compliance. The stay may be
14 modified or vacated by the court.

15 **Sec. 8.** A county court is a court of record.

16 **Sec. 9. (a)** All judgments rendered in civil actions must be
17 properly recorded in the judgment docket book of a county court.
18 Judgments are liens on real estate when the judgment is entered in
19 the county court judgment docket in the same manner as
20 judgments in a court of general jurisdiction become liens on real
21 estate under IC 34-55-9.

22 **(b)** The clerk of the county court shall keep a judgment docket
23 in which judgments must be entered and properly indexed in the
24 name of the judgment defendant as judgments of circuit courts are
25 entered and indexed.

26 **Sec. 10.** An appeal of a judgment from a county court must be
27 taken:

28 (1) in the same manner and under the same rules and statutes;
29 and

30 (2) with the same assessment of costs;

31 as cases appealed from a circuit court.

32 **Chapter 6. Transfer of Cases and Judges**

33 **Sec. 1. (a)** A judge of a circuit or superior court may order a
34 case filed in the judge's court to be transferred to the county court
35 and entered in the appropriate docket if:

36 (1) the county court has jurisdiction of the case concurrent
37 with the circuit or superior court; and

38 (2) the county court judge consents to the transfer.

39 **(b)** A judge of the county court may order a case filed in the
40 plenary or criminal docket of the county court to be transferred to
41 the circuit or superior court and entered in the appropriate docket
42 if:

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1 (1) the circuit or superior court has jurisdiction of the case
 2 concurrent with the county court; and
 3 (2) the county court judge consents to the transfer.
 4 Sec. 2. (a) The county clerk shall prepare, and the county court
 5 judge shall certify and file, quarterly reports on March 31, June
 6 30, September 30, and December 31 each year with the chief
 7 justice. The reports must include:
 8 (1) the gross case filings, terminations, and cases remaining
 9 open, broken down by the type of case; and
 10 (2) the number of jury trials, broken down by the type of case.
 11 (b) The reports must be:
 12 (1) in a form prescribed by; and
 13 (2) distributed by;
 14 the supreme court.
 15 (c) Noncompliance with this section is grounds for censure or
 16 removal of the judge under IC 33-30-3-11.
 17 Sec. 3. Based on the quarterly reports concerning the volume
 18 and nature of judicial workload prepared under section 2 of this
 19 chapter, the supreme court shall consider the temporary transfer
 20 of any judge of a county court to another county court if the
 21 temporary transfer is determined to be beneficial to facilitate the
 22 judicial work of the court to which the judge is transferred without
 23 placing an undue burden on the court from which the judge is
 24 transferred. However, a judge may not be temporarily transferred
 25 to a court in another county that, at the court's nearest point, is
 26 more than forty (40) miles from the county seat that the judge
 27 normally serves unless the judge consents to the transfer.
 28 Sec. 4. Any judge transferred to a court in another county shall
 29 be paid travel and other necessary expenses by the county to which
 30 the judge is transferred. An allowance for expenses shall be
 31 certified by the chief justice in duplicate to the auditor of the
 32 county.
 33 Chapter 7. County Responsibilities
 34 Sec. 1. (a) The board of county commissioners of each county
 35 shall provide a suitable place for the holding of court for each
 36 judge of the county court sitting in the board's county. The county
 37 may rent suitable facilities from other governmental units.
 38 (b) A judge may conduct hearings and hold court in cities or
 39 towns outside the place provided by the board of county
 40 commissioners if the judge considers it necessary for the
 41 convenience of the citizens of the district.
 42 (c) Each judge of the county court shall provide by rule for an

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1 evening session to be held one (1) time each week in each county
2 served by the court. Additional sessions in the evening and on
3 holidays shall be held as necessary to ensure the just, speedy, and
4 inexpensive determination of every action.

5 Sec. 2. (a) The clerk and sheriff of the county shall serve as the
6 clerk and sheriff of the county court. The clerk and sheriff shall
7 attend the court and discharge all duties pertaining to the
8 respective offices as required by law in circuit courts.

9 (b) The clerk shall permit cases to be filed in any normal
10 weekday whether or not the county court judge is sitting in the
11 county on that day.

12 (c) All instruments requiring the signature of the clerk in the
13 county court's business shall be signed as "Clerk of the _____
14 County Court."

15 (d) The judge of the county court shall appoint a bailiff and a
16 reporter and other employees necessary to carry out the business
17 of the court.

18 Sec. 3. (a) The county shall furnish all supplies, including the
19 following:

- 20 (1) Blanks, forms, and papers of every kind required for use
- 21 in all cases.
- 22 (2) Furniture.
- 23 (3) Books.
- 24 (4) Papers.
- 25 (5) Stationery.
- 26 (6) Recording devices.
- 27 (7) Other equipment and supplies of every character
- 28 necessary for the keeping of the records of the proceedings
- 29 and maintaining of the county court.

30 (b) The county shall provide a suitable place for the holding of
31 court for the judge of the county court sitting in the county. The
32 county shall pay the salary of the:

- 33 (1) deputy clerk;
- 34 (2) county police officer;
- 35 (3) bailiff; and
- 36 (4) reporter;

37 assigned to the county court as prescribed by law.

38 Sec. 4. (a) The salary of a county court judge who serves more
39 than one (1) county shall be paid by the respective counties in equal
40 amounts.

41 (b) The salary of every county court judge, as set by IC 33-38-5,
42 shall be paid in equal monthly installments.

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1 SECTION 10. IC 33-31 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
2 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
3 2004]:

4 **ARTICLE 31. PROBATE COURTS**

5 **Chapter 1. St. Joseph County Probate Court**

6 **Sec. 1. There is established a probate court in St. Joseph County**
7 **known as the St. Joseph Probate Court. The court shall be presided**
8 **over by one (1) judge to be chosen as provided in this chapter.**

9 **Sec. 2. The court:**

- 10 (1) is a court of record; and
- 11 (2) shall have a seal and device, as the judge may choose, with
- 12 the name of the county on its face. A description and
- 13 impression of the seal and device shall be spread on the order
- 14 book of the court.

15 **Sec. 3. (a) The court consists of one (1) judge, to be elected by**
16 **the legal voters of the county for a term of six (6) years:**

- 17 (1) beginning on the first day of January following the election
- 18 of the judge; and
- 19 (2) continuing until the successor of the judge is elected and
- 20 qualified.

21 **The election must occur at the time of the general election every six**
22 **(6) years.**

23 **(b) The judge shall be commissioned by the governor in the**
24 **same manner as judges of the circuit court. Vacancies occurring in**
25 **the office of judge of the probate court shall be filled by**
26 **appointment by the governor, in the same manner as vacancies in**
27 **the office of judge of the circuit court.**

28 **(c) To be eligible to hold office as judge of the court, a person**
29 **must be a resident of St. Joseph County.**

30 **Sec. 4. The clerk of the circuit court and the sheriff of the county**
31 **where the court is organized shall be the clerk and sheriff of the**
32 **probate court. The clerk and the sheriff are each entitled to fees for**
33 **their services as are allowed in the circuit court for similar**
34 **services.**

35 **Sec. 5. (a) The clerk and sheriff shall attend the court and**
36 **discharge all the duties pertaining to their respective offices**
37 **required by law in the circuit court.**

38 **(b) All laws:**

- 39 (1) prescribing the duties and liability of the officers;
- 40 (2) prescribing the mode of proceeding against either or both
- 41 of the officers for any neglect of official duty; and
- 42 (3) allowing fees and providing for the collection of the fees;

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1 in the circuit court, extend to the probate court, as applicable.

2 Sec. 6. The probate court shall hold sessions at the courthouse
3 of the county, or at any other convenient place as the court
4 designates in the county. The county commissioners shall provide
5 suitable quarters for the sessions.

6 Sec. 7. The judge of the court may adjourn the same on any day
7 previous to the expiration of the time for which it may be held, and
8 also from any one (1) day in the term over to any other day in the
9 same term, if in the opinion of the judge, the business of the court
10 will allow.

11 Sec. 8. When a trial is begun and in progress at the time when
12 by law, the term of the court would expire, the term shall be
13 extended until the close of the trial.

14 Sec. 9. (a) The probate court in the county for which it is
15 organized has original, concurrent jurisdiction with the superior
16 courts of the county in all matters pertaining to the following:

- 17 (1) The probate of wills.
- 18 (2) Proceedings to resist probate of wills.
- 19 (3) Proceedings to contest wills.
- 20 (4) The appointment of guardians, assignees, executors,
21 administrators, and trustees.
- 22 (5) The administration and settlement of estates of protected
23 persons (as defined in IC 29-3-1-13) and deceased persons.
- 24 (6) The administration of trusts, assignments, adoption
25 proceedings, and surviving partnerships.
- 26 (7) Any other probate matters.

27 (b) The probate court has exclusive juvenile jurisdiction in St.
28 Joseph County.

29 (c) The probate court does not have jurisdiction in civil actions.

30 Sec. 10. The probate court has jurisdiction and shall proceed in
31 the probate and juvenile causes. All proceedings in probate and
32 juvenile causes in the court shall be conducted as proceedings are
33 required, by law, to be conducted in the circuit court in the
34 counties not having a probate court.

35 Sec. 11. A judge of the probate court may act as judge of any
36 circuit court or superior court upon the trial of any cause or
37 proceeding, when:

- 38 (1) the judge of the circuit or superior court may be
39 incompetent to try the cause; or
- 40 (2) a change of venue is granted for objection to the judge.

41 Sec. 12. (a) If the judge of the probate court is unable to attend
42 and preside at any term of the court, or during any part of a term,

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1 the judge may appoint, in writing, an attorney eligible to the office
 2 of the judge, at the term or part of the term.

3 (b) A written appointment shall be entered of record in the
 4 court.

5 (c) If the appointee is not a judge of a court of record, the
 6 appointee shall take the same oath required by law of judges of the
 7 probate court.

8 (d) The appointee has the same power and authority during the
 9 continuance of the appointment of the judge as a regularly elected
 10 judge of the court.

11 Sec. 13. (a) When a person is appointed judge pro tem under
 12 this chapter, the appointee is entitled to ten dollars (\$10) for each
 13 day the appointee serves as the judge to be paid:

14 (1) out of the county treasury of the county where the probate
 15 court is held;

16 (2) upon the warrant of the county auditor; and

17 (3) based upon the filing of a claim approved by the judge of
 18 the court.

19 (b) Any amount more than five hundred dollars (\$500) allowed
 20 to a judge pro tem during any year shall be deducted by the board
 21 of county commissioners from the regular annual salary of the
 22 judge of the probate court making the appointment unless the
 23 judge pro tem is appointed on account of change of venue,
 24 relationship, interest as former counsel, or absence of judge in case
 25 of serious sickness of the judge or a family member of the judge.

26 Sec. 14. The process of the court must:

27 (1) have the seal affixed;

28 (2) be attested, directed, served, and returned; and

29 (3) be in form as is or may be provided for process issuing
 30 from the circuit court.

31 Sec. 15. (a) The probate court is a court of record and of general
 32 jurisdiction.

33 (b) The court's judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings:

34 (1) have the same force and effect as those of the circuit court;

35 and

36 (2) shall be enforced in the same manner.

37 Sec. 16. (a) The judge of the court:

38 (1) may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting
 39 the business of the court, not repugnant to Indiana law; and

40 (2) has all the power incident to a court of record and of
 41 general original jurisdiction, in relation to the attendance of
 42 witnesses, the punishment of contempts, and enforcing its

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orders.

(b) The judge of the court may:

- (1) administer oaths;
- (2) take and certify acknowledgments of deeds; and
- (3) give all necessary certificates for the authentication of the records and proceedings in the court.

Sec. 17. Under the direction of the judge, the clerk shall provide for court order books, judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee books, and other books, records, and supplies as may be necessary. All books, papers, and proceedings of the court shall be kept distinct and separate from those of other courts.

Sec. 18. The judge of the court has the same power as the judge of the circuit court of the county to:

- (1) grant restraining orders and injunctions;
- (2) issue writs of habeas corpus, and of mandate and prohibition; and
- (3) appoint receivers, master commissioners for the examination of witnesses, and other officers necessary to facilitate and transact the business of the court.

Sec. 19. A party may appeal to the supreme court or the court of appeals from the order or judgment of the probate court in any case in which an appeal may be had from an order or judgment of the circuit court. The appeal shall be regulated by the law regulating appeals from the circuit court to the court of appeals and the supreme court, so far as applicable. An appeal may also be taken to the court of appeals and the supreme court in the same manner and in like cases as from circuit courts.

Sec. 20. (a) The same docket fees shall be taxed in the court as are provided by law to be taxed in the circuit court.

(b) The fees, when collected, shall be paid by the clerk to the treasurer of the county to be applied in reimbursing the county for expenses of the court.

Sec. 21. (a) The salary of the judge of the probate court shall be the same as that of the judge of the circuit court of the county. The salary of the judge and the compensation of a judge pro tempore shall be paid in the same manner and from the same sources as the judge of the circuit court or judges pro tempore of the court.

(b) A full-time judge of a probate court may not be paid compensation for serving as a special judge, except for reasonable expenses for meals, lodging, travel, and other incidental expenses approved by the executive director of the division of state court administration.

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1 **Sec. 22. The probate court may appoint a chief clerk and other**
2 **employees as the judge considers necessary whose salaries shall be**
3 **fixed by the judge and be paid out of the county treasury.**

4 **Sec. 23. The probate judge shall appoint the probation officers**
5 **authorized by law for cases under the court's juvenile jurisdiction.**
6 **The probation officers shall perform the same duties and receive**
7 **the same compensation as is provided by law.**

8 **Sec. 24. In addition to any appointments made by the judge of**
9 **the St. Joseph probate court under IC 31-31-3, the judge of the St.**
10 **Joseph probate court may appoint one (1) full-time magistrate**
11 **under IC 33-23-5. The magistrate may exercise:**

- 12 (1) probate jurisdiction under section 9(a) of this chapter; and
 - 13 (2) juvenile jurisdiction under section 9(b) of this chapter;
- 14 **and continues in office until removed by the judge.**

15 SECTION 11. IC 33-32 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
16 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
17 2004]:

18 **ARTICLE 32. CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS**

19 **Chapter 1. Definitions**

20 **Sec. 1. As used in this article, "clerk" means a clerk of the**
21 **circuit court elected and qualified under Article 6, Sections 2 and**
22 **4 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.**

23 **Chapter 2. General Powers and Duties**

24 **Sec. 1. In a county having one (1) or more superior courts or a**
25 **county, municipal, or probate court, the clerk shall serve as clerk**
26 **of the superior, county, and probate court as well as clerk of the**
27 **circuit court.**

28 **Sec. 2. A clerk of the circuit court shall be elected under**
29 **IC 3-10-2-13 by the voters of each county. The term of office of a**
30 **clerk is four (4) years, continuing until a successor is elected and**
31 **qualified.**

32 **Sec. 3. In the manner prescribed by IC 5-4-1, the clerk of each**
33 **county shall execute a bond conditioned upon:**

- 34 (1) the faithful discharge of the duties of the clerk's office; and
 - 35 (2) the proper payment of all money received by the office of
- 36 the clerk.

37 **Sec. 4. (a) The board of county commissioners shall provide the**
38 **clerk with an office at the county seat in a building provided for**
39 **that purpose.**

40 **(b) The clerk shall keep the office open on every day of the year**
41 **except on Sundays and legal holidays. However, the clerk:**

- 42 (1) shall keep the office of the clerk open on those days and

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1 times necessary for the proper administration of the election
2 statutes; and
3 (2) may close the office on those days that the judge of the
4 circuit court orders the court closed in accordance with the
5 custom and practice of the county.
6 (c) Any legal action required to be taken in the office of the clerk
7 during the time the office is closed under this section may be taken
8 on the next following day the office is open.
9 Sec. 5. A clerk may administer all oaths.
10 Sec. 6. A clerk shall carry out the duties prescribed for a clerk
11 in IC 3 concerning elections.
12 Sec. 7. A clerk shall post in a conspicuous place in the clerk's
13 office a table of the clerk's fees. If a clerk fails to post a table of
14 fees, a clerk may not demand or receive fees for services rendered.
15 Sec. 8. The clerk may not become the purchaser of any
16 judgment, decree, or allowance of any court of which the clerk is
17 an officer. All these purchases are void as to the purchaser.
18 Chapter 3. Record Keeping Duties
19 Sec. 1. (a) The clerk shall endorse the time of filing on each
20 writing required to be filed in the office of the clerk.
21 (b) The clerk shall carefully preserve in the office of the clerk all
22 records and writings pertaining to the clerk's official duties.
23 (c) The clerk shall procure, at the expense of the county, all
24 necessary judges' appearance, bar, judgment, and execution
25 dockets, order books, and final record books.
26 (d) The clerk shall:
27 (1) attend, in person or by deputy, the circuit court of the
28 county; and
29 (2) enter in proper record books all orders, judgments, and
30 decrees of the court.
31 (e) Not more than fifteen (15) days after the cases are finally
32 determined, the clerk shall enter in final record books a complete
33 record of:
34 (1) all cases involving the title to land;
35 (2) all criminal cases in which the punishment is death or
36 imprisonment, except where a nolle prosequi is entered or an
37 acquittal is had; and
38 (3) all other cases, at the request of either party and upon
39 payment of the costs.
40 Sec. 2. (a) The clerk shall keep a circuit court judgment docket.
41 (b) Upon the filing in the office of the clerk a statement or
42 transcript of any judgment for the recovery of money or costs, the

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1 clerk shall enter, and index in alphabetical order, in this judgment
 2 docket a statement of the judgment showing the following:
 3 (1) The names of all the parties.
 4 (2) The name of the court.
 5 (3) The number of the cause.
 6 (4) The book and page of the record in which the judgment is
 7 recorded.
 8 (5) The date the judgment is entered and indexed.
 9 (6) The date of the rendition of judgment.
 10 (7) The amount of the judgment and the amount of costs.
 11 (c) If a judgment is against several persons, the statement
 12 required to be entered under subsection (b) shall be repeated under
 13 the name of each judgment debtor in alphabetical order.
 14 (d) A person interested in any judgment for money or costs that
 15 has been rendered by any state court, or by any federal court of
 16 general original jurisdiction sitting in Indiana, may have the
 17 judgment entered upon the circuit court judgment docket by filing
 18 with the clerk:
 19 (1) a statement setting forth the facts required under
 20 subsection (b); or
 21 (2) a transcript of the judgment;
 22 certified under the hand and seal of the court that rendered the
 23 judgment.
 24 **Sec. 3.** The circuit court judgment docket is a public record that
 25 is open during the usual hours of transacting business for
 26 examination by any person.
 27 **Sec. 4.** A clerk shall:
 28 (1) enter a judgment or recognizance not more than fifteen
 29 (15) days after its rendition; or
 30 (2) cause a release of judgment to be entered on the judgment
 31 docket not more than fifteen (15) days after satisfaction of the
 32 judgment.
 33 **Sec. 5.** (a) The clerk shall keep an execution docket.
 34 (b) The clerk shall enter all executions on the execution docket
 35 as they are issued by the clerk, specifying in proper columns the
 36 following information:
 37 (1) The names of the parties.
 38 (2) The amount of the judgment and the interest due upon the
 39 issuing of the execution.
 40 (3) The costs.
 41 The clerk shall also prepare an additional column in which the
 42 clerk shall enter the return of the sheriff.

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1 (c) The execution docket entries may be inspected and copied
2 under IC 5-14-3-3.

3 Sec. 6. (a) Before the twenty-fifth day of each month, the clerk
4 shall prepare a report showing as of the close of business on the
5 last day of the preceding month the following information:

- 6 (1) The balance, if any, of fees payable to the county.
- 7 (2) Fees collected for fish and game licenses.
- 8 (3) Trust funds held, including payments collected for
9 support.
- 10 (4) The total of the balances of all fees and funds.
- 11 (5) The record balance of money in each depository at the end
12 of the month.
- 13 (6) The cash in the office at the close of the last day of the
14 month.
- 15 (7) Any other items for which the clerk of the circuit court is
16 entitled to credit.
- 17 (8) The total amount of cash in each depository at the close of
18 business on the last day of the month.
- 19 (9) The total of checks issued against each depository that are
20 outstanding at the end of the month and unpaid by the
21 depositories.

22 (b) The clerk shall:

- 23 (1) retain one (1) copy as a public record of the clerk's office;
24 and
- 25 (2) file three (3) copies with the county auditor, who shall:
 - 26 (A) present one (1) copy to the board of commissioners of
27 the county at its next regular meeting; and
 - 28 (B) transmit one (1) copy to the state board of accounts.

29 Each copy of the report must be verified by the certification of the
30 clerk. The clerk shall file the original with the county auditor, who
31 shall file it with the records of the county board of finance.

32 (c) The state board of accounts shall prescribe forms for the
33 clerk's monthly reports.

34 Sec. 7. (a) The clerk shall keep a register of witness fees and
35 other court fees.

36 (b) When the clerk receives money in payment of court fees or
37 fees for a witness or any other person, the clerk shall make an
38 entry into the register recording the receipt of the payment.

39 (c) The register must contain the following information:

- 40 (1) The names, in alphabetical order, of persons for whom
41 payment has been received.
- 42 (2) The cause for which the fee is paid.

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1 **(3) In which fee book and on which page the fee is taxed.**
2 **(4) The amount paid.**
3 **(5) When the fee was paid in and when it was paid out.**
4 **(d) The register must be open for inspection at all times in a**
5 **conspicuous place in the clerk's office.**
6 **Sec. 8. At the end of the clerk's term, the clerk shall deliver to**
7 **the clerk's successor all the records, books, and papers belonging**
8 **to the clerk's office.**
9 **Sec. 9. The county council shall appropriate reasonable sums to**
10 **the clerk for necessary blank books and stationery.**
11 **Chapter 4. Child Support Payments**
12 **Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "electronic funds transfer"**
13 **means any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by**
14 **check, draft, or similar paper instrument, that is initiated through**
15 **an electronic terminal, a telephone, or a computer or magnetic tape**
16 **for the purpose of ordering, instructing, or authorizing a financial**
17 **institution to debit or credit an account.**
18 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "Indiana support enforcement**
19 **tracking system (ISETS)" refers to the statewide automated system**
20 **for the collection, disbursement, and distribution of child support**
21 **payments established by the division of family and children.**
22 **Sec. 3. The clerk may receive funds:**
23 **(1) in payment of judgments; and**
24 **(2) ordered to be paid into the court by the judge.**
25 **Sec. 4. Except as provided in sections 5 and 8 of this chapter, the**
26 **clerk is liable, with the clerk's sureties, on the clerk's official bond**
27 **for all funds received to any person who is entitled to demand and**
28 **receive those funds from the clerk.**
29 **Sec. 5. The clerk is not personally liable or liable in the clerk's**
30 **official capacity on the clerk's official bond for funds received if**
31 **the clerk:**
32 **(1) through error or in accordance with the best information**
33 **available to the clerk, disbursed the funds to a person the**
34 **clerk reasonably believed to be entitled to receive the funds**
35 **and to comply with a:**
36 **(A) child support order; or**
37 **(B) garnishment order;**
38 **(2) inappropriately disbursed or misapplied child support**
39 **funds, arising without the knowledge or approval of the clerk,**
40 **that resulted from:**
41 **(A) an action by an employee of, or a consultant to, the**
42 **division of family and children;**

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- 1 **(B) an ISETS technological error; or**
- 2 **(C) information generated by ISETS;**
- 3 **(3) disbursed funds that the clerk reasonably believed were**
- 4 **available for disbursement but that were not actually**
- 5 **available for disbursement;**
- 6 **(4) disbursed child support funds paid to the clerk by a**
- 7 **personal check that was later dishonored by a financial**
- 8 **institution; and**
- 9 **(5) did not commit a criminal offense as a part of the**
- 10 **disbursement.**

11 **Sec. 6. If the clerk improperly disburses funds in the manner**
 12 **described by section 5 of this chapter, the clerk shall do the**
 13 **following:**

- 14 **(1) Deduct the amount of funds improperly disbursed from**
- 15 **fees collected under IC 33-37-5-6.**
- 16 **(2) Credit each account from which funds were improperly**
- 17 **disbursed with the amount of funds improperly disbursed**
- 18 **under section 5 of this chapter.**
- 19 **(3) Notify the prosecuting attorney of the county of:**
- 20 **(A) the amount of the improper disbursement;**
- 21 **(B) the person from whom the amount of the improper**
- 22 **disbursement should be collected; and**
- 23 **(C) any other information to assist the prosecuting**
- 24 **attorney to collect the amount of the improper**
- 25 **disbursement.**
- 26 **(4) Record each action taken under this subsection on a form**
- 27 **prescribed by the state board of accounts.**

28 **Sec. 7. If:**

- 29 **(1) fees collected under IC 33-37-5-6 are credited to an**
- 30 **account under section 6(2) of this chapter because a check or**
- 31 **money order was dishonored by a financial institution or was**
- 32 **the subject of a stop payment order; and**
- 33 **(2) a person subsequently pays to the clerk all or part of the**
- 34 **amount of the check or money order that was dishonored or**
- 35 **the subject of a stop payment order;**

36 **the clerk must reimburse the account containing fees collected**
 37 **under IC 33-37-5-6 using the amount the person paid to the clerk.**

38 **Sec. 8. The clerk is not personally liable for the amount of a**
 39 **dishonored check, for penalties assessed against a dishonored**
 40 **check, or for financial institution charges relating to a dishonored**
 41 **check, if:**

- 42 **(1) the check was tendered to the clerk for the payment of a:**

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1 (A) fee;
 2 (B) court ordered payment; or
 3 (C) license; and
 4 (2) the acceptance of the check was not an act or omission
 5 constituting gross negligence or an intentional disregard of
 6 the responsibilities of the office of clerk.
 7 **Sec. 9. (a) The clerk may provide for the:**
 8 (1) payment; and
 9 (2) disbursement;
 10 of child support payments by electronic funds transfer.
 11 (b) A person may request the clerk in writing to allow the
 12 person to:
 13 (1) pay child support to the clerk; or
 14 (2) receive child support payment distributions from the
 15 clerk;
 16 by means of an electronic funds transfer.
 17 (c) A person's written request must authorize in advance the
 18 electronic funds transfer. The person's written authorization must
 19 designate a financial institution and an account number. The
 20 person's authorization remains in effect until the person revokes it
 21 in writing.
 22 (d) The clerk may not make an electronic funds transfer under
 23 this section except in accordance with procedures adopted by the
 24 state board of accounts.
 25 **Chapter 5. Collection of Fees; Marriage Licenses, Junk Dealing,**
 26 **and Distress Sales**
 27 **Sec. 1. (a) For issuing a marriage license under IC 31-11-4, the**
 28 **clerk shall collect a fee of ten dollars (\$10). The clerk shall pay**
 29 **these fees to the treasurer of state, who shall deposit the money in**
 30 **the state user fee fund established by IC 33-37-9-2.**
 31 (b) For issuing a marriage certificate under IC 31-11-4, the
 32 clerk shall collect the following fee:
 33 (1) Eight dollars (\$8), if at least one (1) of the individuals is a
 34 resident of Indiana.
 35 (2) Fifty dollars (\$50), if neither of the individuals is a resident
 36 of Indiana.
 37 When collected, these fees shall be deposited in the general fund of
 38 the county.
 39 **Sec. 2. For issuing a license to hold a distress sale under**
 40 **IC 25-18-1-6, the clerk shall collect the following fee:**
 41 (1) Forty dollars (\$40) if the value of the inventory is not more
 42 than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

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- 1 (2) Sixty-five dollars (\$65) if the value of the inventory is more
- 2 than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) but not more than
- 3 fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- 4 (3) One hundred dollars (\$100) if the value of the inventory is
- 5 more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) but not more than
- 6 seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).
- 7 (4) One hundred fifty dollars (\$150) if the value of the
- 8 inventory is more than seventy-five thousand dollars
- 9 (\$75,000).

10 SECTION 12. IC 33-33 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
 11 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
 12 2004]:

13 **ARTICLE 33. COURT SYSTEM ORGANIZATION IN EACH**
 14 **COUNTY**

15 **Chapter 1. Adams County**

16 **Sec. 1. Adams County constitutes the twenty-sixth judicial**
 17 **circuit.**

18 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
 19 **the Adams superior court.**

20 **(b) The Adams superior court is a standard superior court as**
 21 **described in IC 33-29-1.**

22 **(c) Adams County comprises the judicial district of the court.**

23 **Sec. 3. The Adams superior court has one (1) judge who shall**
 24 **hold sessions in the Adams County courthouse in Decatur, or in**
 25 **other places in the county as the board of county commissioners of**
 26 **Adams County may provide.**

27 **Sec. 4. The Adams superior court has the same jurisdiction as**
 28 **the Adams circuit court, except that only the circuit court has**
 29 **juvenile jurisdiction.**

30 **Sec. 5. The Adams superior court has a standard small claims**
 31 **and misdemeanor division.**

32 **Chapter 2. Allen County**

33 **Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.**

34 **Sec. 2. Allen County constitutes the thirty-eighth judicial circuit.**

35 **Sec. 3. The judge of the Allen circuit court may appoint one (1)**
 36 **full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5. The magistrate continues in**
 37 **office until removed by the judge.**

38 **Sec. 4. (a) The Allen circuit court has concurrent jurisdiction**
 39 **with the Allen superior court concerning paternity actions.**

40 **(b) In addition to the magistrate appointed under section 3 of**
 41 **this chapter, the judge of the Allen circuit court may appoint a**
 42 **hearing officer with the powers of a magistrate under IC 33-23-5.**

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1 **The hearing officer continues in office until removed by the judge.**
2 **(c) The salary of a hearing officer appointed under subsection**
3 **(b) is equal to that of a magistrate under IC 33-23-5. The hearing**
4 **officer's salary must be paid by the county. The hearing officer is**
5 **a county employee.**
6 **Sec. 5. (a) There is established a superior court in Allen County.**
7 **(b) The superior court shall be known as the Allen superior**
8 **court.**
9 **(c) The Allen superior court is a court of record, and its**
10 **judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings have the same force**
11 **and effect and shall be enforced in the same manner as those of the**
12 **Allen circuit court.**
13 **Sec. 6. The Allen superior court shall have a seal consisting of a**
14 **circular disk containing the words, "Allen Superior Court",**
15 **"Indiana", and "Seal", in a design as the court may determine. An**
16 **impression of the seal shall be spread of record upon the order**
17 **book of the superior court.**
18 **Sec. 7. (a) The Allen superior court shall hold its sessions in:**
19 **(1) the Allen County courthouse in Fort Wayne; and**
20 **(2) in other places in Allen County as the court may**
21 **determine.**
22 **(b) The board of county commissioners of Allen County shall**
23 **provide and maintain in the courthouse and at other places in Allen**
24 **County as the court may determine:**
25 **(1) suitable and convenient courtrooms for the holding of the**
26 **court;**
27 **(2) suitable and convenient jury rooms and offices for the**
28 **judges and other court officers and personnel; and**
29 **(3) other facilities as may be necessary.**
30 **(c) The board of county commissioners of Allen County shall**
31 **also provide all necessary furniture and equipment for rooms and**
32 **offices of the court.**
33 **Sec. 8. (a) The Allen superior court consists of nine (9) judges as**
34 **follows:**
35 **(1) Two (2) judges serve in the family relations division.**
36 **(2) Three (3) judges serve in the criminal division.**
37 **(3) Four (4) judges serve in the civil division.**
38 **A newly elected or appointed judge assumes the division**
39 **assignment of the judge whom the judge replaces.**
40 **(b) If in the opinion of a majority of the judges there is an undue**
41 **disparity in the number of cases in any division, the chief judge**
42 **may assign specific cases normally assigned to that division to a**

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1 judge in another division as directed by a majority of the judges.
 2 (c) During the period under IC 3-8-2-4 in which a declaration of
 3 candidacy may be filed for a primary election, any person desiring
 4 to become a candidate for one (1) of the Allen superior court
 5 judgeships must file with the election division a declaration of
 6 candidacy adapted from the form prescribed under IC 3-8-2 that:
 7 (1) is signed by the candidate; and
 8 (2) designates the division and the name of the incumbent
 9 judge of the judgeship that the candidate seeks.
 10 (d) A petition without the designation required under subsection
 11 (c) shall be rejected by the election division (or by the Indiana
 12 election commission under IC 3-8-1-2).
 13 (e) If an individual who files a declaration under subsection (c)
 14 ceases to be a candidate after the final date for filing a declaration
 15 under subsection (c), the election division may accept the filing of
 16 additional declarations of candidacy for that seat not later than
 17 noon on August 1.
 18 Sec. 9. (a) All candidates for each respective Allen superior
 19 court judgeship shall be listed on the general election ballot in the
 20 form prescribed by IC 3-11-2, without party designation. The
 21 candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each judgeship
 22 shall be elected to that office.
 23 (b) IC 3, except where inconsistent with this chapter, applies to
 24 elections held under this chapter.
 25 (c) The term of each Allen superior court judge:
 26 (1) begins January 1 following election and ends December 31
 27 following the election of a successor; and
 28 (2) is six (6) years.
 29 Sec. 10. (a) To qualify as a candidate for Allen superior court
 30 judge, a person:
 31 (1) must be a citizen of the United States domiciled in Allen
 32 County;
 33 (2) must have at least five (5) years active practice of law,
 34 including cases involving matters assigned to the division in
 35 which the person would serve as judge;
 36 (3) may not previously have had any disciplinary sanction
 37 imposed upon the person by the supreme court disciplinary
 38 commission of Indiana or any similar body in another state;
 39 and
 40 (4) may not previously have been convicted of any felony.
 41 (b) If a person does not qualify under subsection (a), the person
 42 may not be listed on the ballot as a candidate. However, an

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1 individual who was a judge of the court on January 1, 1984, does
2 not have to comply with subsection (a)(2).

3 Sec. 11. A judge or candidate for judge of the Allen superior
4 court may not:

5 (1) accept a contribution (as defined in IC 3-5-2-15) from any
6 political party, political action committee (as defined in
7 IC 3-5-2-37), or regular party committee (as defined in
8 IC 3-5-2-42); or

9 (2) accept more than a total of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)
10 in contributions from all sources to pay expenses connected
11 with the candidate's candidacy.

12 Sec. 12. (a) The Allen superior court:

13 (1) may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting
14 the business of the court, not repugnant to Indiana laws and
15 the rules of the supreme court; and

16 (2) has all the powers incident to a court of record in relation
17 to the attendance of witnesses, the punishment of contempts,
18 and the enforcement of its orders.

19 (b) The judges of the superior court may administer oaths,
20 solemnize marriages, take and certify acknowledgments of deeds,
21 and all legal instruments, and give all necessary certificates for the
22 authentication of the records and proceedings in the court.

23 Sec. 13. The Allen superior court may:

24 (1) grant restraining orders and injunctions;

25 (2) issue writs of habeas corpus;

26 (3) appoint receivers, masters, and commissioners to convey
27 real property and to grant commissions for the examination
28 of witnesses; and

29 (4) appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and transact
30 the business of the court;

31 as conferred on circuit courts or the judges of circuit courts.

32 Sec. 14. (a) The Allen superior court may appoint probate
33 commissioners, juvenile referees, bailiffs, court reporters,
34 probation officers, and other personnel, including an
35 administrative officer, the court believes are necessary to facilitate
36 and transact the business of the court.

37 (b) In addition to the personnel authorized under subsection (a)
38 and IC 31-31-3, the following magistrates may be appointed:

39 (1) The judges of the Allen superior court-civil division may
40 jointly appoint not more than four (4) full-time magistrates
41 under IC 33-23-5 to serve the Allen superior court-civil
42 division. The judges of the Allen superior court-civil division

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may jointly assign any magistrates the duties and powers of a probate commissioner.

(2) The judge of the Allen superior court-criminal division may jointly appoint not more than three (3) full-time magistrates under IC 33-23-5 to serve the Allen superior court-criminal division. Any magistrate serves at the pleasure of, and continues in office until jointly removed by, the judges of the division that appointed the magistrate.

(c) All appointments made under this section must be made without regard to the political affiliation of the appointees. The salaries of the personnel shall be fixed and paid as provided by law. If the salaries of any of the personnel are not provided by law, the amount and time of payment of the salaries shall be fixed by the court, to be paid out of the county treasury by the county auditor, upon the order of the court, and be entered of record. The officers and persons appointed shall perform duties as are prescribed by the court. Any administrative officer appointed by the court shall operate under the jurisdiction of the chief judge and serve at the pleasure of the chief judge. Any probate commissioners, magistrates, juvenile referees, bailiffs, court reporters, probation officers, and other personnel appointed by the court serve at the pleasure of the court.

(d) Any probate commissioner appointed by the court may be vested by the court with all suitable powers for the handling and management of the probate and guardianship matters of the court, including the fixing of all bonds, the auditing of accounts of estates and guardianships and trusts, acceptance of reports, accounts, and settlements filed in the court, the appointment of personal representatives, guardians, and trustees, the probating of wills, the taking and hearing of evidence on or concerning such matters, or any other probate, guardianship, or trust matters in litigation before the court, the enforcement of court rules and regulations, the making of reports to the court concerning the probate commissioner's actions under this subsection, including the taking and hearing of evidence together with the commissioner's findings and conclusions regarding the evidence. However, all matters under this subsection are under the final jurisdiction and decision of the judges of the court.

(e) A juvenile referee appointed by the court may be vested by the court with all suitable powers for the handling and management of the juvenile matters of the court, including the fixing of bonds, the taking and hearing of evidence on or

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1 concerning any juvenile matters in litigation before the court, the
2 enforcement of court rules and regulations, and the making of
3 reports to the court concerning the referee's actions under this
4 subsection. The actions of a juvenile referee under this subsection
5 are under final jurisdiction and decision of the judges of the court.

6 (f) A probate commissioner or juvenile referee may:

- 7 (1) summon witnesses to testify before the commissioner or
8 juvenile referee; and
- 9 (2) administer oaths and take acknowledgments;

10 to carry out the commissioner's or juvenile referee's duties and
11 powers.

12 (g) The powers of a magistrate appointed under this section
13 include the powers provided in IC 33-23-5 and the power to enter
14 a final order or judgment in any proceeding involving matters
15 specified in IC 33-29-2-3 (jurisdiction of small claims docket) or
16 IC 34-26-5 (protective orders to prevent domestic or family
17 violence).

18 Sec. 15. Each juvenile referee appointed under section 14 of this
19 chapter who:

- 20 (1) is appointed by the court to serve as a full-time referee;
21 and
- 22 (2) does not practice law during the referee's term as referee;
23 is entitled to receive an annual salary as provided in IC 33-38-5-7.

24 Sec. 16. The clerk of the Allen circuit court and the sheriff of
25 Allen County shall be the clerk and sheriff of the Allen superior
26 court.

27 Sec. 17. (a) The clerk and sheriff shall attend the Allen superior
28 court and discharge all the duties pertaining to their respective
29 offices as they are required to do by law in the circuit court.

30 (b) All laws prescribing the duties and liabilities of clerk and
31 sheriff and the mode of proceeding against them, or either of them,
32 for neglect of official duty, allowing fees, and providing for the
33 collection fees in the circuit court, apply to the Allen superior
34 court.

35 (c) In a case in the Allen superior court based upon a violation
36 of a city ordinance where fines or forfeitures are adjudged against
37 a party:

- 38 (1) the fines or forfeitures shall be paid to and collected by the
39 clerk and regularly remitted to the city clerk of the city that
40 issued the ordinance; and
- 41 (2) the city clerk shall disburse the fines or forfeitures as
42 required by law.

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1 Payment of fines for admitted parking violations shall be made to
2 the city clerk of the city that issued the ordinances concerning
3 parking violations.

4 Sec. 18. The clerk, under the direction of the Allen superior
5 court, shall provide:

- 6 (1) order books;
- 7 (2) judgment dockets;
- 8 (3) execution dockets;
- 9 (4) fee books; and
- 10 (5) other books, papers, and records;

11 as are necessary for the court. All books, papers, and proceedings
12 of the court shall be kept distinct and separate from those of other
13 courts.

14 Sec. 19. The Allen superior court shall maintain a single order
15 book for the entire court. The order book may be signed on behalf
16 of the court by any of the judges of the court. The signature
17 constitutes authentication of the actions of each judge in the court.

18 Sec. 20. (a) The Allen superior court has the same jurisdiction
19 as the Allen circuit court. Except as provided in subsection (b), the
20 superior court has exclusive juvenile jurisdiction in Allen County.

21 (b) The Allen superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with
22 the Allen circuit court concerning paternity actions.

23 Sec. 21. The same fees shall be taxed in the Allen superior court
24 as are provided by law to be taxed in the Allen circuit court. When
25 collected in the Allen superior court, the fees shall be disbursed in
26 the same manner as similar fees are disbursed in the Allen circuit
27 court.

28 Sec. 22. All laws of the state and rules adopted by the supreme
29 court governing the Allen circuit court in matters of pleading,
30 practice, the issuing and service of process, the giving of notice, the
31 appointing of judges pro tempore and special judges, changes of
32 venue from the judge and from the county, adjournments by the
33 court and by the clerk in the absence of the judge, and the selection
34 of jurors for the court apply to and govern the Allen superior
35 court.

36 Sec. 23. (a) The clerk of the Allen circuit court and the jury
37 commissioners appointed by the Allen circuit court:

- 38 (1) serve as jury commissioners for the Allen superior court;
- 39 and
- 40 (2) are governed in all respects as provided for the selection
41 of jurors and the issuing and servicing of process.

42 However, the jurors do not have to serve in any particular order

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in which they are drawn by the jury commissioners.

(b) A judge of the superior court may order the selection and summoning of other jurors for the court when necessary. The jurors shall serve the entire court and before any judge of the court where their service may be required.

Sec. 24. Jurors and witnesses in attendance upon the Allen superior court shall receive the same fees as are provided for by law for jurors and witnesses in the circuit court.

Sec. 25. The judge of the Allen circuit court may, with the consent of the Allen superior court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and docketed in the circuit court to the superior court by transferring all original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or proceeding without a further transcript to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the Allen superior court.

Sec. 26. Any judge of the Allen superior court may, with the consent of the judge of the Allen circuit court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and docketed in the superior court to the circuit court by transferring all original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or proceeding without further transcript thereof to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the circuit court.

Sec. 27. The judge of the Allen circuit court may sit as a judge of the superior court, with the superior court's permission, in all matters pending before the superior court, without limitation and without any further order, in the same manner as if the circuit court judge were a judge of the superior court with all the rights and powers as if the circuit court judge were appointed judge of the superior court.

Sec. 28. Any party may appeal from any order or judgment of the superior court in any case where an appeal may be had from a similar order or judgment of the circuit court.

Sec. 29. The process of the Allen superior court must have the seal affixed and be attested, directed, served, and returned, and be in the form as is provided for process issuing from the circuit court.

Sec. 30. (a) The Allen superior court shall be governed and operated by a board of judges composed of all the judges of the superior court. Six (6) judges are required for a quorum for conducting business and as a majority for taking action. Every two (2) years the board of judges shall elect a chief judge to carry out ministerial functions of representation as the board of judges

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1 periodically determines by a majority of the board's members.
 2 (b) Matters of administration, budget, expenditures, policy, and
 3 procedure affecting the entire superior court shall be determined
 4 by a majority of the board of judges. Any determination binds the
 5 entire board of judges and each judge of the board.
 6 (c) One (1) budget covering all the divisions of the superior
 7 court shall be prepared for the superior court and submitted to the
 8 county fiscal body. However, each division shall prepare its own
 9 budget as a component of the superior court's total budget.
 10 Sec. 31. (a) The court, by rules adopted by the Allen superior
 11 court, shall divide the work of the court into the following
 12 divisions:
 13 (1) A family relations division.
 14 (2) A criminal division (including a standard minor offenses
 15 and violations docket under IC 33-29-2-8).
 16 (3) A civil division (including a standard small claims docket
 17 under IC 33-29-2-3.)
 18 (b) Cases involving juvenile matters shall be assigned to the
 19 family relations division.
 20 (c) Cases involving matters specified in IC 33-29-2-8 shall be
 21 assigned to the criminal division.
 22 (d) Cases involving matters specified in IC 33-29-2-3 shall be
 23 assigned to the small claims docket in the civil division.
 24 (e) The work of each division may be divided further by rules
 25 adopted by the court.
 26 (f) Every two (2) years each division of the court shall elect an
 27 administrative judge for that division. The administrative judge
 28 shall carry out ministerial, administrative, and assignment
 29 functions as are periodically determined by a majority of the
 30 judges of that division.
 31 (g) Matters of administration, budget, expenditures, policy, and
 32 procedure in each division shall be determined by a majority of the
 33 judges of that division.
 34 (h) Disputes within any division concerning administration,
 35 budget, expenditures, policy, procedure, and assignments that
 36 pertain to the division as a whole or to any individual judge of the
 37 division, that for any reason cannot be resolved by a majority of
 38 the judges in the division, shall be submitted to the board of judges
 39 and determined by a majority of the board of judges.
 40 (i) A resolution approved by a majority of the board of judges
 41 that resolves disputes within a division must include at least one (1)
 42 of the judges of that division and binds all of the judges of that

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division.

Sec. 32. (a) There is established a judicial nominating commission for the Allen superior court.

(b) The board of county commissioners of Allen County shall provide all facilities, equipment, supplies, and services necessary for the administration of the duties of the commission.

(c) The members of the commission serve without compensation. However, the board of commissioners shall reimburse members of the commission for actual expenses incurred in performing their duties.

Sec. 33. (a) The judicial nominating commission consists of seven (7) members, the majority of whom shall form a quorum. The chief justice of the supreme court (or a justice of the supreme court or judge of the court of appeals designated by the chief justice) shall be a member and shall act as chairman. Persons who are admitted to the practice of law and who reside in Allen County shall, under sections 35 and 36 of this chapter, elect three (3) members to serve on the commission. The governor shall appoint to the commission three (3) residents of Allen County who are not admitted to the practice of law. However, not more than two (2) of these appointees may be from the same political party. If the governor fails to appoint any of the nonattorney commission members within the time required under section 34 of this chapter, the appointment shall be made by the chief justice of the supreme court.

(b) A member of the commission other than a judge or justice may not hold any other salaried public office, and a member may not hold an office in a political party or organization. A member of the commission is ineligible for appointment to a judicial office in Allen County while the member is a member of the commission and for three (3) years thereafter. If any member of the commission other than a judge or justice terminates the member's residence in Allen County, the member is considered to have resigned from the commission.

Sec. 34. (a) The governor shall appoint the three (3) nonattorney members of the commission.

(b) One (1) month before the expiration of a term of office of a nonattorney commissioner, the governor shall:

- (1) reappoint the commissioner; or
- (2) appoint a replacement.

All appointments shall be certified to the secretary of state, the clerk of the supreme court, and the clerk of Allen superior court

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not more than ten (10) days after the appointment.

(c) After their initial terms, the governor shall appoint each nonattorney commissioner for a term of four (4) years.

(d) When a vacancy occurs in the office of a nonattorney commissioner, the chairman of the commission shall promptly notify the governor in writing of that fact. Vacancies in the office of nonattorney commissioners shall be filled by appointment of the governor not more than sixty (60) days after the governor has notice of the vacancy. The nonattorney commissioner appointed shall serve during the unexpired term of the member whose vacancy the nonattorney commissioner has filled.

Sec. 35. (a) Persons who are admitted to the practice of law and who reside in Allen County (referred to as "attorney electors") shall elect three (3) members to serve on the commission. The term of office of each elected attorney member is four (4) years, commencing on the first day of October following the member's election. The election day is the first Tuesday in September 1983, and every four (4) years thereafter. During the month before the expiration of each attorney commissioner's term of office, an election shall be held to fill the succeeding four (4) year term of office.

(b) Except when a term of office has less than ninety (90) days remaining, vacancies in the office of an attorney commissioner shall be filled for the unexpired term by a special election.

Sec. 36. The attorney members of the commission shall be elected by the following process:

(1) The clerk of the superior court shall, at least ninety (90) days before the date of election, notify all attorneys in Allen County of the election by mail, informing them that nominations must be made to the clerk of the superior court at least sixty (60) days before the election.

(2) A nomination in writing, accompanied by a signed petition of ten (10) attorney electors and the written consent of the qualified nominee, shall be filed by an attorney elector in the office of the clerk at least sixty (60) days before the election.

(3) The clerk shall prepare and print ballots containing the names and residential addresses of all attorney nominees whose written nominations, petitions, and written statements of consent have been received sixty (60) days before the election.

(A) The ballot must read:
"ALLEN SUPERIOR COURT

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NOMINATING COMMISSION BALLOT

To be cast by individuals residing in Allen County and admitted to the practice of law in Indiana. Vote for not more than three (3) of the following candidates for terms commencing _____.

(Name) (Address)

(Name) (Address)

(etc.) (etc.)

To be counted, this ballot must be completed, the accompanying certificate completed and signed, and both together mailed or delivered to the clerk of the Allen Superior Court not later than _____.

DESTROY BALLOT IF NOT USED".

(B) The three (3) nominees receiving the most votes are elected.

(4) The clerk shall also supply with each ballot distributed by the clerk a certificate, to be completed and signed and returned by the attorney elector voting the ballot, certifying that the attorney elector is admitted to the practice of law in Indiana, that the attorney elector resides in Allen County, and that the attorney elector voted the ballot returned. A ballot not accompanied by the signed certificate of the voter may not be counted.

(5) A separate envelope shall be provided by the clerk for the ballot, in which only the voted ballot is to be placed. This envelope may not be opened until the counting of the ballots.

(6) The clerk of the superior court shall mail a ballot and its accompanying material to all qualified electors at least two (2) weeks before the date of election.

(7) Upon receiving the completed ballots and the accompanying certificates, the clerk shall ensure that the certificates have been completed in compliance with this chapter. All ballots that are accompanied by a valid certificate shall be placed in a package designated to contain ballots. All accompanying certificates shall be placed in a separate package.

(8) The clerk, with the assistance of the Allen County election board, shall open and canvass all ballots after 4 p.m. on the day of the election in the office of the clerk of the Allen superior court. A ballot received after 4 p.m. may not be counted unless the chairman of the judicial nominating commission orders an extension of time because of extraordinary circumstances. Upon canvassing the ballots the

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1 clerk shall place all ballots in their package. These, along with
2 the certificates, shall be retained in the clerk's office for six (6)
3 months, and the clerk may not permit anyone to inspect them
4 except upon an order of the court of appeals.

5 (9) If two (2) or more nominees are tied so that one (1)
6 additional vote cast for one (1) of them would give that
7 nominee a plurality, the canvassers shall resolve the tie by lot,
8 and the winner of the lot is considered to have been elected.

9 Sec. 37. After:

10 (1) the attorney members of the commission have been
11 elected; and

12 (2) the names of the nonattorney commissioners appointed by
13 the governor have been certified to the secretary of state, the
14 clerk of the supreme court, and the clerk of Allen superior
15 court;

16 the superior court clerk shall notify the members of the
17 commission of their election or appointment.

18 Sec. 38. (a) A member of the commission shall serve until the
19 member's successor is appointed or elected.

20 (b) An attorney commissioner or nonattorney commissioner is
21 not eligible for more than two (2) successive reelections or
22 reappointments.

23 Sec. 39. (a) When a judge of the superior court:

24 (1) dies, resigns, is removed from office; or

25 (2) is for any reason ineligible to continue or incapable of
26 continuing in office until the end of the judge's term in office;

27 a judge in another division may not more than thirty (30) days
28 after the vacancy occurs transfer to the vacant position for the
29 remainder of the transferring judge's term. A judge who has made
30 one (1) transfer is ineligible to make any other transfers. If more
31 than one (1) judge desires to transfer, the most senior of these
32 judges is entitled to transfer. After a transfer, or the thirty (30) day
33 period if a transfer is not made, the commission shall meet to
34 nominate three (3) candidates to fill the unexpired term of the
35 vacancy caused by the transferring judge or the original vacancy
36 if a transfer is not made.

37 (b) The clerk shall promptly notify the members of the
38 commission of a vacancy that the commission must fill under
39 subsection (a), and the chairman shall call a meeting of the
40 commission within ten (10) days following that notice. The
41 commission shall submit its nominations of three (3) candidates for
42 the vacancy and shall certify them to the governor not later than

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1 sixty (60) days after the vacancy occurred. When it is known that
2 a vacancy will occur at a definite future date within the term of the
3 governor then serving:

- 4 (1) the clerk shall notify the chairman and each member of
- 5 the commission immediately; and
- 6 (2) the chairman shall call a meeting of the commission within
- 7 ten (10) days following that notice.

8 The commission may then submit its nominations of three (3)
9 candidates for each impending vacancy and shall certify them to
10 the governor.

11 (c) Meetings of the commission shall be called by its chairman,
12 or, if the chairman fails to call a necessary meeting, upon the call
13 of any four (4) members of the commission. Written notice of a
14 meeting shall be given by mail to each member of the commission
15 at least five (5) days before the meeting, unless the commission at
16 its previous meeting designated the time and place of its next
17 meeting.

18 (d) Meetings of the commission may be held in the Allen County
19 courthouse or in another public building in Allen County
20 designated by the commission.

21 (e) The commission shall act only at a meeting and may act only
22 by the concurrence of a majority of its members attending a
23 meeting. The commission may adopt rules for the conduct of its
24 proceedings and the discharge of its duties.

25 **Sec. 40. In selecting the three (3) nominees to be submitted to**
26 **the governor, the commission shall comply with the following**
27 **requirements:**

28 (1) The commission shall submit only the names of the three
29 (3) most highly qualified candidates from among all those
30 eligible individuals considered. To be eligible for nomination
31 as a judge of the Allen superior court, a person must meet the
32 qualifications listed in section 10 of this chapter.

33 (2) As an aid in choosing the three (3) most qualified
34 candidates, the commission shall in writing evaluate each
35 eligible individual it considers on the following factors:

36 (A) Law school record, including any academic honors and
37 achievements.

38 (B) Contributions to scholarly journals and publications,
39 legislative draftings, and legal briefs.

40 (C) Activities in public service, including:
41 (i) writings and speeches concerning public or civic
42 affairs that are on public record, including campaign

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1 speeches or writing, letters to newspapers, and testimony
 2 before public agencies;
 3 (ii) government service;
 4 (iii) efforts and achievements in improving the
 5 administration of justice; and
 6 (iv) other conduct relating to the candidate's profession.
 7 (D) Legal experience, including the number of years
 8 practicing law, the kind of practice involved, and
 9 reputation as a trial lawyer or judge.
 10 (E) Probable judicial temperament.
 11 (F) Physical condition, including age, stamina, and possible
 12 habitual intemperance.
 13 (G) Personality traits, including the exercise of sound
 14 judgment, ability to compromise and conciliate, patience,
 15 decisiveness, and dedication.
 16 (H) Membership on boards of directors, financial interests,
 17 and any other consideration that might create conflict of
 18 interest with a judicial office.
 19 (I) Any other pertinent information that the commission
 20 feels is important in selecting the best qualified individuals
 21 for judicial office.
 22 (3) An individual may not be evaluated before the individual
 23 states in writing that the individual desires to hold a judicial
 24 office that is or will be created by a vacancy.
 25 (4) The political affiliations of a candidate may not be
 26 considered.
 27 Sec. 41. The commission shall submit to the governor, with its
 28 list of nominees, its written evaluation of the qualifications of each
 29 nominee.
 30 Sec. 42. (a) After the commission has nominated and submitted
 31 to the governor the names of three (3) nominees:
 32 (1) a name may be withdrawn for a cause considered by the
 33 commission to substantially affect the nominee's qualifications
 34 to hold office; and
 35 (2) another name or other names may be substituted at any
 36 time before the appointment is made to fill the vacancy.
 37 (b) If a nominee dies or requests in writing that the nominee's
 38 name be withdrawn, the commission shall nominate another
 39 person to replace the nominee.
 40 (c) If two (2) or more vacancies exist, the commission shall
 41 nominate and submit to the governor a list of three (3) different
 42 persons for each of the vacancies. Before an appointment is made,

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1 the commission may withdraw the lists of nominations and change
2 the names of any persons nominated from one (1) list to another,
3 or may substitute a new name for any of those previously
4 nominated.

5 Sec. 43. (a) A vacancy created by a superior court judge's
6 departure from office before the expiration of the judge's term in
7 office that is not filled by a transfer under section 39 of this chapter
8 shall be filled by appointment of the governor from the list of
9 nominees. If the governor fails to make an appointment from the
10 list within sixty (60) days after the list is presented to the governor,
11 the appointment shall be made by the chief justice of the supreme
12 court from the same list.

13 (b) The governor shall make all appointments to the Allen
14 superior court without regard to the political affiliation of any of
15 the nominees and shall consider only those qualifications included
16 in section 40 of this chapter.

17 Sec. 44. An appointment to the Allen superior court for the
18 remainder of a departing judge's term in office takes effect
19 immediately if a vacancy exists at the date of the appointment. The
20 appointment takes effect on the date the vacancy is created if the
21 vacancy does not yet exist.

22 Sec. 45. A judge appointed under section 43 of this chapter
23 serves during the unexpired part of the judge's predecessor's term
24 in office.

25 Chapter 3. Bartholomew County

26 Sec. 1. Bartholomew County constitutes the ninth judicial
27 circuit.

28 Sec. 2. (a) There are created two (2) courts of record to be
29 known as Bartholomew superior court No. 1 and Bartholomew
30 superior court No. 2.

31 (b) Each court is a standard superior court as described in
32 IC 33-29-1.

33 (c) Bartholomew County comprises the judicial district of each
34 court.

35 Sec. 3. The clerk of the Bartholomew circuit court is the clerk of
36 the Bartholomew superior courts, and the sheriff of Bartholomew
37 County is the sheriff of the Bartholomew superior courts. The clerk
38 and sheriff shall attend the courts and discharge all the duties
39 pertaining to their respective offices as they are required to do by
40 law with reference to the Bartholomew circuit court.

41 Sec. 4. Each Bartholomew superior court has one (1) judge who
42 shall hold sessions in the Bartholomew County courthouse in

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Sec. 5. (a) The judges of the Bartholomew superior courts:

- (1) may make and adopt rules for conducting the business of the Bartholomew superior courts not repugnant to the laws of the state or rules of the supreme court; and**
- (2) have all powers incident to a court of record in relation to the attendance of witnesses, punishment of contempt, and enforcement of its orders.**

(b) In addition to the powers described in IC 33-29-1-4, the judges of each superior court may:

- (1) give all necessary certificates for the authentication of records and proceedings of each court; and**
- (2) make and execute certificates of qualification and moral character of persons petitioning to be commissioned as notaries public.**

Sec. 6. (a) The judge of Bartholomew superior court No. 2 may appoint one (1) full-time magistrate to serve Bartholomew superior court No. 2.

(b) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the judge of Bartholomew superior court No. 2.

Sec. 7. The Bartholomew superior courts have concurrent jurisdiction, both original and appellate, with the Bartholomew circuit court in all:

- (1) civil actions and proceedings at law and in equity; and**
- (2) criminal and probate matters, actions, and proceedings of which the Bartholomew circuit court has jurisdiction.**

However, the Bartholomew circuit court has exclusive jurisdiction in all juvenile matters, actions, and proceedings.

Sec. 8. The Bartholomew superior court No. 2 has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 4. Benton County

Sec. 1. (a) Benton County constitutes the seventy-sixth judicial circuit.

(b) The Benton circuit court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 5. Blackford County

Sec. 1. Blackford County constitutes the seventy-first judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Blackford superior court.

(b) The Blackford superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

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1 (c) Blackford County comprises the judicial district of the court.
 2 Sec. 3. The Blackford superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 3 hold sessions in the Blackford County courthouse in Hartford City
 4 or in any other places in the county as the Blackford County
 5 executive may provide.
 6 Sec. 4. (a) In addition to a bailiff and an official court reporter
 7 for the court appointed under IC 33-29-1-5, the judge of the
 8 Blackford superior court may appoint a referee, commissioner, or
 9 other personnel as the judge considers necessary to facilitate and
 10 transact the business of the court. The salary of a referee,
 11 commissioner, or other person:
 12 (1) shall be fixed in the same manner as the salaries of the
 13 personnel for the Blackford circuit court; and
 14 (2) shall be paid monthly out of the treasury of Blackford
 15 County as provided by law.
 16 (b) Personnel appointed under this section and IC 33-29-1-5
 17 continue in office until removed by the judge of the court.
 18 Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Blackford
 19 superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Blackford circuit
 20 court.
 21 (b) The Blackford circuit court has exclusive juvenile
 22 jurisdiction.
 23 Sec. 6. The Blackford superior court has a standard small
 24 claims and misdemeanor division.
 25 Chapter 6. Boone County
 26 Sec. 1. Boone County constitutes the twentieth judicial circuit.
 27 Sec. 2. (a) There are established two (2) courts of record to be
 28 known as Boone superior court No. 1 and Boone superior court No.
 29 2.
 30 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, both superior
 31 courts are standard superior courts as described in IC 33-29-1.
 32 (c) Boone County constitutes the judicial district of each
 33 superior court.
 34 Sec. 3. Each Boone superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 35 hold session in the Boone County courthouse in Lebanon.
 36 Sec. 4. A case filed in the Boone circuit court or one (1) of the
 37 Boone superior courts may not be transferred by a court to one (1)
 38 of the other courts except on written stipulation of all the parties
 39 to the cause, other than parties defaulted. The stipulation shall be
 40 filed in the cause.
 41 Sec. 5. (a) If either Boone superior court does not have
 42 jurisdiction of any action or proceeding filed in the superior court

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1 or the Boone circuit court does not have jurisdiction of any action
 2 or proceeding filed in the circuit court but under this chapter the
 3 jurisdiction is in one (1) of the other courts, the court in which the
 4 action or proceeding was filed shall certify the case and the papers
 5 to the proper court, which shall proceed as if the case were
 6 originally filed in the proper court. The transfer shall be made by
 7 order entered on the order book of the court transferring the
 8 action or proceeding and shall be docketed in the court to which it
 9 was transferred without a transcript.

10 (b) If any action, case, proceeding, or matter transferred under
 11 this section is taken on change of venue to the court of another
 12 county, or if the cause is appealed to the court of appeals or
 13 supreme court from any order, ruling, judgment, or decree, the
 14 clerk on request or praecipe of the party taking the change of
 15 venue or appeal shall make a certified transcript of the proceedings
 16 in each court, and the transcript has the same force and effect and
 17 gives the court to which it is taken on change of venue or appeal the
 18 same jurisdiction as though the transcript originally had been
 19 made when the actions, causes, cases, proceedings, and matters
 20 were transferred from one (1) court to the other.

21 Sec. 6. (a) The Boone superior courts shall, during the last sixty
 22 (60) days in each calendar year, each appoint for the next calendar
 23 year two (2) persons who are residents of Boone County as jury
 24 commissioners. The law concerning jury commissioners appointed
 25 by the circuit court fully governs the jury commissioners appointed
 26 by the superior courts.

27 (b) The jury commissioners shall prepare and draw the petit
 28 jury for the superior courts as is done by the jury commissioners
 29 for the circuit court. The superior courts in making appointments
 30 of the jury commissioners, the clerk in issuing process for the jury,
 31 and the sheriff in serving process are governed by the law for petit
 32 jurors for the circuit court.

33 (c) Each superior court may order on what day jurors shall be
 34 summoned to attend the court. The judge of that court may order
 35 the selection and summoning of other jurors for the court when
 36 necessary. If a jury is not drawn, the clerk of the court shall select
 37 from among the properly qualified residents of the county a jury
 38 for the term, who shall be summoned and considered in all things
 39 as the regular panel of that court.

40 Sec. 7. (a) Subject to this section, the Boone superior courts have
 41 the same jurisdiction as the Boone circuit court.

42 (b) Only the circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction.

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1 (c) Except as provided in IC 31-30-1-1, only Boone superior
2 court No. 1 has probate jurisdiction.

3 Sec. 8. The Boone superior court No. 2 has a standard small
4 claims and misdemeanor division.

5 Chapter 7. Brown County

6 Sec. 1. (a) Brown County constitutes the eighty-eighth judicial
7 circuit.

8 (b) The Brown circuit court has a standard small claims and
9 misdemeanor division.

10 (c) The judge of the Brown circuit court may appoint one (1)
11 full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5. The magistrate continues in
12 office until removed by the judge.

13 Chapter 8. Carroll County

14 Sec. 1. (a) Carroll County constitutes the seventy-fourth judicial
15 circuit.

16 (b) The Carroll circuit court has a standard small claims and
17 misdemeanor division.

18 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
19 the Carroll superior court.

20 (b) The Carroll superior court is a standard superior court as
21 described in IC 33-29-1.

22 (c) Carroll County comprises the judicial district of the superior
23 court.

24 Sec. 3. The Carroll superior court has one (1) judge who shall
25 hold sessions in the Carroll County courthouse in Delphi or in
26 other places in the county as the Carroll County executive may
27 provide.

28 Sec. 4. The Carroll superior court has the same jurisdiction as
29 the Carroll circuit court.

30 Sec. 5. The Carroll superior court has a standard small claims
31 and misdemeanor division.

32 Chapter 9. Cass County

33 Sec. 1. Cass County constitutes the twenty-ninth judicial circuit.

34 Sec. 2. (a) There are established two (2) courts of record to be
35 known as Cass superior court No. 1 and Cass superior court No. 2.

36 (b) Each Cass superior court is a standard superior court as
37 described in IC 33-29-1.

38 (c) Cass County comprises the judicial district of each superior
39 court.

40 Sec. 3. Each Cass superior court has one (1) judge who shall
41 hold sessions in the Cass County courthouse in Logansport or in
42 other places in the county as the board of county commissioners of

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Cass County may provide.

Sec. 4. The clerk of the Cass circuit court shall serve as the clerk of each Cass superior court, and the sheriff of Cass County shall serve as the sheriff of each Cass superior court. They shall attend the courts and perform the same duties relating to their offices as they are required to do with respect to the Cass circuit court.

Sec. 5. (a) Cass superior court No. 1 has the same jurisdiction as the Cass circuit court, except that only the circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction.

(b) Cass superior court No. 2 has the same jurisdiction as Cass superior court No. 1.

Sec. 6. Each Cass superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 10. Clark County

Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 2. (a) Clark County constitutes the fourth judicial circuit.

(b) The judges of the Clark circuit court and Clark superior court may jointly appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5 to serve the circuit and superior courts.

(c) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the judges of the Clark circuit and superior courts.

Sec. 3. (a) There are established three (3) superior courts in Clark County, each of which consists of one (1) judge, who shall hold the judge's office for a term of six (6) years, beginning on the first day of January after the judge's election, and until the judge's successor is elected and qualified.

(b) To be eligible to hold office as a judge of Clark superior court, a person must be:

- (1) a resident of Clark County; and
- (2) admitted to the bar of Indiana.

Sec. 4. (a) The superior courts shall be known as Clark superior court No. 1, Clark superior court No. 2, and Clark superior court No. 3, and the county of Clark shall constitute the judicial district of each court.

(b) Each superior court shall be a court of record having the same jurisdiction as the circuit court. A judge of the superior court has the same powers relating to the conduct of business of the court as the judge of the circuit court.

(c) Each court shall have a seal containing the words "Clark Superior Court _____ (insert "No. 1", "No. 2", or "No. 3") of Clark County, Indiana".

(d) Clark superior court No. 3 has a standard small claims and

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misdemeanor docket.

Sec. 5. Each judge of a superior court may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the judge's court, not repugnant to Indiana law.

Sec. 6. Each judge of a superior court has the same power to grant restraining orders and injunctions, to issue writs of habeas corpus and of mandate and prohibition, to appoint receivers, master commissioners to convey real property, and to grant commissions for the examination of witnesses, and to appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and transact the business of the court as is conferred on circuit courts or the judges of circuit courts.

Sec. 7. Each superior court of Clark County shall hold its sessions at the courthouse of the county, or at other convenient places as the court designates in the county. The county commissioners shall provide suitable quarters for each court.

Sec. 8. The clerk, under the direction of a judge of the superior court, shall provide order books, judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee books, and such other books, papers and records as are necessary for that court, and all books, papers, and proceedings of that court shall be kept distinct and separate from those of other courts, and the records of all civil cases separate and apart from the records of juvenile matters.

Sec. 9. Each judge of a superior court shall appoint a bailiff for the court, whose salary shall be fixed and paid as provided by law.

Sec. 10. Each judge of a superior court shall appoint a court reporter, whose duties, salary, and term, shall be regulated in the same manner as the court reporter of circuit courts.

Sec. 11. All laws governing the circuit court in matters of pleading, practice, the issuing and service of process, the giving of notice, the appointment of judges pro tempore and special judges, changes of venue from the judge and from the county, adjournments by the court and by the clerk in the absence of the judge, and the selection of jurors for the court are applicable to and govern the courts established under this chapter. However, a superior court may not appoint jury commissioners or call the grand jury.

Sec. 12. The process of each superior court must have the seal affixed and be attested, directed, served, and returned, and be in form as is provided for process issuing from the circuit court.

Sec. 13. When an affidavit for a change of venue is filed in a superior court for any of the causes described in IC 34-35-1-1(1),

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1 IC 34-35-1-1(2), IC 34-35-1-1(6), or IC 34-35-1-1(7):
 2 (1) a judge of a circuit court or superior court or a competent
 3 attorney shall be called to hear and determine the cause as
 4 provided by law for changes of venue in causes pending in the
 5 circuit court; or
 6 (2) the cause may be certified to the Clark circuit court or a
 7 Clark superior court, in the discretion of the judge of the
 8 superior court. The original papers shall be transferred to the
 9 court. A transcript is not necessary. The circuit court has
 10 jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause and render
 11 judgment.
 12 If the cause alleged in the affidavit is embraced in IC 34-35-1-1(3),
 13 IC 34-35-1-1(4), and IC 34-35-1-1(5), the change shall be granted,
 14 and the cause directed to the circuit or superior court of another
 15 county, as provided in cases of changes of venue from the circuit
 16 court, and the court to which the case is sent has jurisdiction to
 17 hear and determine the cause and render judgment.
 18 Sec. 14. On the third Monday of each January, the clerk of each
 19 superior court and jury commissioners appointed by the judge of
 20 the circuit court shall select a petit jury, in the manner provided by
 21 law, to serve each superior court for that calendar year. The
 22 officers in selecting, the clerk in issuing process for the jury, and
 23 the sheriff in serving the process shall be governed by the rules and
 24 regulations prescribed for the selection of petit jurors in the circuit
 25 court. However, a superior court may order on what day the jurors
 26 shall be summoned to attend that court. The judge of a superior
 27 court may order the selecting and summoning of other jurors for
 28 the court whenever the same may be necessary.
 29 Sec. 15. (a) The judge of the Clark circuit court may, with the
 30 consent of a judge of the superior court, transfer any action or
 31 proceeding from the circuit court to that superior court. The judge
 32 of a superior court may, with the consent of the judge of the circuit
 33 court, transfer any action or proceeding from that superior court
 34 to the circuit court. The judge of a superior court may, with the
 35 consent of the judge of the other superior court, transfer any action
 36 or proceeding from that superior court to the other superior court.
 37 (b) The judge of the Clark circuit court may, with the consent
 38 of the judge of the superior court, sit as a judge of that superior
 39 court in any matter, as if the judge were an elected judge of that
 40 superior court. The judge of a superior court may, with consent of
 41 the judge of the circuit court, sit as a judge of the circuit court as
 42 if the judge were an elected judge of the circuit court. The judge of

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1 a superior court may, with the consent of the judge of the other
2 superior court, sit as judge of the other superior court as if the
3 judge were the elected judge of that superior court.

4 Chapter 11. Clay County

5 Sec. 1. Clay County constitutes the thirteenth judicial circuit.

6 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
7 the Clay superior court.

8 (b) The Clay superior court is a standard superior court as
9 described in IC 33-29-1.

10 (c) Clay County comprises the judicial district of the superior
11 court.

12 Sec. 3. The Clay superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold
13 sessions in the Clay County courthouse in Brazil or in other places
14 in the county as the board of county commissioners of Clay County
15 may provide.

16 Sec. 4. The judges of the Clay superior court and Clay circuit
17 court may jointly, in accordance with the Indiana Rules of Trial
18 Procedure, establish local rules for governing their courts,
19 including rules for distribution of cases over which the judges have
20 concurrent jurisdiction.

21 Sec. 5. The Clay superior court has the same jurisdiction as the
22 Clay circuit court, except that only the circuit court has juvenile
23 and probate jurisdiction.

24 Sec. 6. The Clay superior court has a standard small claims and
25 misdemeanor division.

26 Chapter 12. Clinton County

27 Sec. 1. Clinton County constitutes the forty-fifth judicial circuit.

28 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
29 the Clinton superior court.

30 (b) The Clinton superior court is a standard superior court as
31 described in IC 33-29-1.

32 (c) Clinton County comprises the judicial district of the superior
33 court.

34 Sec. 3. The Clinton superior court has one (1) judge who shall
35 hold sessions in the Clinton County courthouse in Frankfort or in
36 other places in the county as the Clinton County executive may
37 provide.

38 Sec. 4. The Clinton superior court has the same jurisdiction as
39 the Clinton circuit court, except that only the circuit court has
40 juvenile jurisdiction.

41 Sec. 5. The Clinton superior court has a standard small claims
42 and misdemeanor division.

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Chapter 13. Crawford County

Sec. 1. (a) Crawford County constitutes the seventy-seventh judicial circuit.

(b) The Crawford circuit court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 14. Daviess County

Sec. 1. Daviess County constitutes the forty-ninth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Daviess superior court.

(b) The Daviess superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Daviess County comprises the judicial district of the superior court.

Sec. 3. The Daviess superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in the Daviess County courthouse in Washington or in other places in the county as the Daviess County executive may provide.

Sec. 4. The Daviess superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Daviess circuit court.

Sec. 5. The Daviess superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 15. Dearborn County

Sec. 1. Dearborn County and Ohio County constitute the seventh judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Dearborn superior court.

(b) The Dearborn superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Dearborn County comprises the judicial district of the superior court.

Sec. 3. The Dearborn superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in the Dearborn County courthouse in Lawrenceburg or in other places in the county as the Dearborn County executive may provide.

Sec. 4. In addition to a bailiff and an official court reporter for the court appointed under IC 33-29-1-5, the judge may appoint a referee, a commissioner, or other personnel as the judge considers necessary to facilitate and transact the business of the court. The salary of a referee, a commissioner, or other person:

(1) shall be fixed in the same manner as the salaries of the personnel for the Dearborn circuit court; and

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1 (2) shall be paid monthly out of the treasury of Dearborn
2 County as provided by law.

3 Personnel appointed under this section or IC 33-29-1-5 continue in
4 office until removed by the judge of the court.

5 Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Dearborn
6 superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Dearborn circuit
7 court.

8 (b) The Dearborn circuit court has exclusive juvenile
9 jurisdiction.

10 Sec. 6. The Dearborn superior court has a standard small claims
11 and misdemeanor division.

12 Chapter 16. Decatur County

13 Sec. 1. Decatur County constitutes the sixty-ninth judicial
14 circuit.

15 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
16 the Decatur superior court.

17 (b) The Decatur superior court is a standard superior court as
18 described in IC 33-29-1.

19 (c) Decatur County comprises the judicial district of the
20 superior court.

21 Sec. 3. The Decatur superior court has one (1) judge who shall
22 hold sessions in:

- 23 (1) the Decatur County courthouse in Greensburg; or
- 24 (2) other places in the county that the Decatur County
25 executive provides.

26 Sec. 4. The Decatur superior court has the same jurisdiction as
27 the Decatur circuit court.

28 Sec. 5. The Decatur superior court has a standard small claims
29 and misdemeanor division.

30 Chapter 17. DeKalb County

31 Sec. 1. DeKalb County constitutes the seventy-fifth judicial
32 circuit.

33 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
34 the DeKalb superior court.

35 (b) The DeKalb superior court is a standard superior court as
36 described in IC 33-29-1.

37 (c) DeKalb County comprises the judicial district of the superior
38 court.

39 Sec. 3. The DeKalb superior court has one (1) judge who shall
40 hold sessions in:

- 41 (1) the DeKalb County courthouse in Auburn; or
- 42 (2) other places in the county as the board of county

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commissioners of DeKalb County may provide.
Sec. 4. (a) If the transcript of the original papers in a civil action or proceeding received by the clerk of the circuit and superior courts of DeKalb County on change of venue from another county contains an order of the court from which venue was changed designating the circuit court or the superior court as the court to which the case is to be transferred, the clerk shall file the action or proceeding on the docket of the designated court.

(b) If the transcript of the original papers in a civil action or proceeding does not contain an order designating the court to which the case is to be transferred, the clerk shall alternately file each action or proceeding on the docket of the circuit court and the docket of the superior court, depending on the order and sequence in which the papers of the cases reach the clerk, so that if the first case is assigned to the circuit court, the next must be assigned to the superior court.

Sec. 5. (a) In addition to the appointments made under IC 33-29-1-5, if the county executive establishes the position of small claims referee to serve the court, the judge of the DeKalb superior court may appoint a part-time small claims referee under IC 33-29-3 to assist the court in the exercise of its small claims jurisdiction.

(b) The small claims referee is entitled to reasonable compensation not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) a year as recommended by the judge of the court to be paid by the county after the salary is approved by the county fiscal body. The state shall pay fifty percent (50%) of the salary set under this subsection and the county shall pay the remainder of the salary.

(c) The county executive shall provide and maintain a suitable courtroom and facilities for the use of the small claims referee, including necessary furniture and equipment.

(d) The court shall employ administrative staff necessary to support the functions of the small claims referee.

(e) The county fiscal body shall appropriate sufficient funds for the provision of staff and facilities required under this section.

Sec. 6. The DeKalb superior court has the same jurisdiction as the DeKalb circuit court.

Sec. 7. The DeKalb superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 18. Delaware County

Sec. 1. Delaware County constitutes the forty-sixth judicial circuit.

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1 **Sec. 2. (a) The Delaware circuit court is a court of general**
2 **jurisdiction with five (5) judges. The divisions of the court shall be**
3 **known as Delaware circuit court No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, and No.**
4 **5. The county of Delaware constitutes the judicial district of the**
5 **court and each of the court's divisions. The court shall maintain the**
6 **following dockets:**

- 7 **(1) Small claims.**
- 8 **(2) Minor offenses and violations.**
- 9 **(3) Criminal.**
- 10 **(4) Juvenile.**
- 11 **(5) Civil.**
- 12 **(6) Probate.**

13 **(b) The assignment of judges of the court to the dockets**
14 **specified in subsection (a) shall be by rule of the court. However,**
15 **Delaware circuit court No. 4 and Delaware circuit court No. 5 shall**
16 **each have a standard small claims and misdemeanor docket.**

17 **Sec. 3. The judges of the Delaware circuit court shall select from**
18 **among themselves a presiding judge of the court. The presiding**
19 **judge shall be selected for a minimum term of twelve (12) months.**

20 **Sec. 4. When action of the entire court is required, including**
21 **selection of a presiding judge under section 3 of this chapter and**
22 **adoption of rules under section 6 of this chapter, the judges of the**
23 **court shall act in concert. If the judges disagree, the decision of the**
24 **majority of the judges controls.**

25 **Sec. 5. In accordance with rules adopted by the judges of the**
26 **Delaware circuit court under section 6 of this chapter, the**
27 **presiding judge shall do the following:**

- 28 **(1) Ensure that the court operates efficiently and judicially.**
- 29 **(2) Annually submit to the fiscal body of Delaware County a**
30 **budget for the court, including amounts necessary for the**
31 **following:**
 - 32 **(A) Operation of the Delaware circuit court's probation**
33 **department.**
 - 34 **(B) Defense of indigents.**
 - 35 **(C) Maintenance of an adequate law library.**
- 36 **(3) Make appointments or selections required of a circuit or**
37 **superior court judge.**

38 **Sec. 6. (a) The judges of the Delaware circuit court shall adopt**
39 **rules to provide for the administration of the court, including rules**
40 **governing the following:**

- 41 **(1) Allocation of case load.**
- 42 **(2) Legal representation for indigents.**

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1 **(3) Budgetary matters of the court.**
2 **(4) Operation of the probation department.**
3 **(5) Term of administration of the presiding judge.**
4 **(6) Employment and management of court personnel.**
5 **(7) Cooperative efforts with other courts for establishing and**
6 **administering shared programs and facilities.**
7 **(b) The court shall file with the division of state court**
8 **administration a copy of the rules adopted under this section.**
9 **Sec. 7. (a) Each judge of the Delaware circuit court may, subject**
10 **to the budget approved for the court by the fiscal body of Delaware**
11 **County, employ personnel necessary for the proper administration**
12 **of the judge's docket.**
13 **(b) Personnel employed under this section:**
14 **(1) include court reporters, bailiffs, clerical staff, and any**
15 **additional officers necessary for the proper administration of**
16 **the court; and**
17 **(2) are subject to the rules concerning employment and**
18 **management of court personnel adopted by the court under**
19 **section 6 of this chapter.**
20 **(c) A commissioner is entitled to practice law in any division of**
21 **the court in which the commissioner does not have appointive**
22 **judicial authority. A commissioner has judicial authority only in**
23 **the division of the court presided over by the judge who appointed**
24 **the commissioner.**
25 **Sec. 8. (a) The Delaware circuit court may appoint a court**
26 **administrator subject to the budget approved for the court by the**
27 **fiscal body of Delaware County.**
28 **(b) A court administrator appointed under this section is subject**
29 **to the rules concerning employment and management of court**
30 **personnel adopted by the court under section 6 of this chapter.**
31 **Chapter 19. Dubois County**
32 **Sec. 1. Dubois County constitutes the fifty-seventh judicial**
33 **circuit.**
34 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
35 **the Dubois superior court.**
36 **(b) The Dubois superior court is a standard superior court as**
37 **described in IC 33-29-1.**
38 **(c) Dubois County comprises the judicial district of the superior**
39 **court.**
40 **Sec. 3. The Dubois superior court has one (1) judge who shall**
41 **hold sessions in:**
42 **(1) the Dubois County courthouse in Jasper; or**

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1 (2) other places in the county as the board of county
2 commissioners of Dubois County may provide.

3 **Sec. 4. The clerk of the Dubois circuit court shall serve as the**
4 **clerk of the Dubois superior court, and the sheriff of Dubois**
5 **County shall serve as the sheriff of the Dubois superior court. They**
6 **shall attend the court and perform the same duties relating to their**
7 **offices as they are required to do with respect to the Dubois circuit**
8 **court.**

9 **Sec. 5. The Dubois superior court has the same jurisdiction as**
10 **the Dubois circuit court.**

11 **Sec. 6. The Dubois superior court has a standard small claims**
12 **and misdemeanor division.**

13 **Chapter 20. Elkhart County**

14 **Sec. 1. Elkhart County constitutes the thirty-fourth judicial**
15 **circuit.**

16 **Sec. 2. (a) The judges of the Elkhart circuit and superior courts**
17 **may jointly appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5**
18 **to serve the circuit and superior courts.**

19 **(b) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the**
20 **judges of the circuit and superior courts.**

21 **Sec. 3. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
22 **the Elkhart superior court.**

23 **(b) The Elkhart superior court is a standard superior court as**
24 **described in IC 33-29-1.**

25 **(c) Elkhart County comprises the judicial district of the court.**

26 **Sec. 4. The Elkhart superior court has six (6) judges. Four (4) of**
27 **the judges of the court shall hold sessions in the Elkhart County**
28 **courts building in Elkhart. Two (2) of the judges of the court shall**
29 **hold sessions in an appropriate place in Goshen selected by the**
30 **county commissioners.**

31 **Sec. 5. The judges of the Elkhart superior court may make rules**
32 **for conducting the business of the court.**

33 **Sec. 6. The Elkhart superior court has the same jurisdiction as**
34 **the Elkhart circuit court.**

35 **Sec. 7. The Elkhart superior court has a standard small claims**
36 **and misdemeanor division.**

37 **Chapter 21. Fayette County**

38 **Sec. 1. Fayette County constitutes the seventy-third judicial**
39 **circuit.**

40 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
41 **the Fayette superior court.**

42 **(b) The Fayette superior court is a standard superior court as**

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described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Fayette County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. The Fayette superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

- (1) the Fayette County courthouse in Connorsville; or
- (2) other places in the county as the Fayette County executive may provide.

Sec. 4. The Fayette superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Fayette circuit court, except that only the circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. The Fayette superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 22. Floyd County

Sec. 1. (a) Floyd County constitutes the fifty-second judicial circuit.

(b) The judges of the Floyd circuit court, Floyd superior court, and Floyd county court may jointly appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5 to serve the circuit, superior, and county courts.

(c) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the judges of the Floyd circuit, superior, and county courts.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Floyd superior court.

(b) Except as provided in section 3 of this chapter, the Floyd superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Floyd County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.

(b) The Floyd superior court has one (1) judge, who shall be elected at the general election every six (6) years in Floyd County. The judge's term begins January 1 following the judge's election and ends December 31 following the election of the judge's successor.

Sec. 4. The Floyd superior court shall hold its sessions in:

- (1) the Floyd County courthouse in New Albany; or
- (2) other places in the county as the board of county commissioners of Floyd County may provide.

Sec. 5. The Floyd superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Floyd circuit court, except that only the circuit court has jurisdiction over juvenile, probate, and trust matters.

Chapter 23. Fountain County

Sec. 1. (a) Fountain County constitutes the sixty-first judicial

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circuit.

(b) The Fountain circuit court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 24. Franklin County

Sec. 1. (a) Franklin County constitutes the thirty-seventh judicial circuit.

(b) The Franklin circuit court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 25. Fulton County

Sec. 1. Fulton County constitutes the forty-first judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Fulton superior court.

(b) The Fulton superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Fulton County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. The Fulton superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

(1) the Fulton County courthouse in Rochester; or

(2) other places in the county as the Fulton County executive may provide.

Sec. 4. The Fulton superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Fulton circuit court, except that only the circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. The Fulton superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 26. Gibson County

Sec. 1. Gibson County constitutes the sixty-sixth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Gibson superior court.

(b) The Gibson superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Gibson County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. The Gibson superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

(1) the Gibson County courthouse in Princeton; or

(2) other places in the county as the board of county commissioners of Gibson County may provide.

Sec. 4. The Gibson superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Gibson circuit court, except that only the circuit court has juvenile and probate jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. The Gibson superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

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Chapter 27. Grant County

Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 2. Grant County constitutes the forty-eighth judicial circuit.

Sec. 3. Grant County constitutes the Grant superior court judicial district.

Sec. 4. (a) The term of the judge of the Grant superior court is six (6) years beginning on the first day of January following the judge's election.

(b) The voters of Grant County every six (6) years at a general election shall elect a person as judge of the court.

Sec. 5. The Grant superior court shall hold its sessions in Marion.

Sec. 6. The clerk of the Grant circuit court and the sheriff of Grant County shall serve as the clerk and sheriff of the Grant superior court.

Sec. 7. (a) The Grant superior court shall, during each calendar year, appoint two (2) persons of Grant County as jury commissioners. The law concerning jury commissioners appointed by the Grant circuit court govern the jury commissioners appointed by the Grant superior court.

(b) The jury commissioners shall prepare and draw the jury for the Grant superior court as is done by the jury commissioners for the Grant circuit court.

(c) The Grant superior court may order on what day jurors are summoned to attend the Grant superior court. The Grant superior court judge may order the selection and summoning of other jurors for the superior court when necessary. If, at any time, a jury is not drawn, the clerk of the court shall select from among the properly qualified residents of Grant County jurors for the term, who shall be summoned and considered in all things as the regular panel of the superior court.

Sec. 8. The clerk of the Grant circuit court shall enter all judgments rendered in, executions issued from, and papers filed in the Grant superior court in the same judgment and execution dockets, lis pendens records, and other dockets and records, except order books, as are used for judgments and executions and proceedings of the Grant circuit court. The clerk shall note whether any judgment or proceeding is a judgment or proceeding of the Grant circuit or Grant superior court.

Sec. 9. The Grant superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Grant circuit court.

Chapter 27.2. Grant County Superior Court No. 2

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1 **Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.**
2 **Sec. 2. The Grant superior court No. 2, is established as a court**
3 **of record. The court consists of one (1) judge, who shall hold office**
4 **for a term of six (6) years, beginning on the first day of January**
5 **after the judge's election, and until the judge's successor is elected**
6 **and qualified. Every six (6) years, the voters of Grant County shall**
7 **elect at the general election a judge for the Grant superior court**
8 **No. 2.**
9 **Sec. 3. Grant County constitutes the judicial district of the**
10 **Grant superior court No. 2. The court shall have a seal containing**
11 **the words "Grant Superior Court No. 2, of Grant County,**
12 **Indiana".**
13 **Sec. 4. The judge of the Grant superior court No. 2 shall appoint**
14 **a bailiff and an official court reporter for the court, to serve at the**
15 **pleasure of the court. The judge shall fix their compensation as**
16 **provided by law concerning bailiffs and official court reporters.**
17 **The compensation shall be paid monthly out of the treasury of**
18 **Grant County.**
19 **Sec. 5. (a) The Grant superior court No. 2, shall hold its sessions**
20 **in a place to be determined by the county council of Grant County.**
21 **(b) The board of county commissioners of Grant County shall**
22 **provide and maintain in the courthouse a suitable and convenient**
23 **courtroom for the holding of court, together with a suitable and**
24 **convenient jury room and offices for the judge and the official**
25 **court reporter.**
26 **(c) The board of county commissioners shall provide all**
27 **necessary furniture and equipment for the rooms and offices of the**
28 **court, and all necessary dockets, books, and records for the court.**
29 **The county council shall make the necessary appropriations from**
30 **the general fund of the county to carry out this chapter.**
31 **Sec. 6. The Grant superior court No. 2 has the same jurisdiction**
32 **as the Grant circuit court.**
33 **Sec. 7. The judge of the Grant superior court No. 2 may make**
34 **and adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the**
35 **Grant superior court No. 2. The judge has all powers incident to a**
36 **court of record in relation to the attendance of witnesses and**
37 **punishment for contempt, and the power to enforce the judge's**
38 **orders. The judge may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, take**
39 **and certify acknowledgments of deeds, give all necessary**
40 **certificates for the authentication of records and proceedings of the**
41 **court, and make and execute certificates of qualification and moral**
42 **character of persons petitioning to be commissioned as notaries**

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Sec. 8. The judge of Grant superior court No. 2 shall, during the last term beginning in each calendar year, appoint for the next calendar year two (2) persons, one (1) of whom must be a resident of the city in which terms of the court are held, as jury commissioners. The persons must be freeholders and voters of Grant County, be from different political parties, and have good character for intelligence, morality, and integrity. The persons must take an oath or affirmation in open court, to be entered of record in the order book of the court, in the following form:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will honestly, and without favor or prejudice, perform the duties of jury commissioners during your term of office, that, in selecting persons to be drawn as jurors, you will select none but persons whom you believe to be of good repute for integrity and honesty, that you will select (none of whom you have been or may be requested to select), and that, in all of your selections, you will endeavor to promote only the impartial administration of justice."

The court shall instruct the jury commissioners concerning their duties.

Sec. 9. Laws governing the powers, duties, and procedure of jury commissioners in circuit courts, and the duties of the clerk of the court pertaining to the drawing and recording of names of prospective petit jurors, govern the jury commissioners appointed and the selection of petit jurors in the Grant superior court No. 2.

Chapter 27.3. Grant County Superior Court No. 3

Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Grant superior court No. 3 (referred to as "the court" in this chapter).

(b) The court may have a seal containing the words "Grant Superior Court No. 3, Grant County, Indiana".

(c) Grant County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. (a) The court has one (1) judge who shall be elected at the general election every six (6) years in Grant County. The judge's term begins January 1 following the election and ends December 31 following the election of the judge's successor.

(b) To be eligible to hold office as a judge of the court, a person must be:

- (1) a resident of Grant County;
- (2) less than seventy (70) years of age at the time of taking

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1 office; and
 2 (3) admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.
 3 Sec. 4. The court has the same jurisdiction as the Grant circuit
 4 court.
 5 Sec. 5. The judge of the court:
 6 (1) has the same powers relating to the conduct of the business
 7 of the court as the judges of the Grant circuit court, Grant
 8 superior court, and Grant superior court No. 2; and
 9 (2) may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, and take and
 10 certify acknowledgments of deeds.
 11 Sec. 6. (a) The judge of the court shall appoint a bailiff and an
 12 official court reporter for the court.
 13 (b) The salaries of the bailiff and the official court reporter shall
 14 be:
 15 (1) fixed in the same manner as the salaries of the bailiff and
 16 official court reporter for the Grant circuit court, Grant
 17 superior court, and Grant superior court No. 2; and
 18 (2) paid monthly out of the treasury of Grant County as
 19 provided by law.
 20 Sec. 7. The clerk of the court, under the direction of the judge of
 21 the court, shall provide:
 22 (1) order books;
 23 (2) judgment dockets;
 24 (3) execution dockets;
 25 (4) fee books; and
 26 (5) other books for the court;
 27 that shall be kept separately from the books and papers of other
 28 courts.
 29 Sec. 8. (a) The court shall hold its sessions in:
 30 (1) the Grant County courthouse in Marion; or
 31 (2) other places in the county that the Grant County executive
 32 provides.
 33 (b) The Grant County executive shall provide and maintain a
 34 suitable courtroom and other rooms and facilities, including
 35 furniture and equipment, as may be necessary.
 36 (c) The Grant County fiscal body shall appropriate sufficient
 37 funds for the provision and maintenance of the rooms and
 38 facilities.
 39 Sec. 9. (a) Each year the judge of the court shall appoint two (2)
 40 individuals who reside in Grant County to serve as jury
 41 commissioners for the court.
 42 (b) Juries for the court shall be selected in the same manner as

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juries for the Grant circuit court.

(c) The grand jury selected for the Grant circuit court shall also serve as the grand jury for the court as may be necessary.

Sec. 10. (a) The judge of the Grant circuit court, Grant superior court, or Grant superior court No. 2 may, with the consent of the judge of the court, transfer any action or proceeding from the Grant circuit court, Grant superior court, or Grant superior court No. 2 to the court.

(b) The judge of the court may, with the consent of the judge of the Grant circuit court, Grant superior court, or Grant superior court No. 2, transfer any action or proceeding from the court to the Grant circuit court, Grant superior court, or Grant superior court No. 2.

Sec. 11. (a) The judge of the Grant circuit court, Grant superior court, or Grant superior court No. 2 may, with the consent of the judge of the court, sit as judge of the court in any matter as if an elected judge of the court.

(b) The judge of the court may, with the consent of the judge of the Grant circuit court, Grant superior court, or Grant superior court No. 2, sit as a judge of the Grant circuit court, Grant superior court, or Grant superior court No. 2 in any matter as if an elected judge of the Grant circuit court, Grant superior court, or Grant superior court No. 2.

Sec. 12. (a) The court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

(b) Notwithstanding IC 33-29-2-3, the small claims docket has jurisdiction over the following:

(1) Civil actions in which the amount sought or value of the property sought to be recovered is not more than six thousand dollars (\$6,000). The plaintiff in a statement of claim or the defendant in a counterclaim may waive the excess of any claim that exceeds six thousand dollars (\$6,000) in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the small claims docket.

(2) Possessory actions between landlord and tenant in which the rent due at the time the action is filed does not exceed six thousand dollars (\$6,000).

(3) Emergency possessory actions between a landlord and tenant under IC 32-31-6.

Chapter 28. Greene County

Sec. 1. Greene County constitutes the sixty-third judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as

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1 the Greene superior court.
 2 (b) The Greene superior court is a standard superior court as
 3 described in IC 33-29-1.
 4 (c) Greene County comprises the judicial district of the court.
 5 Sec. 3. The Greene superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 6 hold sessions in:
 7 (1) the Greene County courthouse in Bloomfield; or
 8 (2) other places in the county as the Greene County executive
 9 may provide.
 10 Sec. 4. The Greene superior court has the same jurisdiction as
 11 the Greene circuit court.
 12 Sec. 5. The Greene superior court has a standard small claims
 13 and misdemeanor division.
 14 Chapter 29. Hamilton County
 15 Sec. 1. Hamilton County constitutes the twenty-fourth judicial
 16 circuit.
 17 Sec. 2. (a) There are established five (5) superior courts of
 18 record to be known as the Hamilton superior court No. 1, the
 19 Hamilton superior court No. 2, the Hamilton superior court No. 3,
 20 the Hamilton superior court No. 4, and the Hamilton superior
 21 court No. 5.
 22 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each Hamilton
 23 superior court is a standard superior court as described in
 24 IC 33-29-1.
 25 (c) Hamilton County constitutes the judicial district of each
 26 court.
 27 Sec. 3. Each Hamilton superior court has one (1) judge who
 28 shall hold sessions in:
 29 (1) the Hamilton County courthouse in Noblesville; or
 30 (2) another convenient and suitable place provided by the
 31 board of county commissioners.
 32 Sec. 4. In addition to the personnel that may be appointed under
 33 IC 33-29-1-5, the judge of each Hamilton superior court may
 34 appoint other personnel necessary to facilitate and transact the
 35 business of the court. The other necessary personnel shall serve at
 36 the pleasure of the court, and the judge shall fix their compensation
 37 within the limits and in the manner provided by law concerning
 38 other personnel of the court. The compensation shall be paid
 39 monthly out of the treasury of Hamilton County in the manner
 40 provided by law.
 41 Sec. 5. (a) The clerk of the Hamilton circuit court shall serve the
 42 Hamilton superior courts and shall be governed in all respects as

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provided by law.

(b) Jurors need not serve in the particular order in which they are drawn by the jury commissioners.

(c) Any judge of the Hamilton circuit or superior court may order the selection and summoning of other jurors for the circuit or superior court whenever necessary. Jurors shall serve all the Hamilton circuit and superior courts and shall serve any judge of the courts where juror service may be required.

Sec. 6. The judges of the Hamilton superior court may jointly appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5. The magistrate continues in office until removed by the judges of the superior court.

Sec. 7. Each Hamilton superior court has concurrent jurisdiction, both original and appellate, with the Hamilton circuit court in all civil actions and proceedings at law and in equity, in all juvenile matters, and in all criminal and probate matters, actions, and proceedings of which the Hamilton circuit court has jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. The Hamilton superior court No. 4 and the Hamilton superior court No. 5 have a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 30. Hancock County

Sec. 1. Hancock County constitutes the eighteenth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There are established two (2) superior courts of record to be known as the Hancock superior court No. 1 and the Hancock superior court No. 2.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each Hancock superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Hancock county comprises the judicial district of each court.

Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.

(b) Each of court consists of one (1) judge who holds office for six (6) years, beginning on January 1 after the judge's election and until the judge's successor is elected and qualified. Every six (6) years, the voters of Hancock County shall elect at the general election a judge for each superior court.

Sec. 4. Hancock superior court No. 1 and Hancock superior court No. 2 shall each hold sessions in the Hancock County courthouse in Greenfield.

Sec. 5. In addition to the powers described in IC 33-29-1-4, the judges of Hancock superior court No. 1 and Hancock superior

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1 court No. 2 may make and adopt rules and regulations for
 2 conducting the business of Hancock superior court No. 1 and
 3 Hancock superior court No. 2 and have all the powers incident to
 4 a court of record in relation to the attendance of witnesses,
 5 punishment of contempt, and the enforcement of the courts'
 6 orders. The judge of each superior court may make and execute
 7 certificates of qualification and moral character of persons
 8 petitioning to be commissioned as notaries public.

9 Sec. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of any statute applying
 10 generally to superior or circuit courts, a judge of the:

- 11 (1) Hancock circuit court;
- 12 (2) Hancock superior court No. 1; or
- 13 (3) Hancock superior court No. 2;

14 may transfer an action or proceeding from the Hancock circuit
 15 court or a Hancock superior court to the Hancock circuit court or
 16 another Hancock superior court with the consent of the judge of
 17 the court that would receive the action or proceeding.

18 Sec. 7. (a) Change of venue from the judge or from the county
 19 may be had under the same terms, conditions, and procedure
 20 applicable to changes of venue from the judge or the county in
 21 circuit courts.

22 (b) If a cause is received by the clerk of the Hancock circuit
 23 court on change of venue from another county, the cause may be
 24 docketed in either the Hancock circuit court, Hancock superior
 25 court No. 1, or Hancock superior court No. 2, under rules adopted
 26 by the judges of the Hancock circuit court, Hancock superior court
 27 No. 1, and Hancock superior court No. 2, unless otherwise provided
 28 in the order, report of striking, or entry made in the cause in the
 29 county from which the change of venue was taken, in which case it
 30 shall be docketed as provided in the entry, report, or order.

31 Sec. 8. Each superior court shall, during each calendar year,
 32 appoint for the next calendar year two (2) persons who are
 33 residents of Hancock County as jury commissioners. The law
 34 concerning jury commissioners appointed by the circuit court
 35 govern the jury commissioners as appointed by each superior court
 36 in all things, conditions, and qualifications. The jury
 37 commissioners shall prepare and draw the petit jury for each
 38 superior court as the law directs the same to be done by the jury
 39 commissioners for the circuit court. Each superior court is
 40 governed by the law in the making of appointments of the jury
 41 commissioners, and the clerk in issuing process for the jury and the
 42 sheriff in serving the process is governed by the law made for petit

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1 jurors in the circuit court. Each superior court may order on what
2 day of the term the jurors are summoned to attend court and the
3 judge of each court may order the selection and summoning of
4 other jurors for the court whenever it is necessary.

5 Sec. 9. Hancock superior court No. 1 and Hancock superior
6 court No. 2 have the same jurisdiction as the Hancock circuit court.

7 Sec. 10. Hancock superior court No. 2 has a standard small
8 claims and misdemeanor division.

9 Chapter 31. Harrison County

10 Sec. 1. Harrison County constitutes the third judicial circuit.

11 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
12 the Harrison superior court.

13 (b) The Harrison superior court is a standard superior court as
14 described in IC 33-29-1.

15 (c) Harrison County comprises the judicial district of the court.

16 Sec. 3. The Harrison superior court has one (1) judge who shall
17 hold sessions in:

- 18 (1) the Harrison County courthouse in Corydon; or
- 19 (2) other places in the county as the Harrison County
20 executive may provide.

21 Sec. 4. The Harrison superior court has the same jurisdiction as
22 the Harrison circuit court.

23 Sec. 5. The Harrison superior court has a standard small claims
24 and misdemeanor division.

25 Chapter 32. Hendricks County

26 Sec. 1. Hendricks County constitutes the fifty-fifth judicial
27 circuit.

28 Sec. 2. (a) There are established three (3) superior courts of
29 record to be known as Hendricks superior court No. 1, Hendricks
30 superior court No. 2, and Hendricks superior court No. 3.

31 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each Hendricks
32 superior court is a standard superior court as described in
33 IC 33-29-1.

34 (c) Hendricks County comprises the judicial district of each
35 court.

36 Sec. 3. Each Hendricks superior court has one (1) judge who
37 shall hold sessions in the Hendricks County courthouse in Danville.

38 Sec. 4. Notwithstanding IC 33-29-1-9, an action, a cause, a case,
39 a proceeding, or other matter filed in the Hendricks circuit court
40 or a Hendricks superior court established by this chapter may be
41 transferred by the court in which it is filed to either of the other
42 courts by transferring all original papers filed with the consent of

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the court to which it is transferred.

Sec. 5. (a) Change of venue from the judge or from the county may be had under the same terms, conditions, and procedure applicable to changes of venue from the judge or the county in circuit courts.

(b) If a cause is received by the clerk of the Hendricks circuit court on change of venue from another county, the cause shall be docketed on a rotating basis and assigned alternately to the Hendricks circuit court, Hendricks superior court No. 1, Hendricks superior court No. 2, and Hendricks superior court No. 3 unless otherwise provided in the order or entry made in such cause in the county from which such change of venue was taken, in which case it shall be docketed as provided in the entry or order.

Sec. 6. In addition to the powers described in IC 33-29-1-4, the judge of each Hendricks superior court may make and adopt rules and regulations for continuing business of the court. Each judge has the powers incident to a court of record in relation to the attendance of witnesses and punishment for contempt and the power to enforce the judge's orders. Each judge may make and execute certificates of qualification and moral character of persons petitioning to be commissioned as notaries public.

Sec. 7. Notwithstanding IC 33-29-1-8, the judge of each Hendricks superior court may order the selection and summoning of other jurors for the judge's court when necessary. If at any time a jury shall for any reason be not drawn, then the clerk shall select from among the properly qualified residents of Hendricks County a jury, who shall be summoned and considered in all things as the regular panel of the court.

Sec. 8. (a) Each Hendricks superior court has original and concurrent jurisdiction with the Hendricks circuit court in all civil actions and proceedings at law and in equity, and actions for dissolution or annulment of marriage, and in all criminal cases and proceedings. However, none of the Hendricks superior courts have the jurisdiction of a juvenile court.

(b) Each Hendricks superior court has original and concurrent jurisdiction with the Hendricks circuit court in all appeals or reviews from boards of county commissioners or other executive or administrative agencies and all other appellate jurisdiction vested in the circuit court.

Sec. 9. Each Hendricks superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 33. Henry County

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1 **Sec. 1. Henry County constitutes the fifty-third judicial circuit.**
2 **Sec. 2. (a) There are established two (2) superior courts of**
3 **record to be known as Henry superior court No. 1 and Henry**
4 **superior court No. 2.**
5 **(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each Henry**
6 **superior court is a standard superior court as described in**
7 **IC 33-29-1.**
8 **(c) Henry county comprises the judicial district of each court.**
9 **Sec. 3. Each Henry superior court has one (1) judge who shall**
10 **hold sessions in:**
11 **(1) the Henry County courthouse in New Castle; or**
12 **(2) other places in the county as the Henry County executive**
13 **may provide.**
14 **Sec. 4. (a) Change of venue from the judge of a Henry superior**
15 **court or from the county may be had under the same terms,**
16 **conditions, and procedure applicable to changes of venue from the**
17 **judge or the county in circuit courts.**
18 **(b) If a case is received by the clerk of the Henry circuit court**
19 **on change of venue from another county, the case shall be docketed**
20 **in the Henry circuit court unless otherwise provided in the order**
21 **or entry made in the cause in the county from which the change of**
22 **venue was taken, in which case it shall be docketed as provided in**
23 **the entry or order.**
24 **(c) The Henry circuit court may issue a general order**
25 **transferring cases venued to the Henry circuit court from other**
26 **counties to Henry superior court No. 1 or Henry superior court No.**
27 **2. A general order issued under this subsection may be amended by**
28 **the circuit court.**
29 **Sec. 5. The judge of a Henry superior court may, with the**
30 **consent of the judge of the other Henry superior court, sit as a**
31 **judge of the other court in any manner as if elected as the judge of**
32 **the other court.**
33 **Sec. 6. The Henry superior courts have the same jurisdiction as**
34 **the Henry circuit court.**
35 **Sec. 7. Henry superior court No. 2 has a standard small claims**
36 **and misdemeanor division.**
37 **Chapter 34. Howard County**
38 **Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.**
39 **Sec. 2. Howard County constitutes the sixty-second judicial**
40 **circuit.**
41 **Sec. 3. There is established a court of record to be known as the**
42 **Howard superior court. The court consists of two (2) judges each**

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1 of whom holds office for six (6) years and until the judge's
2 successor is elected and qualified.

3 Sec. 4. The judge for this court shall be elected every six (6)
4 years at the general election. The term of office begins the first day
5 of January following the judge's election, and continues for six (6)
6 years and until the judge's successor is elected and qualified.

7 Sec. 5. The Howard superior court shall have a seal consisting
8 of a circular disk containing the words "Howard Superior Court,"
9 an impression of which shall be spread of record upon the order
10 book of the court.

11 Sec. 6. (a) The Howard superior court shall hold its sessions in:

- 12 (1) the Howard County courthouse in Kokomo; or
- 13 (2) another convenient and suitable place as the board of
14 county commissioners of Howard County provides.

15 (b) The board of county commissioners shall provide and
16 maintain a suitable and convenient courtroom for the holding of
17 the court, with a suitable and convenient jury room and offices for
18 the judge and the official court reporter, and the county council
19 shall meet and appropriate all necessary funds.

20 Sec. 7. The judges of the superior court:

- 21 (1) may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting
22 the business of the court;
- 23 (2) has all the powers in relation to the attendance of
24 witnesses, the punishment of contempts, and the enforcement
25 of its orders; and
- 26 (3) may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, take and
27 certify acknowledgement of deeds, and give all necessary
28 certificates for the authentication of the records and
29 proceedings in the court.

30 Sec. 8. The judges of the superior court have the same power to
31 grant restraining orders and injunctions, to issue writs of habeas
32 corpus and of mandate and prohibition, to appoint receivers,
33 masters and commissioners to convey real property, to grant
34 commissions for the examination of witnesses, and to appoint other
35 officers necessary to facilitate and transact the business of the
36 court as is conferred on circuit courts.

37 Sec. 9. The clerk, under the direction of the judge, shall provide
38 order books, judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee books, and
39 such other books, papers, and records as are necessary for the
40 court, and all books, papers, and proceedings of the court shall be
41 kept distinct and separate from those of other courts.

42 Sec. 10. Each judge shall appoint a bailiff and court reporter

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1 whose duties, salary, and term shall be regulated in the same
2 manner as is provided for the circuit court.

3 Sec. 11. Before the commencement of any term of the court, the
4 clerk of the court and jury commissioners appointed by the judge
5 of the circuit court of the county shall select a petit jury to serve at
6 the next term of court. The officers in selecting, the clerk in issuing
7 process for the jury, and the sheriff in serving the process are
8 governed by the rules and regulations prescribed for the selection
9 of petit jurors in the circuit court. The court may order on what
10 day of the term the jurors are summoned to attend the court. The
11 judge of the court may order the selecting and summoning of other
12 jurors for the court whenever it is necessary.

13 Sec. 12. Each judge may appoint additional officers and
14 personnel as is necessary for the proper administration of the
15 judge's duties as judge of the court.

16 Sec. 13. (a) The court shall adopt rules to provide for the
17 operation and conduct of the court.

18 (b) The court shall designate one (1) of the judges as presiding
19 judge who shall serve in that capacity for three (3) years, at the end
20 of which another judge shall be selected to serve as presiding judge
21 for the same period. The presiding judge shall ensure that the court
22 operates efficiently and judicially.

23 Sec. 14. When any action of the entire court is required, the
24 judges of the court shall act in concert. If there is a disagreement,
25 the decision of the presiding judge controls.

26 Sec. 15. The judge of the circuit court may, with the consent of
27 this court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and
28 docketed in the circuit court to this court by transferring all
29 original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or
30 proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and
31 disposed of as if originally filed with this court.

32 Sec. 16. Any judge of this court may, with the consent of the
33 judge of the circuit court transfer any action, cause, or proceeding
34 filed and docketed in this court to the circuit court by transferring
35 all original papers and instruments filed in such action, cause, or
36 proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and
37 disposed of as if originally filed with this court.

38 Sec. 17. The judge of the Howard circuit court may, with the
39 court's permission, sit and act as a judge of this court in all matters
40 pending before this court, without limitation and without any
41 further order, in the same manner and stead as if the judge were
42 a judge of this court, with all the rights and powers as if the judge

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were an elected judge of this court, including the right to act as presiding judge and otherwise participate in the organization and administration of this court.

Sec. 18. (a) The Howard superior court has original and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil actions and proceedings at law and in equity, probate and guardianship proceedings, actions for divorce, separation, annulment of marriage, and in all criminal cases and proceedings. However, the superior court does not have the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or judge, as described in IC 33-23-7.

(b) The Howard superior court has original and concurrent jurisdiction in all appeals or reviews from boards of county commissioners, other executive or administrative agencies or inferior courts, and all other appellate jurisdictions vested in the circuit court.

Chapter 34.3. Howard County Superior Court No. 3

Sec. 1. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Howard superior court No. 3.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the Howard superior court No. 3 is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Howard County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 2. The court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

- (1) the Howard County courthouse in Kokomo; or
- (2) other places in the county that the Howard County executive provides.

Sec. 3. The judge of the Howard superior court No. 3:

- (1) has the same powers relating to the conduct of the business of the court as the judges of the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, and Howard superior court No. 2; and
- (2) may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, and take and certify acknowledgments of deeds.

Sec. 4. (a) The judge of the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, or Howard superior court No. 2 may, with the consent of the judge of the court, transfer any action or proceeding from the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, or Howard superior court No. 2 to the court.

(b) The judge of the court may, with the consent of the judge of the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, or Howard superior court No. 2, transfer any action or proceeding from the court to the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, or

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Howard superior court No. 2.

Sec. 5. (a) The judge of the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, or Howard superior court No. 2 may, with the consent of the judge of the court, sit as judge of the court in any matter as if an elected judge of the court.

(b) The judge of the court may, with the consent of the judge of the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, or Howard superior court No. 2, sit as a judge of the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, or Howard superior court No. 2 in any matter as if an elected judge of the Howard circuit court, Howard superior court, or Howard superior court No. 2.

Sec. 6. The Howard superior court No. 3 has the same jurisdiction as the Howard circuit court.

Sec. 7. The Howard superior court No. 3 has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 35. Huntington County

Sec. 1. Huntington County constitutes the fifty-sixth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Huntington superior court.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the Huntington superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Huntington County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. The Huntington superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

- (1) the Huntington County courthouse in Huntington; or**
- (2) other places in the county as the Huntington County executive may provide.**

Sec. 4. (a) In addition to the personnel appointed under IC 33-29-1-5, the Huntington superior court may appoint a referee and other personnel as the court determines necessary to facilitate and transact the business of the court.

(b) Salaries of the personnel described in this section shall be fixed in the same manner as the salaries of the bailiff and official court reporter for the Huntington circuit court. Their salaries shall be paid out of the treasury of Huntington County as provided by law.

Sec. 5. The Huntington superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Huntington circuit court, except that only the circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction.

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1 **Sec. 6. The Huntington superior court has a standard small**
2 **claims and misdemeanor division.**
3 **Chapter 36. Jackson County**
4 **Sec. 1. Jackson County constitutes the fortieth judicial circuit.**
5 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
6 **the Jackson superior court.**
7 **(b) The Jackson superior court is a standard superior court as**
8 **described in IC 33-29-1.**
9 **(c) Jackson County comprises the judicial district of the court.**
10 **Sec. 3. The Jackson superior court has one (1) judge who shall**
11 **hold sessions in Seymour.**
12 **Sec. 4. The Jackson superior court has the same jurisdiction as**
13 **the Jackson circuit court.**
14 **Sec. 5. The Jackson superior court has a standard small claims**
15 **and misdemeanor division.**
16 **Chapter 37. Jasper County**
17 **Sec. 1. (a) Jasper County constitutes the thirtieth judicial**
18 **circuit.**
19 **(b) The Jasper circuit court has a standard small claims and**
20 **misdemeanor division.**
21 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
22 **Jasper superior court No. 1.**
23 **(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the Jasper**
24 **superior court No. 1 is a standard superior court as described in**
25 **IC 33-29-1.**
26 **(c) Jasper County comprises the judicial district of the court.**
27 **Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.**
28 **(b) The Jasper superior court has one (1) judge, who shall be**
29 **elected at the general election every six (6) years in Jasper County.**
30 **The judge's term begins January 1 following the judge's election**
31 **and ends December 31 following the election of the judge's**
32 **successor.**
33 **Sec. 4. The judge of the Jasper superior court No. 1 shall hold**
34 **sessions in the Jasper County courthouse in Rensselaer or in other**
35 **places in the county as the board of county commissioners of**
36 **Jasper County may provide.**
37 **Sec. 5. (a) The judge of Jasper superior court No. 1 shall adopt**
38 **rules to provide for the administration of the Jasper superior**
39 **court, including rules governing the following:**
40 **(1) Legal representation for indigents.**
41 **(2) Budgetary matters of the Jasper superior court.**
42 **(3) Operation of the probation department.**

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(4) Employment and management of court personnel.

(5) Cooperative efforts with other courts for establishing and administering shared programs and facilities.

(b) The judge of the Jasper superior court shall file with the division of state court administration a copy of the rules adopted under this section.

Sec. 6. (a) In addition to the personnel described in IC 33-29-1-5, the judge of the Jasper superior court No. 1 may, subject to the budget approved for the court by the fiscal body of Jasper County, employ personnel necessary for the proper administration of the court.

(b) Personnel employed under this section:

(1) include court reporters, bailiffs, clerical staff, and any additional officers necessary for the proper administration of the court; and

(2) are subject to the rules concerning employment and management of court personnel adopted by the court under section 5 of this chapter.

Sec. 7. The Jasper superior court No. 1 has the same jurisdiction as the Jasper circuit court, except that only the circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction.

Sec. 8. The Jasper superior court No. 1 has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 38. Jay County

Sec. 1. Jay County constitutes the fifty-eighth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Jay superior court.

(b) The Jay superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Jay County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. The Jay superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

(1) the Jay County courthouse in Portland; or

(2) other places in the county as the Jay County executive may provide.

Sec. 4. The Jay superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Jay circuit court, except that only the circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. The Jay superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 39. Jefferson County

Sec. 1. Jefferson County and Switzerland County constitute the

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fifth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Jefferson superior court.

(b) The Jefferson superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Jefferson County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. The Jefferson superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in Madison.

Sec. 4. The Jefferson superior court is a court of general jurisdiction.

Sec. 5. The Jefferson superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 40. Jennings County

Sec. 1. (a) Jennings County constitutes the eighty-sixth judicial circuit.

(b) The Jennings circuit court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Jennings superior court.

(b) The Jennings superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Jennings County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. The Jennings superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

- (1) the Jennings County courthouse in Vernon; or**
- (2) another place in the county as the Jennings County executive may provide.**

Sec. 4. The Jennings superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Jennings circuit court.

Sec. 5. The Jennings superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 41. Johnson County

Sec. 1. Johnson County constitutes the eighth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) The judges of the Johnson circuit and superior courts may jointly appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5 to serve both the circuit and superior courts.

(b) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the judges of the Johnson circuit and superior courts.

Sec. 3. (a) There are established three (3) courts of record to be known as the Johnson superior court No. 1, Johnson superior court No. 2, and Johnson superior court No. 3.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each Johnson

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1 superior court is a standard superior court as described in
2 IC 33-29-1.

3 (c) Johnson County comprises the judicial district of each court.

4 Sec. 4. (a) The Johnson superior court No. 1 and Johnson
5 superior court No. 2 each have one (1) judge who shall hold
6 sessions in the Johnson County courthouse in Franklin.

7 (b) The Johnson superior court No. 3 has one (1) judge who
8 shall hold sessions in a place to be determined and provided by the
9 board of county commissioners of Johnson County.

10 Sec. 5. The judge of a Johnson superior court may, with the
11 consent of the judge of another Johnson superior court, transfer
12 any action or proceeding from the superior court to the other
13 superior court.

14 Sec. 6. The judge of a Johnson superior court may, with the
15 consent of the judge of another Johnson superior court, sit as the
16 judge of the other superior court in any matter as if the judge of
17 the superior court were an elected judge of the other superior
18 court.

19 Sec. 7. Each Johnson superior court has concurrent jurisdiction,
20 both original and appellate, with the Johnson circuit court in all
21 civil actions and proceedings at law and in equity, and in all
22 criminal and probate matters, actions, and proceedings of which
23 the Johnson circuit court has jurisdiction.

24 Sec. 8. The Johnson superior court has a standard small claims
25 and misdemeanor division.

26 Chapter 42. Knox County

27 Sec. 1. Knox County constitutes the twelfth judicial circuit.

28 Sec. 2. (a) There are established two (2) courts of record to be
29 known as Knox superior court No. 1 and Knox superior court No.
30 2.

31 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each Knox
32 superior court is a standard superior court as described in
33 IC 33-29-1.

34 (c) Knox County constitutes the judicial district of the court.

35 Sec. 3. Each Knox superior court has one (1) judge who shall
36 hold sessions:

- 37 (1) in the Knox County courthouse in Vincennes; or
- 38 (2) at other places in the county as the county executive may
- 39 provide.

40 Sec. 4. The judge of the Knox circuit court may, with the
41 consent of the judge of a superior court, transfer any action or
42 proceeding from the circuit court to the superior court. The judge

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1 of a superior court may, with the consent of the judge of the circuit
2 or other superior court, transfer any action or proceeding from
3 that superior court to the circuit or other superior court.

4 Sec. 5. The judge of a superior court may, with the consent of
5 the judge of the circuit or other superior court, sit as a judge of the
6 circuit or other superior court in any matter as if the judge of the
7 superior court was an elected judge of the circuit or other superior
8 court.

9 Sec. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Knox
10 superior courts have the same jurisdiction as the Knox circuit
11 court.

12 (b) The Knox superior courts have exclusive juvenile
13 jurisdiction.

14 Sec. 7. Each Knox superior court has a standard small claims
15 and misdemeanor division.

16 Chapter 43. Kosciusko County

17 Sec. 1. Kosciusko County constitutes the fifty-fourth judicial
18 circuit.

19 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record, which consists
20 of three (3) judges, to be known as the "Superior Court of
21 Kosciusko County". The court shall have a seal containing the
22 words "Superior Court No. 1 of Kosciusko County, Indiana",
23 "Superior Court No. 2 of Kosciusko County, Indiana", or
24 "Superior Court No. 3 of Kosciusko County, Indiana".

25 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the superior
26 court of Kosciusko county is a standard superior court as
27 described in IC 33-29-1.

28 (c) Kosciusko County comprises the judicial district of the court.

29 Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.

30 (b) A judge of the superior court of Kosciusko county shall hold
31 office for a term of six (6) years, beginning on the first day of
32 January after election, and until a successor is elected and
33 qualified. Every six (6) years, the voters of Kosciusko County shall
34 elect at the general election judges for the superior court.

35 Sec. 4. The superior court of Kosciusko County shall hold its
36 sessions:

- 37 (1) in the Kosciusko County courthouse in Warsaw; or
- 38 (2) at another place in Warsaw as the board of county
39 commissioners may provide.

40 Sec. 5. Notwithstanding IC 33-29-1-8, the judges of the superior
41 court of Kosciusko County may order on what day of the term the
42 jurors are summoned to attend the superior court and may order

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1 the selecting and summoning of other jurors for the superior court
 2 whenever necessary.

3 Sec. 6. The superior court of Kosciusko County has the same
 4 jurisdiction as the circuit court.

5 Sec. 7. Superior court No. 2 of Kosciusko County and superior
 6 court No. 3 of Kosciusko County each have a standard small claims
 7 and misdemeanor docket.

8 Chapter 44. LaGrange County

9 Sec. 1. LaGrange County constitutes the thirty-fifth judicial
 10 circuit.

11 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
 12 the LaGrange superior court.

13 (b) The LaGrange superior court is a standard superior court
 14 as described in IC 33-29-1.

15 (c) LaGrange County comprises the judicial district of the court.

16 Sec. 3. The court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:
 17 (1) the LaGrange County courthouse in the city of LaGrange;
 18 or
 19 (2) other places in the county as the LaGrange County
 20 executive may provide.

21 Sec. 4. The LaGrange superior court has the same jurisdiction
 22 as the LaGrange circuit court.

23 Sec. 5. The LaGrange superior court has a standard small
 24 claims and misdemeanor division.

25 Chapter 45. Lake County

26 Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

27 Sec. 2. (a) Lake County constitutes the thirty-first judicial
 28 circuit.

29 (b) The judge of the Lake circuit court may appoint two (2)
 30 full-time magistrates under IC 33-23-5 to serve the Lake circuit
 31 court. One (1) of the magistrates shall serve the domestic relations
 32 counseling bureau established under IC 31-12-2. The judge shall
 33 specify the duties of a magistrate appointed under this subsection.
 34 A magistrate continues in office until removed by the judge of the
 35 circuit court.

36 Sec. 3. There is established a superior court in Lake County
 37 (referred to as "the court" in this chapter).

38 Sec. 4. The court shall be known as the superior court of Lake
 39 County.

40 Sec. 5. The court shall have a seal consisting of a circular disk
 41 containing the words "superior court of Lake County, Indiana"
 42 and "seal" and a design as the court may determine, an impression

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1 of which shall be spread of record upon the order book of the
2 court.

3 Sec. 6. (a) The court has:

- 4 (1) the same jurisdiction as the Lake circuit court in all civil
- 5 and probate cases and matters whether original or appellate;
- 6 (2) original exclusive jurisdiction of all felony cases;
- 7 (3) original concurrent jurisdiction of all misdemeanor cases,
- 8 infraction cases, and ordinance violation cases;
- 9 (4) appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases as is vested in the
- 10 circuit court; and
- 11 (5) original exclusive juvenile jurisdiction.

12 (b) Notwithstanding IC 31-30-1-2, the juvenile court has
13 exclusive jurisdiction over a child who:

- 14 (1) has been taken into custody in the county; and
- 15 (2) has allegedly committed an act that would be a
- 16 misdemeanor traffic offense if committed by an adult.

17 Sec. 7. (a) The court is a court of record.

18 (b) The court's judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings:

- 19 (1) have the same force and effect; and
- 20 (2) shall be enforced in the same manner;

21 as those of the Lake circuit court.

22 Sec. 8. (a) The court:

- 23 (1) may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting
- 24 the business of the court; and
- 25 (2) has all the powers incident to a court of record in relation
- 26 to the attendance of witnesses, the punishment of contempts,
- 27 and the enforcement of its orders.

28 (b) The judges may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, take
29 and certify acknowledgments of deeds and all legal instruments,
30 and give all necessary certificates for the authentication of the
31 records and proceedings in the court.

32 Sec. 9. The court has the same power to grant restraining orders
33 and injunctions, to issue writs of habeas corpus, to appoint
34 receivers, masters, and commissioners to convey real property, and
35 to grant commissions for the examination of witnesses, and to
36 appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and transact the
37 business of the court as is conferred on circuit courts or the judges
38 of the circuit courts in counties where there is no criminal court.

39 Sec. 10. (a) The judges of the criminal division may appoint two
40 (2) full-time magistrates under IC 33-23-5 to serve the criminal
41 division. A magistrate appointed under this subsection continues
42 in office until removed by the judges of the criminal division.

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1 (b) The judges of the civil division may appoint two (2) full-time
2 magistrates under IC 33-23-5 to serve the civil division. A
3 magistrate appointed under this subsection continues in office until
4 removed by the judges of the civil division.

5 Sec. 11. (a) The judge of division No. 1, division No. 2, and
6 division No. 3 of the court may each appoint one (1) full-time
7 magistrate under IC 33-23-5 to serve as the court requires. A
8 magistrate appointed under this section:

- 9 (1) must be a resident of the county; and
- 10 (2) continues in office until removed by the judge that the
11 magistrate serves.

12 (b) The appointment of a magistrate under this section must be
13 in writing.

14 (c) The judge may specifically determine the duties of the
15 magistrate within the limits established under IC 33-23-5.

16 (d) The county executive shall provide and maintain suitable
17 facilities for the use of the magistrate, including necessary
18 furniture and equipment.

19 (e) The court shall employ administrative staff necessary to
20 support the functions of the magistrates.

21 (f) The county fiscal body shall appropriate sufficient funds for
22 the provision of staff and facilities required under this section.

23 (g) A magistrate is entitled to annual compensation as
24 established under IC 33-23-5-10. The state shall pay the salary set
25 under IC 33-23-5-10.

26 Sec. 12. (a) The senior judge of each division may appoint the
27 number of bailiffs, court reporters, probation officers, and other
28 personnel as the senior judge believes is necessary to judicially and
29 efficiently facilitate and transact the business of the division. All
30 appointments shall be made without regard to the political
31 affiliation of the appointees. The salaries of the court personnel
32 shall be fixed and paid as provided by law. The officers and
33 persons appointed shall:

- 34 (1) perform the duties prescribed by the senior judge of each
35 respective division; and
- 36 (2) serve at the pleasure of the senior judge.

37 (b) The court shall appoint an administrative officer who has
38 the duties the court determines are necessary to ensure the efficient
39 operation of the court. The court may appoint the number of
40 deputy administrative officers as the court considers necessary to
41 facilitate and transact the business of the court. Any appointment
42 of an administrative officer or deputy administrative officer shall

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1 be made without regard to the political affiliation of the
2 appointees. The salaries of the administrative officer and any
3 deputy administrative officer shall be fixed by the court, to be paid
4 out of the county treasury by the county auditor, upon the order of
5 the court, and entered of record. Any administrative officer or
6 deputy administrative officer appointed by the court shall:

- 7 (1) operate under the jurisdiction of the chief judge; and
- 8 (2) serve at the pleasure of the chief judge.
- 9 (c) The court may appoint part-time juvenile referees and
10 magistrates as provided by IC 31-31-3.
- 11 (d) The court may appoint the number of probate
12 commissioners provided for by IC 29-2-2. The probate
13 commissioners shall be vested with the powers and duties provided
14 by IC 29.

15 **Sec. 13.** The court shall hold continuous sessions in places in
16 Lake County as the court periodically determines. The board of
17 county commissioners of Lake County shall:

- 18 (1) provide and maintain:
 - 19 (A) suitable and convenient courtrooms for the holding of
 - 20 the court, together with suitable and convenient jury
 - 21 rooms and offices for the judges and other court officers
 - 22 and personnel; and
 - 23 (B) other facilities as may be necessary; and
- 24 (2) provide all necessary furniture and equipment for rooms
25 and offices of the court.

26 **Sec. 14.** The clerk of the Lake circuit court, under the direction
27 of the court, shall provide order books, judgment dockets,
28 execution dockets, fee books, and other books, papers, and records
29 that are necessary for the court, and all books, papers, and
30 proceedings of the court shall be kept distinct and separate from
31 those of other courts.

32 **Sec. 15.** The court shall maintain an order book at each location
33 of the court and the order books may be signed on behalf of the
34 court by any of the judges of the court, and the signature
35 constitutes authentication of the actions of each of the judges in the
36 court.

37 **Sec. 16.** All Indiana laws and rules adopted by the supreme
38 court governing the circuit courts apply to the superior court.
39 However:

- 40 (1) a person other than a judge of the superior court of Lake
41 County may not serve as a special judge when a change of
42 judge is requested from the superior court of Lake County;

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- 1 (2) a judge of the superior court of Lake County may not
- 2 receive compensation other than regular salary for serving as
- 3 a special judge where the change of venue from the judge was
- 4 granted by the superior court of Lake County;
- 5 (3) the statutes and rules governing the records, procedures,
- 6 and practices of county courts apply to the county division of
- 7 the court; and
- 8 (4) there is no change of venue from the county as of right in
- 9 cases in the county division of the court.

10 **Sec. 17.** Any party may appeal from any order or judgment of
 11 the court in any case where an appeal may be had from a similar
 12 order or judgment of the circuit court.

13 **Sec. 18.** The process of the court shall have the seal affixed and
 14 be attested, directed, served, and returned, and be in the form as
 15 is provided for process issuing from the circuit court.

16 **Sec. 19. (a)** The court, by rules adopted by the court, shall
 17 designate one (1) of the judges as chief judge and shall fix the time
 18 that the chief judge presides. The chief judge is responsible for the
 19 efficient operation and conduct of the court.

20 **(b)** The judges of each division of the court, in accordance with
 21 the rules adopted by the judges of that division, shall designate a
 22 judge as the senior judge of that division and fix the time that the
 23 senior judge serves.

24 **(c)** The senior judge of each division shall report to the chief
 25 judge as to how the division should best judicially operate.

26 **Sec. 20.** When an action of the entire court is required, the
 27 judges of the court shall act in concert. If there is a disagreement,
 28 the decision of a majority of the judges controls. However, if the
 29 judges are evenly divided, the decision joined by the chief judge
 30 controls.

31 **Sec. 21. (a)** The court is divided into civil (including probate),
 32 criminal, county, and juvenile divisions. The work of the court
 33 shall be divided among the divisions by the rules of the court.

34 **(b)** Seven (7) judges comprise the civil division. Four (4) judges
 35 comprise the criminal division. Four (4) judges comprise the
 36 county division. One (1) judge comprises the juvenile division.
 37 However, the court by rule may alter the number of judges
 38 assigned to a division other than the county division of the court if
 39 the court determines that the change is necessary for the efficient
 40 operation of the court.

41 **(c)** The court by rule may reassign a judge of the court from one
 42 (1) division to another if the court determines that the change is

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1 necessary for the efficient operation of the court. The court by rule
 2 shall establish a rotation schedule providing for the rotation of
 3 judges through the various divisions. The rotation schedule may be
 4 used if a judge determines that an emergency exists. However, a
 5 senior judge of any division or a judge of the county division may
 6 not be reassigned or rotated to another division under this
 7 subsection.

8 (d) The chief judge of the court may assign a judge in one (1)
 9 division of the court to hear a case originating in another division
 10 of the court, and may reassign cases from one (1) judge to another,
 11 if the chief judge determines that the change is necessary for the
 12 efficient operation of the court.

13 Sec. 22. The judge of the Lake circuit court may, with the
 14 consent of the court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed
 15 and docketed in the Lake circuit court to the court by transferring
 16 all original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or
 17 proceeding and without further transcript, to be redocketed and
 18 disposed of as if originally filed with the court.

19 Sec. 23. Any judge of the court may, with the consent of the
 20 judge of the Lake circuit court, transfer any civil action, cause or
 21 proceeding filed and docketed in the court to the Lake circuit court
 22 by transferring all original papers and instruments filed in such
 23 action, cause, or proceeding without further transcript thereof to
 24 be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the Lake
 25 circuit court.

26 Sec. 24. The judge of the Lake circuit court may sit as a judge
 27 of the court, with the court's permission, in the civil division,
 28 without limitation and without any further order, in the same
 29 manner as if the circuit court judge were a judge of the court with
 30 all the rights and powers as if the circuit court judge were a duly
 31 appointed judge of the court.

32 Sec. 25. (a) Unless the judge is a judge of the county division, at
 33 the general election immediately preceding the expiration of a
 34 judge's extended term the question of that judge's retention in
 35 office or rejection shall be submitted to the electorate of Lake
 36 County under section 42 of this chapter. Thereafter, unless rejected
 37 by the electorate, each judge shall serve successive terms as
 38 provided in section 41(b) of this chapter.

39 (b) A judge of the county division may serve a successive term
 40 if elected to serve a successive term under section 43 of this
 41 chapter.

42 Sec. 26. The superior court of Lake County consists of sixteen

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1 (16) judges plus the Lake circuit court judge if the circuit court
2 judge chooses to sit on the superior court of Lake County.

3 Sec. 27. (a) There is established a judicial nominating
4 commission for the superior court of Lake County, the functions,
5 responsibilities, and procedures of which are set forth in sections
6 28 through 37 of this chapter.

7 (b) The board of county commissioners of Lake County shall
8 provide all facilities, equipment, supplies, and services as may be
9 necessary for the administration of the duties imposed upon the
10 commission. The members of the commission shall serve without
11 compensation. However, the board of county commissioners of
12 Lake County shall reimburse members of the commission for
13 actual expenses incurred in performing their duties.

14 Sec. 28. (a) The judicial nominating commission (referred to in
15 this chapter as the commission) consists of nine (9) members, the
16 majority of whom form a quorum. The chief justice of the supreme
17 court (or a justice of the supreme court or judge of the court of
18 appeals designated by the chief justice) shall be a member and shall
19 act as chairman.

20 (b) Under sections 30 and 31 of this chapter, those admitted to
21 the practice of law and residing in Lake County shall elect four (4)
22 of their members to serve on the commission, subject to the
23 following:

- 24 (1) At least one (1) attorney member must be a minority
- 25 individual (as defined in IC 20-12-21.7-4).
- 26 (2) Two (2) attorney members must be women.
- 27 (3) Two (2) attorney members must be men.

28 (c) The Lake County board of commissioners shall appoint four
29 (4) nonattorney citizens to the commission, subject to the following:

- 30 (1) Each of the three (3) county commissioners shall appoint
- 31 one (1) nonattorney member who is a resident of the
- 32 appointing commissioner's district.
- 33 (2) After each county commissioner has had the opportunity
- 34 to make the county commissioner's appointment, the fourth
- 35 nonattorney member must be appointed by a majority vote of
- 36 the Lake County board of commissioners.
- 37 (3) At least one (1) nonattorney member must be a minority
- 38 individual (as defined in IC 20-12-21.7-4).
- 39 (4) Two (2) nonattorney members must be women.
- 40 (5) Two (2) nonattorney members must be men.
- 41 (6) Not more than two (2) of such appointees may be from the
- 42 same political party.

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1 The appointees must reflect the composition of the community. If
2 the Lake County board of commissioners fails to appoint any of the
3 nonattorney commission members within the time required to do
4 so in section 29 of this chapter, the appointment shall be made by
5 the chief justice of the supreme court.

6 (d) A member of the commission, other than a judge or justice,
7 may not hold any other elected public office. A member may not
8 hold an office in a political party or organization. A nonattorney
9 member of the commission may not hold an elected or salaried
10 public office. A nonattorney member may not be an employee of
11 the state or of a political subdivision of the state.

12 (e) A member of the commission is not eligible for appointment
13 to a judicial office in Lake County if the member is a member of
14 the commission and for three (3) years thereafter.

15 (f) If any member of the commission, other than a judge or
16 justice, terminates the member's residence in Lake County, the
17 member is considered to have resigned from the commission.

18 Sec. 29. (a) The Lake County board of commissioners shall
19 appoint the four (4) nonattorney members of the commission.

20 (b) One (1) month before the expiration of a term of office of a
21 nonattorney commissioner, an appointment or reappointment shall
22 be made in accordance with section 28 of this chapter. All
23 appointments made by the Lake County board of commissioners
24 shall be certified to the secretary of state, the clerk of the supreme
25 court, and the clerk of Lake circuit court within ten (10) days after
26 the appointment.

27 (c) Each nonattorney member shall be appointed for a term of
28 four (4) years.

29 (d) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of a nonattorney
30 commissioner, the chairman of the commission shall promptly
31 notify the Lake County board of commissioners in writing of such
32 fact. Vacancies in the office of nonattorney commissioners shall be
33 filled by appointment of the Lake County board of commissioners
34 within sixty (60) days after notice of the vacancy is received. The
35 term of the nonattorney commissioner appointed is for the
36 unexpired term of the member whose vacancy the new member has
37 filled.

38 Sec. 30. (a) Those admitted to the practice of law and residing
39 in Lake County (referred to in this chapter as attorney electors)
40 shall elect four (4) of their number to the commission. To be
41 eligible for the office of attorney commissioner, a person must be
42 on the current annual list of attorneys certified to the clerk of the

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1 supreme court and must be a resident of Lake County. The term of
2 office of each elected attorney member is four (4) years,
3 commencing on the first day of October following the attorney
4 member's election. The election day is the date on which the ballots
5 are counted and, for purposes of this section, is the first Tuesday
6 in September 1995, and every four (4) years thereafter. Thereafter,
7 during the month before the expiration of each attorney
8 commissioner's term of office, an election shall be held to fill the
9 succeeding four (4) year term of office.

10 (b) Except when a term of office has less than ninety (90) days
11 remaining, vacancies in the office of an attorney commissioner to
12 the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term of the
13 member creating the vacancy by a special election.

14 Sec. 31. The attorney members of the commission shall be
15 elected by the following process:

16 (1) The clerk of the Lake circuit court shall, at least ninety
17 (90) days before the date of election, notify all attorneys in
18 Lake County of the upcoming election by mail, informing
19 them that nominations must be made to the clerk of the circuit
20 court at least sixty (60) days before the election. The clerk
21 shall secure a list of all attorneys and their correct addresses
22 from the clerk of the supreme court.

23 (2) A nomination in writing, accompanied by a signed petition
24 of ten (10) attorney electors, and the written consent of the
25 qualified nominee shall be filed by any attorney elector or
26 group of attorney electors residing in Lake County, by mail or
27 otherwise, in the office of the clerk of the Lake circuit court at
28 least sixty (60) days before the election.

29 (3) The clerk of the Lake circuit court shall prepare and print
30 ballots containing the names and residential addresses of all
31 attorney nominees whose written nominations, petitions, and
32 written statements of consent have been received sixty (60)
33 days before the election.

34 (A) The ballot shall read:
35 "SUPERIOR COURT OF LAKE COUNTY
36 NOMINATING COMMISSION BALLOT
37 To be cast by individuals residing in Lake County and
38 admitted to the practice of law in Indiana. Vote for not more
39 than four (4) of the following candidates for the term
40 commencing _____.
41 (Name)(Address)
42 (Name)(Address)

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(etc.) (etc.)

To be counted, this ballot must be completed, the accompanying certificate completed and signed, and both together mailed or delivered to the clerk of the Lake circuit court not later than _____.

DESTROY BALLOT IF NOT USED".

(B) The four (4) nominees receiving the most votes whose election does not conflict with the requirements of section 28(b) of this chapter shall be elected.

(4) The clerk shall also supply with each ballot distributed by the clerk a certificate, to be completed and signed and returned by the attorney elector voting such ballot, certifying that the attorney elector is admitted to the practice of law in Indiana, that the attorney elector resides in Lake County, and that the attorney elector voted the ballot returned. A ballot not accompanied by the signed certificate of the voter shall not be counted.

(5) To maintain the secrecy of each vote, a separate envelope shall be provided by the clerk for the ballot, in which only the voted ballot is to be placed. This envelope shall not be opened until the counting of the ballots.

(6) The clerk of the Lake circuit court shall mail a ballot and its accompanying material to all qualified attorney electors at least two (2) weeks before the date of election.

(7) Upon receiving the completed ballots and the accompanying certificate, the clerk shall ensure that the certificates have been completed in compliance with this chapter. All ballots that are accompanied by a valid certificate shall be placed in a package designated to contain ballots. All accompanying certificates shall be placed in a separate package.

(8) The clerk of the Lake circuit court, with the assistance of the Lake County election board, shall open and canvass all ballots after 4 p.m. on the day of election in the office of the clerk of the Lake circuit court. Ballots received after 4 p.m. may not be counted unless the chairman of the judicial nominating commission orders an extension of time because of extraordinary circumstances. Upon canvassing the ballots, the clerk shall place all ballots back in their package. These, along with the certificates, shall be retained in the clerk's office for six (6) months, and the clerk shall permit no one to inspect them except upon an order of the supreme court.

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1 (9) In any election held for selection of attorney members of
2 the commission, in case two (2) or more nominees are tied so
3 that one (1) additional vote cast for one (1) of them would give
4 the nominee a plurality, the canvasser shall resolve the tie by
5 lot and the winner of the lot is considered to be elected.

6 Sec. 32. After:

- 7 (1) the attorney members of the commission have been
- 8 elected; and
- 9 (2) the names of the nonattorney commissioners appointed by
- 10 the governor have been certified to the secretary of state,
- 11 clerk of the supreme court, and clerk of the Lake circuit court
- 12 as this chapter provides;

13 the clerk of the Lake circuit court shall by regular mail notify the
14 members of the commission of their election or appointment and
15 shall notify the chairman of the judicial nominating commission of
16 the same.

17 Sec. 33. A member of the judicial nominating commission may
18 serve until the member's successor is appointed or elected. An
19 attorney commissioner or a nonattorney commissioner is not
20 eligible for more than two (2) successive reelections or
21 reappointments.

22 Sec. 34. (a) When a vacancy occurs in the superior court of Lake
23 County, not including its county division, the clerk of the court
24 shall promptly notify the chairman and each member of the
25 commission of the vacancy. The chairman shall call a meeting of
26 the commission within ten (10) days following the notice. The
27 commission shall submit its nominations of three (3) candidates for
28 each vacancy and certify them to the governor as promptly as
29 possible, and not later than sixty (60) days after the vacancy
30 occurs. When it is known that a vacancy will occur at a definite
31 future date within the term of the governor then serving, but the
32 vacancy has not yet occurred, the clerk shall notify the chairman
33 and each member of the commission immediately of the
34 forthcoming vacancy and the commission may within fifty (50)
35 days of the notice of the vacancy make its nominations and submit
36 to the governor the names of three (3) persons nominated for the
37 forthcoming vacancy.

38 (b) Meetings of the commission shall be called by its chairman,
39 or if the chairman fails to call a necessary meeting, upon the call of
40 any five (5) members of the commission. The chairman, whenever
41 the chairman considers a meeting necessary, or upon the request
42 by any five (5) members of the commission for a meeting, shall give

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1 each member of the commission at least five (5) days written notice
2 by mail of the date, time, and place of every meeting unless the
3 commission at its previous meeting designated the date, time, and
4 place of its next meeting.

5 (c) Meetings of the commission are to be held at the Lake
6 County government center in Crown Point or another place, as the
7 circuit court clerk of Lake County may arrange, at the direction of
8 the chairman of the commission.

9 (d) The commission may act only at a public meeting.
10 IC 5-14-1.5 applies to meetings of the commission. The commission
11 may not meet in executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1 for the
12 consideration of a candidate for judicial appointment.

13 (e) The commission may act only by the concurrence of a
14 majority of its members attending a meeting. Five (5) members
15 constitute a quorum at a meeting.

16 (f) The commission may adopt reasonable and proper rules and
17 regulations for the conduct of its proceedings and the discharge of
18 its duties. These rules must provide for the receipt of public
19 testimony concerning the qualifications of candidates for
20 nomination to the governor.

21 Sec. 35. In selecting the three (3) nominees to be submitted to
22 the governor, the commission shall comply with the following
23 requirements:

24 (1) The commission shall submit only the names of the three
25 (3) most highly qualified candidates from among all those
26 eligible individuals considered. To be eligible for nomination
27 as a judge of the superior court of Lake County, a person
28 must be domiciled in the county of Lake, a citizen of the
29 United States, and admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.

30 (2) In abiding by the mandate in subdivision (1), the
31 commission shall evaluate in writing each eligible individual
32 on the following factors:

33 (A) Law school record, including any academic honors and
34 achievements.

35 (B) Contribution to scholarly journals and publications,
36 legislative drafting, and legal briefs.

37 (C) Activities in public service, including:

38 (i) writings and speeches concerning public or civic
39 affairs that are on public record, including but not
40 limited to campaign speeches or writings, letters to
41 newspapers, and testimony before public agencies;

42 (ii) government service;

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- 1 (iii) efforts and achievements in improving the
- 2 administration of justice; and
- 3 (iv) other conduct relating to the individual's profession.
- 4 (D) Legal experience, including the number of years of
- 5 practicing law, the kind of practice involved, and
- 6 reputation as a trial lawyer or judge.
- 7 (E) Probable judicial temperament.
- 8 (F) Physical condition, including age, stamina, and possible
- 9 habitual intemperance.
- 10 (G) Personality traits, including the exercise of sound
- 11 judgment, ability to compromise and conciliate, patience,
- 12 decisiveness, and dedication.
- 13 (H) Membership on boards of directors, financial interests,
- 14 and any other consideration that might create conflict of
- 15 interest with a judicial office.
- 16 (I) Any other pertinent information that the commission
- 17 feels is important in selecting the best qualified individuals
- 18 for judicial office.
- 19 (3) These written evaluations shall not be made on an
- 20 individual until the individual states in writing that the
- 21 individual desires to hold a judicial office that is or will be
- 22 created by vacancy.
- 23 (4) The political affiliations of any candidate may not be
- 24 considered by the commission in evaluating and determining
- 25 which eligible candidates shall be recommended to the
- 26 governor for a vacancy on the superior court of Lake County.
- 27 (5) In determining which eligible candidates are
- 28 recommended to the governor, the commission shall consider
- 29 that racial and gender diversity enhances the quality of the
- 30 judiciary.
- 31 Sec. 36. (a) The commission shall submit with the list of three (3)
- 32 nominees to the governor its written evaluation of the
- 33 qualifications of each candidate.
- 34 (b) The names of the nominees and the written evaluations are
- 35 public records that may be inspected and copied under IC 5-14-3.
- 36 (c) Every eligible candidate whose name was not submitted to
- 37 the governor shall have access to any evaluation on the candidate
- 38 by the commission and the right to make such evaluation public.
- 39 (d) Records specifically prepared for discussion or developed
- 40 during discussion in an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1 are
- 41 excepted from public disclosure, unless the records are prepared
- 42 for use in the consideration of a candidate for judicial

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appointment.

Sec. 37. (a) After the commission has nominated and submitted to the governor the names of three (3) persons for appointment to fill a vacancy of the superior court of Lake County:

(1) any name may be withdrawn for cause considered by the commission to be of a substantial nature affecting the nominee's qualifications to hold office; and

(2) another name may be substituted; before the appointment is made to fill the vacancy.

(b) If a nominee dies or requests in writing that the nominee's name be withdrawn, the commission shall nominate another person to replace the nominee.

(c) If two (2) or more vacancies exist, the commission shall nominate and submit to the governor a list of three (3) different persons for each of the vacancies. The commission may, before an appointment is made, withdraw the lists of nominations, change the names of any persons nominated from one (1) list to another, and resubmit them as changed, or may substitute a new name for any of those previously nominated.

Sec. 38. (a) A vacancy occurring on the court shall be filled by appointment of the governor from a list of three (3) nominees presented to the governor by the judicial nominating commission. If the governor fails to make an appointment from the list within sixty (60) days after the day it is presented to the governor, the appointment shall be made by the chief justice or the acting chief justice of the supreme court from the same list, or altered list as provided for in section 37 of this chapter.

(b) The governor shall make all appointments to the court without regard to the political affiliation of any of the three (3) nominees submitted to the governor. In the interest of justice, the governor shall consider only those qualifications of the nominees included in section 35 of this chapter.

Sec. 39. A vacancy occurring on the superior court county division must be filled by appointment of the governor. In the interests of justice, the governor shall consider only those qualifications listed in section 35 of this chapter.

Sec. 40. An appointment by the governor or chief justice, as required by section 38 or 39 of this chapter, to the superior court of Lake County takes effect immediately if a vacancy exists at the date of the appointment. The appointment takes effect on the date the vacancy is created if a vacancy does not exist at the date of appointment.

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1 **Sec. 41. (a) Each judge appointed under section 38 of this**
2 **chapter serves an initial term, which begins on the effective date of**
3 **the appointment of the judge and continues through December 31**
4 **in the year of the general election that follows the expiration of two**
5 **(2) years after the effective date of the judge's appointment.**

6 **(b) Unless rejected by the electorate of Lake County under**
7 **section 42 of this chapter, a judge of the civil division, criminal**
8 **division, and juvenile division shall serve successive six (6) year**
9 **terms.**

10 **(c) The term of office of a judge of the county division of the**
11 **superior court is six (6) years. A judge appointed under section 39**
12 **of this chapter to fill a vacancy in the county division of the Lake**
13 **superior court serves for the unexpired term of the vacating judge**
14 **and until the appointed judge's successor is elected and qualified.**

15 **(d) Each six (6) year term begins on the first day of January**
16 **following the expiration of the preceding initial term or the**
17 **preceding six (6) year term, as the case may be, and continues for**
18 **six (6) years.**

19 **Sec. 42. (a) The question of the retention in office or rejection of**
20 **each judge of the following divisions of the superior court of Lake**
21 **County shall be submitted to the electorate of Lake County at the**
22 **general election immediately preceding expiration of the term of**
23 **the judge:**

- 24 **(1) Civil division.**
- 25 **(2) Criminal division.**
- 26 **(3) Juvenile division.**

27 **(b) At the general election, the question of the retention in office**
28 **or rejection of a judge described in subsection (a) shall be**
29 **submitted to the electorate of Lake County in the form prescribed**
30 **by IC 3-11-2 and must state "Shall Judge (insert name) of the**
31 **superior court of Lake County be retained in office for an**
32 **additional term?"**

33 **(c) If a majority of the ballots cast by the electors voting on any**
34 **question is "Yes", the judge whose name appeared on the question**
35 **shall be approved for a six (6) year term beginning January 1**
36 **following the general election as provided in section 41(b) of this**
37 **chapter.**

38 **(d) If a majority of the ballots cast by the electors voting on any**
39 **question is "No", the judge whose name appeared on the question**
40 **shall be rejected. The office of the rejected judge is vacant on**
41 **January 1 following the rejection. The vacancy shall be filled by**
42 **appointment by the governor under section 38 of this chapter.**

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1 (e) The Lake County election board shall submit the question of
2 the retention in office or rejection of a judge described in
3 subsection (a) to the electorate of Lake County. The submission of
4 the question is subject to the provisions of IC 3 that are not
5 inconsistent with this chapter.

6 (f) If a judge who is appointed does not desire to serve any
7 further term, the judge shall notify in writing the clerk of the Lake
8 circuit court at least sixty (60) days before any general election, in
9 which case the question of that judge's retention in office or
10 rejection shall not be submitted to the electorate, and the office
11 becomes vacant at the expiration of the term.

12 Sec. 43. A judge of the county division of the Lake superior
13 court shall be elected under IC 3-10-2-11 by the electorate of Lake
14 County.

15 Sec. 44. (a) A judge of the superior court may not during a term
16 of office as judge of the superior court do any of the following:

- 17 (1) Engage in the practice of law.
- 18 (2) Run for elective office, unless the elective office is that of
19 judge of the county division of the Lake superior court.
- 20 (3) Take part in any political campaign, unless the judge is
21 running for election as judge of the county division and the
22 political campaign is conducted for that office.

23 (b) Failure to comply with this section is sufficient cause for the
24 commission on judicial qualifications to recommend to the
25 supreme court that the judge be censured or removed.

26 (c) A political party may not directly or indirectly campaign for
27 or against a judge subject to retention or rejection under this
28 chapter.

29 Sec. 45. (a) The clerk of the Lake circuit court and the jury
30 commissioners appointed by the Lake circuit court shall serve as
31 jury commissioners for the court. The issuing and servicing of
32 process shall be governed by the procedure specified in
33 IC 33-28-4-3 for the circuit court. The selection of jurors may be
34 made either:

- 35 (1) as specified for the circuit court in IC 33-28-4-3; or
- 36 (2) from a list of persons in the county who are at least
37 eighteen (18) years of age and who hold a valid license issued
38 by the bureau of motor vehicles under IC 9-24.

39 (b) Jurors need not serve in any particular order in which they
40 are drawn by the jury commissioners.

41 (c) Any judge of the court may order the selection and
42 summoning of other jurors for the court whenever necessary.

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1 Jurors summoned under this subsection shall serve the entire court
2 and before any judge of the court where their service may be
3 required.

4 (d) The contractor operating a license branch under IC 9-16 for
5 Lake County shall, not later than January 1 of each year, provide
6 to the jury commissioners of the Lake superior courts a list of all
7 persons at least eighteen (18) years of age who hold a valid license
8 issued by the bureau of motor vehicles.

9 Chapter 46. LaPorte County

10 Sec. 1. (a) LaPorte County constitutes the thirty-second judicial
11 circuit.

12 (b) The judges of the LaPorte circuit court and LaPorte
13 superior court No. 4 may jointly appoint one (1) full-time
14 magistrate under IC 33-23-5 to serve the circuit and superior
15 courts.

16 (c) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the
17 judges of the LaPorte circuit court and LaPorte superior court No.
18 4.

19 Sec. 2. (a) There are established four (4) courts of record to be
20 known as the LaPorte superior courts No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No.
21 4.

22 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the LaPorte
23 superior courts are standard superior courts as described in
24 IC 33-29-1.

25 (c) LaPorte County comprises the judicial district of the courts.

26 Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.

27 (b) Each LaPorte superior court has one (1) judge, who shall be
28 elected at the general election every six (6) years in LaPorte
29 County. Each judge's term begins January 1 following the election
30 and ends December 31 following the election of the judge's
31 successor.

32 (c) To be eligible to hold office as judge of any of the courts, a
33 person must:

- 34 (1) be a resident of LaPorte County; and
- 35 (2) be admitted to the bar of Indiana.

36 Sec. 4. LaPorte superior court No. 1 shall hold its sessions in
37 Michigan City. LaPorte superior courts No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4
38 shall hold sessions in places in the county as the LaPorte County
39 executive may provide.

40 Sec. 5. (a) The judges of the court may, by a vote of the majority
41 of the judges, appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under
42 IC 33-23-5.

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1 **(b) The magistrate appointed under subsection (a) continues in**
2 **office until removed by the vote of a majority of the judges of the**
3 **court.**
4 **Sec. 6. Notwithstanding IC 33-29-1-9, the judge of the LaPorte**
5 **circuit court may, with the consent of the judge of the receiving**
6 **court, transfer any action or proceeding from the circuit court to**
7 **any of the LaPorte superior courts. The judge of any of the**
8 **LaPorte superior courts may, with consent of the judge of the**
9 **circuit or another LaPorte superior court, transfer any action or**
10 **proceeding from the LaPorte superior court to the circuit court or**
11 **to another LaPorte superior court. However, a judge of LaPorte**
12 **superior courts No. 3 and No. 4 may not transfer any action or**
13 **proceeding docketed in the small claims and misdemeanor division**
14 **to the LaPorte circuit court or LaPorte superior court No. 1 or No.**
15 **2.**
16 **Sec. 7. The courts have the same jurisdiction as the LaPorte**
17 **circuit court.**
18 **Sec. 8. LaPorte superior courts No. 3 and No. 4 each have a**
19 **standard small claims and misdemeanor division.**
20 **Chapter 47. Lawrence County**
21 **Sec. 1. Lawrence County constitutes the eighty-first judicial**
22 **circuit.**
23 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record in Lawrence**
24 **County to be known as the Lawrence superior court.**
25 **(b) The Lawrence superior court has two (2) judges.**
26 **(c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the Lawrence**
27 **superior court is a standard superior court as described in**
28 **IC 33-29-1.**
29 **Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.**
30 **(b) A judge of the Lawrence superior court shall be elected**
31 **every six (6) years at the general election. The term of office begins**
32 **the first day of January following the judge's election and**
33 **continues for six (6) years and until the judge's successor is elected**
34 **and qualified.**
35 **Sec. 4. The Lawrence superior court shall hold its sessions in:**
36 **(1) the Lawrence County courthouse in Bedford; or**
37 **(2) another convenient and suitable place as the board of**
38 **county commissioners of Lawrence County provides.**
39 **Sec. 5. Each judge of the court may make and adopt rules and**
40 **regulations for conducting the business of the court.**
41 **Sec. 6. In addition to the personnel appointed under**
42 **IC 33-29-1-5, each judge may appoint additional officers and**

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1 personnel necessary for the proper administration of the judge's
2 duties as judge of the Lawrence superior court.

3 Sec. 7. Notwithstanding IC 33-29-1-8, the Lawrence superior
4 court may order the day of the term jurors are summoned to
5 attend the court. The judge of the Lawrence superior court may
6 order the selecting and summoning of other jurors when necessary.

7 Sec. 8. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Lawrence
8 superior court has original and concurrent jurisdiction with the
9 Lawrence circuit court in the following:

- 10 (1) All civil actions and proceedings at law and in equity.
- 11 (2) Actions for divorce, separation, or annulment of marriage.
- 12 (3) All criminal cases and proceedings.

13 (b) The Lawrence superior court does not have the following:

- 14 (1) Jurisdiction of a juvenile court.
- 15 (2) Jurisdiction in probate and other matters provided for by
16 IC 29-1. However, the court has concurrent jurisdiction with
17 the circuit court as to civil actions by or against personal
18 representatives.

19 (c) The Lawrence superior court has original and concurrent
20 jurisdiction in all appeals or reviews from boards of county
21 commissioners or other executive or administrative agencies or
22 inferior courts and other appellate jurisdiction vested in the circuit
23 court.

24 Sec. 9. The Lawrence superior court has a standard small claims
25 and misdemeanor division.

26 Chapter 48. Madison County

27 Sec. 1. Madison County constitutes the fiftieth judicial circuit.

28 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record in Madison
29 County to be known as the Madison superior court.

30 (b) The Madison superior court has three (3) judges.

31 (c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the Madison
32 superior court is a standard superior court as described in
33 IC 33-29-1.

34 Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.

35 (b) A judge of the Madison superior court shall hold office for
36 six (6) years and until the judge's successor has been elected and
37 qualified.

38 Sec. 4. The Madison superior court may designate by rule one
39 (1) of the judges as chief judge and fix the time the chief judge
40 presides. The chief judge shall be responsible for the operation and
41 conduct of the court.

42 Sec. 5. The Madison superior court shall hold its sessions in the

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Madison County courthouse or its replacement in Anderson.

Sec. 6. The judges of the Madison superior court may make rules for conducting the business of the court.

Sec. 7. In addition to the personnel appointed under IC 33-29-1-5, the Madison superior court may appoint probation officers and other personnel, including an administrative officer, necessary to transact the business of the court. The salaries of the personnel shall be fixed and paid as provided by law. However, if the salaries of any of the personnel are not provided by law, the amount and time of payment of the salaries shall be fixed by the court, to be paid out of the county treasury by the county auditor upon the order of the court, and be entered of record. The officers and persons appointed shall perform duties as prescribed by the court. Personnel appointed by the court serve at the pleasure of the court.

Sec. 8. Notwithstanding IC 33-29-1-8, any judge of the Madison superior court may order the selection and summoning of jurors for the court whenever necessary. Jurors shall serve the entire court and before any judge of the court where their service may be required.

Sec. 9. (a) The Madison superior court shall provide that all cases filed in the court be assigned to a particular docket, such as civil, probate, criminal, juvenile, or small claims. The responsibility for processing the cases on each of these dockets shall be assigned to the judges of the court under the rules adopted by the court.

(b) The chief judge may reassign the court dockets from one (1) judge to another and may alter the number of judges responsible for the various dockets where efficiency demands.

Chapter 49. Marion County

Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 2. Marion County constitutes the nineteenth judicial circuit.

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "city-county council" refers to the Indianapolis, Marion County city-county council.

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "clerk" refers to the clerk of the Marion superior court.

Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "court" refers to the Marion superior court.

Sec. 6. (a) There is established a superior court in Marion County. The court consists of thirty-two (32) judges.

(b) To be qualified to serve as a judge of the court, a person must be, at the time a declaration of candidacy or a petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6 is filed:

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1 (1) a resident of Marion County; and
 2 (2) an attorney who has been admitted to the bar of Indiana
 3 for at least five (5) years.
 4 (c) During the term of office, a judge of the court must remain
 5 a resident of Marion County.
 6 Sec. 7. The court must be named the Marion superior court.
 7 Sec. 8. The court must have a seal consisting of a circular disk
 8 containing the words, "Marion Superior Court", "Indiana", and
 9 "Seal", and a design as the court may determine, an impression of
 10 which must be spread of record upon the order book of the court.
 11 Sec. 9. The court has the following jurisdiction:
 12 (1) Concurrent and coextensive jurisdiction with the Marion
 13 circuit court in all cases and upon all subject matters,
 14 including civil, criminal, juvenile, probate, and statutory cases
 15 and matters, whether original or appellate.
 16 (2) Original and exclusive jurisdiction in all matters
 17 pertaining to the following:
 18 (A) The probate and settlement of decedents' estates,
 19 trusts, and guardianships.
 20 (B) The probate of wills.
 21 (C) Proceedings to resist the probate of wills.
 22 (D) Proceedings to contest wills.
 23 (E) The appointment of guardians, assignees, executors,
 24 administrators, and trustees.
 25 (F) The administration and settlement of:
 26 (i) estates of protected persons (as defined in
 27 IC 29-3-1-13) and deceased persons;
 28 (ii) trusts, assignments, adoptions, and surviving
 29 partnerships; and
 30 (iii) all other probate matters.
 31 (3) Original jurisdiction of all violations of Indiana law.
 32 Whenever jurisdiction is by law conferred on a small claims
 33 court, the court has the appellate jurisdiction provided by
 34 law.
 35 (4) Original and exclusive juvenile jurisdiction.
 36 Sec. 10. The court is a court of record. The court's judgments,
 37 decrees, orders, and proceedings have the same effect and shall be
 38 enforced in the same manner as those of the circuit court.
 39 Sec. 11. (a) The court may adopt rules for conducting the
 40 business of the court. Except as provided in subsection (b), in all
 41 matters action of the court may only be taken by a vote of a
 42 majority of the judges sitting at the time the vote is taken.

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1 (b) Action of the court to remove the presiding judge or either
2 associate presiding judge may only be taken by a vote of two-thirds
3 (2/3) of the judges sitting at the time the vote is taken.

4 (c) The court has all the powers incident to a court of record in
5 relation to the attendance of witnesses, punishment of contempts,
6 and enforcement of the court's orders. The judges may administer
7 oaths, solemnize marriages, take and certify acknowledgments of
8 deeds and all legal instruments, and to give all necessary
9 certificates for the authentication of the records and proceedings
10 in the court.

11 Sec. 12. The court may do the following:

- 12 (1) Grant restraining orders and injunctions.
- 13 (2) Issue writs of habeas corpus.
- 14 (3) Appoint receivers, masters, and commissioners to:
 - 15 (A) convey real property;
 - 16 (B) grant commissions for the examination of witnesses;
 - 17 and
 - 18 (C) appoint other officers necessary to transact the
 - 19 business of the court.

20 Sec. 13. (a) Each judge of the court shall be elected for a term of
21 six (6) years that begins January 1 after the year of the judge's
22 election and continues through December 31 in the sixth year. The
23 judge shall hold office for the six (6) year term or until the judge's
24 successor is elected and qualified. A candidate for judge shall run
25 at large for the office of judge of the court and not as a candidate
26 for judge of a particular room or division of the court.

27 (b) Beginning with the primary election held in 2000 and every
28 six (6) years thereafter, a political party may nominate not more
29 than nine (9) candidates for judge of the court. The candidates
30 shall be voted on at the general election. Other candidates may
31 qualify under IC 3-8-6 to be voted on at the general election.

32 (c) The names of the party candidates nominated and properly
33 certified to the Marion County election board, along with the
34 names of other candidates who have qualified, shall be placed on
35 the ballot at the general election in the form prescribed by
36 IC 3-11-2. Beginning with the 2000 general election and every six
37 (6) years thereafter, persons eligible to vote at the general election
38 may vote for seventeen (17) candidates for judge of the court.

39 (d) The candidates for judge of the court receiving the highest
40 number of votes shall be elected to the vacancies. The names of the
41 candidates elected as judges of the court shall be certified to the
42 county election board as provided by law.

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1 **Sec. 14. (a) Not more than thirty (30) days after taking the oath**
2 **of office, the judges shall meet and designate three (3) of the judges**
3 **as the executive committee for administrative purposes. The**
4 **executive committee shall be selected by a vote of two-thirds (2/3)**
5 **of the judges sitting at the time the vote is taken. If all vacancies**
6 **cannot be filled by a two-thirds (2/3) vote, vacancies may be filled**
7 **by such other method as provided by court rule. The executive**
8 **committee is responsible for the operation and conduct of the**
9 **court. A member of the executive committee shall serve in the**
10 **capacity provided by rules adopted by the court under section 11**
11 **of this chapter. A member of the executive committee serves for a**
12 **term of two (2) years beginning on the date of the member's**
13 **election. Any or all of the members elected to the executive**
14 **committee may be reelected. Of the three (3) judges elected to the**
15 **executive committee, not more than two (2) may be members of the**
16 **same political party.**

17 **(b) One (1) of the three (3) judges elected to the executive**
18 **committee shall be elected as presiding judge and two (2) of the**
19 **three (3) judges elected to the executive committee shall be elected**
20 **as associate presiding judges. Each judge who is a member of the**
21 **executive committee has an equal vote in all matters pertaining to**
22 **the business of the court when an action requires a majority vote.**
23 **Any action taken by the executive committee may be overruled by**
24 **a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of all the judges sitting at the time the**
25 **vote is taken. The physical reassignment of a judge to a different**
26 **courtroom requires a unanimous vote of the executive committee.**
27 **The executive committee shall assign cases, offices, and courtrooms**
28 **for trial judges or reassignment of newly filed cases in the interests**
29 **of the speedy, economical, and uniform disposition of cases. All**
30 **matters of trial dates, continuances, and subpoenas used for trial**
31 **shall be determined by the trial judge in accordance with rules of**
32 **the superior court. The executive committee shall perform other**
33 **duties as determined by rules of the court.**

34 **(c) The court shall, by rules of the court, divide the work of the**
35 **court into various divisions, including but not limited to the**
36 **following:**

- 37 **(1) Civil.**
38 **(2) Criminal.**
39 **(3) Probate.**
40 **(4) Juvenile.**

41 **(d) The work of each division shall be allocated by the rules of**
42 **the court.**

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1 (e) The judges shall be assigned to various divisions or rooms as
 2 provided by rules of the court. Whenever possible, an incumbent
 3 judge shall be allowed the option of remaining in a particular room
 4 or division. Whenever any action of the court is required, the
 5 judges of the court shall act in concert, by a vote under section 11
 6 of this chapter. The court shall keep appropriate records of rules,
 7 orders, and assignments of the court.

8 Sec. 15. (a) The executive committee, with the approval of
 9 two-thirds (2/3) of the judges, shall determine the number of
 10 hearing judges, commissioners, referees, bail commissioners, court
 11 reporters, probation officers, and other personnel required to
 12 efficiently serve the court. The salaries of the personnel shall be
 13 fixed and paid as provided by law.

14 (b) The administrative officers shall perform the duties
 15 prescribed by the executive committee and shall operate under the
 16 jurisdiction of the executive committee and serve at the pleasure of
 17 the executive committee.

18 (c) The executive committee shall see that the court at all times
 19 is amply provided with supplies and sufficient clerical and other
 20 help, including extra reporters or bailiffs, when needed. Each judge
 21 shall appoint the judge's court reporters, bailiffs, secretary,
 22 commissioners, and clerks. In addition to the specified duties of this
 23 subsection, the executive committee shall exercise any other powers
 24 and duties that may be assigned to the executive committee by an
 25 order book entry signed by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the
 26 judges. At least once each month, a general term conference of all
 27 superior division judges must be held, at which the presiding judge
 28 shall preside. A special order book must be kept for the court in
 29 which shall be entered all special rules, proceedings, and similar
 30 matters. During an absence or a vacation of a judge who is a
 31 member of the executive committee, the senior superior court
 32 judge shall act for the absent member, if necessary.

33 Sec. 16. (a) An appointed probate hearing judge or probate
 34 commissioner shall be vested by the judge of the probate division
 35 with suitable powers for the handling of all probate matters of the
 36 court, including the following:

- 37 (1) Fixing of all bonds.
- 38 (2) Auditing accounts of estates, guardianships, and trusts.
- 39 (3) Accepting reports, accounts, and settlements filed in the
 40 court.
- 41 (4) Appointing personal representatives, guardians, and
 42 trustees.

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- 1 **(5) Probating wills.**
- 2 **(6) Taking or hearing evidence on or concerning matters**
- 3 **described in this subsection or any other probate,**
- 4 **guardianship, or trust matters in litigation before the court.**
- 5 **(7) Enforcing court rules.**
- 6 **(8) Making reports to the court concerning the judge's or**
- 7 **commissioner's doings in the proceedings described in this**
- 8 **subsection, including reports concerning the commissioner's**
- 9 **findings and conclusions regarding the proceedings.**
- 10 **However, all matters handled by a hearing judge or commissioner**
- 11 **under this subsection are under the final jurisdiction and decision**
- 12 **of the judge of the probate division.**
- 13 **(b) A juvenile referee appointed by the judge of the juvenile**
- 14 **division shall have all suitable powers for the handling of the**
- 15 **juvenile matters of the court, including the following:**
- 16 **(1) Fixing of bonds.**
- 17 **(2) Taking and hearing evidence on or concerning juvenile**
- 18 **matters in litigation before the court.**
- 19 **(3) Enforcing court rules.**
- 20 **(4) Making reports to the court concerning the juvenile**
- 21 **referee's handling of proceedings of the juvenile division of**
- 22 **the court.**
- 23 **However, all matters handled by a juvenile referee under this**
- 24 **subsection are under final jurisdiction and decision of the judge or**
- 25 **judges of the juvenile division designated by rules of the court.**
- 26 **(c) A bail commissioner may fix bonds, including the following:**
- 27 **(1) Determining whether an individual is to be released on the**
- 28 **individual's own recognizance in criminal cases and**
- 29 **proceedings.**
- 30 **(2) Making reports to the court concerning the bail**
- 31 **commissioner's activities.**
- 32 **All matters handled by a bail commissioner under this subsection**
- 33 **are under the final jurisdiction and decision of the judge or judges**
- 34 **of the criminal division as designated by rules of the court.**
- 35 **(d) For any of the purposes specified in this section, a probate**
- 36 **hearing judge, probate commissioner, referee, or bail**
- 37 **commissioner may do the following:**
- 38 **(1) Summon witnesses to testify before the probate hearing**
- 39 **judge, probate commissioner, referee, or bail commissioner.**
- 40 **(2) Administer oaths and take acknowledgments in connection**
- 41 **with duties.**
- 42 **(3) Administer oaths and take acknowledgments generally.**

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1 (e) A master commissioner appointed by the court under this
2 section has the powers and duties prescribed for a magistrate
3 under IC 33-23-5-5 through IC 33-23-5-9. A master commissioner
4 shall report the findings in each of the matters before the master
5 commissioner in writing to the judge or judges of the division to
6 which the master commissioner is assigned or as designated by
7 rules of the court.

8 Sec. 17. (a) The court shall hold sessions in:

- 9 (1) the city-county building in Indianapolis; and
- 10 (2) other places in Marion County as the court determines.

11 (b) The city-county council shall:

- 12 (1) provide and maintain in the building and at other places
13 in Marion County as the court may determine suitable and
14 convenient courtrooms for the holding of the court, suitable
15 and convenient jury rooms, and offices for the judges, other
16 court officers and personnel, and other facilities as are
17 necessary; and
- 18 (2) provide all necessary furniture and equipment for rooms
19 and offices of the court.

20 Sec. 18. The clerk, under the direction of the court, shall
21 provide:

- 22 (1) order books;
- 23 (2) judgment dockets;
- 24 (3) execution dockets;
- 25 (4) fee books; and
- 26 (5) other books, papers, and records;

27 as are necessary for the court. All books, papers, and proceedings
28 of the court shall be kept distinct and separate from those of other
29 courts.

30 Sec. 19. The court shall maintain a single order book for each
31 division or room of the court that may be signed on behalf of the
32 court by the judge of that division or room of the court. The
33 signature of the judge authenticates the actions of the court.

34 Sec. 20. All laws of Indiana and rules adopted by the supreme
35 court governing the circuit court in matters of pleadings, practice,
36 the issuing and service of process, the giving of notice, the
37 appointing of judges pro tempore and special judges, changes of
38 venue from the judge and from the county, adjournments by the
39 court and by the clerk in the absence of the judge, and the selection
40 of jurors for the court apply to and govern the court.

41 Sec. 21. (a) The clerk of the Marion circuit court and the jury
42 commissioners appointed by the Marion circuit court shall serve

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as clerk and as jury commissioners for the court and shall be governed in all respects as provided by law.

(b) Jurors do not have to serve in the order in which the jurors are drawn by the jury commissioners.

(c) Any judge of the court may order the selection and summoning of other jurors for the court whenever other jurors may be necessary. Jurors shall serve the entire court and before any judge of the court where the jurors' services may be required.

Sec. 22. A party may appeal an order or a judgment of the court in any case where an appeal may be had from a similar order or judgment of the circuit court.

Sec. 23. The process of the court must have the seal affixed. The process must be attested, directed, served, returned, and in the form as provided for process issuing from the circuit court.

Sec. 24. The judge of the Marion circuit court may, with the consent of the court acting through the superior court presiding judge under rules adopted by the court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and docketed in the circuit court to the court by transferring all original papers and instruments filed in that action, cause, or proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the court.

Sec. 25. The presiding judge may, with the consent of the judge of the Marion circuit court and under rules adopted by the court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the Marion circuit court.

Sec. 26. The judge of the Marion circuit court may sit as a judge of the court, with the court's permission, in all matters pending before the court, without limitation and without any further order, in the same manner as a judge of the court with all the rights and powers of an elected judge of the court.

Sec. 27. Each judge, before entering upon the duties of office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of judge of the superior court of Marion County to the best of my ability."

The oath shall be filed with the clerk of the county.

Sec. 28. The court shall take judicial notice of all matters of which courts of general jurisdiction of Indiana are required to take judicial notice. The court shall also take judicial notice of all

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general ordinances of each city or municipality located in the county.

Sec. 29. (a) When an appeal is taken from the court in criminal cases or proceedings under IC 34-28-5 (or IC 34-4-32 before its repeal), the amount of costs charged must be certified as a part of the transcript and charged as part of the costs in the court to which the appeal or proceeding is taken. The costs are in addition to any other clerk's service fee required by law.

(b) All costs charged in the court hearing or in the court trying an appeal must be charged and adjudged upon the hearing or trial in the appeal against a defendant who is convicted or who pleads guilty.

(c) In an appeal under this section, the defendant shall pay a transcript fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35) before the appeal may be transferred from the superior court.

Sec. 30. (a) A judge remains qualified to hold office as long as the judge:

- (1) remains fair and impartial in judicial functions;
- (2) maintains a high standard of morality in dealings, public and private;
- (3) remains physically and mentally capable of performing all the functions and duties of the office of judge; and
- (4) continues to reside in Marion County.

(b) Complaints against a judge must be forwarded to the commission on judicial qualifications as provided in IC 33-38-13 by any judge of the superior court.

(c) A judge of the court must retire upon becoming seventy-five (75) years of age. If the judge wishes to retire before the judge's term has ended or upon reaching the mandatory retirement age, the judge shall provide written notice to the presiding judge of the court. The judge shall continue to hold office until a successor has been appointed and qualified.

(d) When a vacancy occurs in the court by death, removal, retirement, or for any other reason, the governor shall appoint a successor judge who serves the balance of the term of the vacating judge. The successor judge must be a member of the same political party as the judge who is to be succeeded.

Sec. 31. (a) The presiding judge may appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5.

(b) A magistrate appointed under this section may only hear criminal proceedings.

(c) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the

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presiding judge.

Sec. 32. (a) In addition to the magistrate appointed under section 31 of this chapter, the judges of the superior court may, by a vote of a majority of the judges, appoint four (4) full-time magistrates under IC 33-23-5.

(b) Not more than two (2) of the magistrates appointed under this section may be of the same political party.

(c) The magistrates continue in office until removed by the vote of a majority of the judges of the court.

(d) A party to a superior court proceeding that has been assigned to a magistrate appointed under this section may request that an elected judge of the superior court preside over the proceeding instead of the magistrate to whom the proceeding has been assigned. Upon a request made under this subsection by either party, the magistrate to whom the proceeding has been assigned shall transfer the proceeding back to the superior court judge.

Sec. 33. (a) The executive committee elected under section 14 of this chapter shall employ a court administrator to administer the business activities of the court. A court administrator is subject to rules of the court and oversight by the executive committee.

(b) The salary of the court administrator shall be set by the executive committee but may not be more than eighty percent (80%) of the salary of a superior court judge.

Sec. 34. (a) The clerk of the superior court shall furnish the following:

(1) All blanks, forms, and papers required for use in all criminal cases and in all civil actions involving actions by a city or town for violations of municipal penal ordinances.

(2) All books, papers, stationery, furniture, and other equipment and supplies necessary for keeping the records of the proceedings in all rooms of the superior court and for the transaction of all business of the court.

(3) Necessary computerization of court records.

(b) The materials required under this section shall be furnished at the expense of the county.

(c) The presiding judge of the court, by an order entered on the court records signed by the presiding judge, shall determine and prescribe the forms of the following:

(1) All summonses, notices, subpoenas, warrants, affidavits, complaints, writs, and all other papers and anything else required to be used in the cases relating to violations of criminal statutes or municipal ordinances.

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1 (2) All other books, records, papers, and documents to be used
2 by the court and by the officers of the court and the
3 prosecutors.

4 In the absence of an order under this subsection, those charged
5 with the duty of prosecuting cases involving either criminal
6 offenses or the violation of municipal ordinances may adopt,
7 change, order, and use all necessary forms and instruments as
8 conform substantially to the practice and procedure applicable.

9 Chapter 50. Marshall County

10 Sec. 1. Marshall County constitutes the seventy-second judicial
11 circuit.

12 Sec. 2. (a) There are established two (2) courts of record to be
13 known as the Marshall superior court No. 1 and the Marshall
14 superior court No. 2.

15 (b) The Marshall superior courts are standard superior courts
16 as described in IC 33-29-1.

17 (c) Marshall County comprises the judicial district of each
18 court.

19 Sec. 3. The Marshall superior court No. 1 has one (1) judge who
20 shall hold sessions in the Marshall County courthouse in Plymouth.
21 The Marshall superior court No. 2 has one (1) judge who shall hold
22 sessions in a place in the county as the board of county
23 commissioners may provide.

24 Sec. 4. The Marshall superior courts have the same jurisdiction
25 as the Marshall circuit court.

26 Sec. 5. The Marshall superior court No. 2 has a standard small
27 claims and misdemeanor division.

28 Chapter 51. Martin County

29 Sec. 1. (a) Martin County constitutes the ninetieth judicial
30 circuit.

31 (b) The Martin circuit court has a standard small claims and
32 misdemeanor division.

33 Chapter 52. Miami County

34 Sec. 1. Miami County constitutes the fifty-first judicial circuit.

35 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
36 the Miami superior court.

37 (b) The Miami superior court is a standard superior court as
38 described in IC 33-29-1.

39 (c) Miami County comprises the judicial district of the court.

40 Sec. 3. The court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

- 41 (1) the Miami County courthouse in Peru; or
42 (2) other places in the county as the board of county

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1 commissioners of Miami County may provide.
2 **Sec. 4. The Miami superior court has the same jurisdiction as**
3 **the Miami circuit court.**
4 **Sec. 5. The Miami superior court has a standard small claims**
5 **and misdemeanor division.**
6 **Chapter 53. Monroe County**
7 **Sec. 1. (a) Monroe County constitutes the tenth judicial circuit.**
8 **(b) There are seven (7) judges of the Monroe circuit court.**
9 **Sec. 2. (a) The Monroe circuit court is a court of general**
10 **jurisdiction and shall maintain the following dockets:**
11 **(1) Small claims.**
12 **(2) Minor offenses and violations.**
13 **(3) Criminal.**
14 **(4) Juvenile.**
15 **(5) Civil.**
16 **(6) Probate.**
17 **(b) The assignment of judges of the court to the dockets**
18 **specified in subsection (a) must be by rule of the court.**
19 **Sec. 3. The judges of the Monroe circuit court shall select from**
20 **among themselves a presiding judge of the court.**
21 **Sec. 4. When any action of the entire court is required, including**
22 **selection of a presiding judge under section 3 of this chapter and**
23 **adoption of rules under section 6 of this chapter, the judges of the**
24 **court shall act in concert. If the judges disagree, the decision of the**
25 **majority of the judges controls. If the judges are evenly divided,**
26 **the decision joined by the presiding judge controls.**
27 **Sec. 5. In accordance with rules adopted by the judges of the**
28 **court under section 6 of this chapter, the presiding judge shall do**
29 **the following:**
30 **(1) Ensure that the court operates efficiently and judicially**
31 **under rules adopted by the court.**
32 **(2) Annually submit to the fiscal body of Monroe County a**
33 **budget for the court, including amounts necessary for:**
34 **(A) the operation of the circuit's probation department;**
35 **(B) the defense of indigents; and**
36 **(C) maintaining an adequate law library.**
37 **(3) Make the appointments or selections required of a circuit**
38 **or superior court judge under the following statutes:**
39 **IC 8-4-21-2**
40 **IC 11-12-2-2**
41 **IC 16-22-2-4**
42 **IC 16-22-2-11**

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- 1 IC 16-22-7
- 2 IC 20-4-1
- 3 IC 20-4-8
- 4 IC 20-4-15-2
- 5 IC 20-5-20-4
- 6 IC 20-5-23-1
- 7 IC 20-14-10-10
- 8 IC 21-5-11-8
- 9 IC 21-5-12-8
- 10 IC 36-9
- 11 IC 36-10.

(4) Make appointments or selections required of a circuit or superior court judge by any other statute, if the appointment or selection is not required of the court because of an action before the court.

Sec. 6. (a) The judges of the court shall adopt rules to provide for the administration of the court, including rules governing the following:

- (1) Allocation of case load.
- (2) Legal representation for indigents.
- (3) Budgetary matters of the court.
- (4) Operation of the probation department.
- (5) Term of administration of the presiding judge.
- (6) Employment and management of court personnel.
- (7) Cooperative efforts with other courts for establishing and administering shared programs and facilities.

(b) The court shall file with the division of state court administration a copy of the rules adopted under this section.

Sec. 7. (a) Each judge of the court may, subject to the budget approved for the court by the fiscal body of Monroe County, employ personnel necessary for the proper administration of the court.

(b) Personnel employed under this section:

- (1) include court reporters, bailiffs, clerical staff, and any additional officers necessary for the proper administration of the court; and
- (2) are subject to the rules concerning employment and management of court personnel adopted by the court under section 6 of this chapter.

Sec. 8. (a) The court may appoint a court administrator subject to the budget approved for the court by the fiscal body of Monroe County.

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1 (b) A court administrator appointed under this section is subject
2 to the rules concerning employment and management of court
3 personnel adopted by the court under section 6 of this chapter.

4 Chapter 54. Montgomery County

5 Sec. 1. Montgomery County constitutes the twenty-second
6 judicial circuit.

7 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
8 the Montgomery superior court.

9 (b) The Montgomery superior court is a standard superior court
10 as described in IC 33-29-1.

11 (c) Montgomery County comprises the judicial district of the
12 court.

13 Sec. 3. The court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

- 14 (1) the Montgomery County courthouse in Crawfordsville; or
- 15 (2) other places in the county as the Montgomery County
16 executive may provide.

17 Sec. 4. The Montgomery superior court has the same
18 jurisdiction as the Montgomery circuit court.

19 Chapter 55. Morgan County

20 Sec. 1. The following do not apply to this chapter:

- 21 (1) IC 33-29-1-3.
- 22 (2) IC 33-29-1-4.
- 23 (3) IC 33-29-1-8.
- 24 (4) IC 33-29-1-9.
- 25 (5) IC 33-29-1-10.

26 Sec. 2. Morgan County constitutes the fifteenth judicial circuit.

27 Sec. 3. There is established a court of record to be known as the
28 Morgan superior court.

29 Sec. 4. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the
30 Morgan superior court is a standard superior court as described
31 in IC 33-29-1.

32 (b) Morgan County constitutes the judicial district of the court.

33 Sec. 5. (a) The Morgan superior court has three (3) judges. Each
34 judge holds office for a term of six (6) years beginning on the first
35 day of January after election and until the judge's successor is
36 elected and qualified.

37 (b) Every six (6) years, the voters of Morgan County shall elect
38 at the general election the judges for the superior court.

39 Sec. 6. The Morgan superior court shall hold its sessions in the
40 Morgan County courthouse in Martinsville.

41 Sec. 7. (a) Each judge of the Morgan superior court may make
42 and adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the

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Morgan superior court.

(b) Each judge has all powers incident to a court of record in relation to the attendance of witnesses and punishment for contempt and the power to enforce the judge's orders.

(c) Each judge of the court may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, take and certify acknowledgments of deeds, give all necessary certificates for the authentication of records and proceedings of the court, and make and execute certificates of qualification and moral character of persons petitioning to be commissioned as notaries public.

Sec. 8. The judges of the Morgan circuit and Morgan superior court may jointly appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5. The magistrate continues in office until removed by the judges of the circuit and superior courts.

Sec. 9. The Morgan superior court concurrent jurisdiction, both original and appellate, with the Morgan circuit court in all civil actions and proceedings at law and in equity and in all criminal and probate matters, actions, and proceedings of which the Morgan circuit court has jurisdiction. However, the Morgan circuit court and one (1) judge of the Morgan superior court have exclusive jurisdiction in all juvenile matters, actions, and proceedings.

Sec. 10. The Morgan superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 56. Newton County

Sec. 1. (a) Newton County constitutes the seventy-ninth judicial circuit.

(b) The Newton circuit court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as the Newton superior court.

(b) The Newton superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Newton County comprises the judicial district of the court.

Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.

(b) The Newton superior court has one (1) judge, who shall be elected at the general election every six (6) years in Newton County. The judge's term begins January 1 following the judge's election and ends December 31 following the election of the judge's successor.

(c) To be eligible to hold office as judge of the Newton superior court, a person must:

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1 (1) be a resident of Newton County; and
 2 (2) be admitted to the bar of Indiana.
 3 **Sec. 4. The Newton superior court shall hold its sessions in:**
 4 (1) the Newton County courthouse in Kentland; or
 5 (2) other places in the county as the board of county
 6 commissioners of Newton County may provide.
 7 **Sec. 5. The Newton superior court has the same jurisdiction as**
 8 **the Newton circuit court, except that only the circuit court has**
 9 **juvenile jurisdiction.**
 10 **Sec. 6. The Newton superior court has a standard small claims**
 11 **and misdemeanor division.**
 12 **Chapter 57. Noble County**
 13 **Sec. 1. Noble County constitutes the thirty-third judicial circuit.**
 14 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
 15 **the Noble superior court.**
 16 **(b) The Noble superior court is a standard superior court as**
 17 **described in IC 33-29-1.**
 18 **(c) Noble County comprises the judicial district of the courts.**
 19 **Sec. 3. The Noble superior court has two (2) judges who shall**
 20 **hold sessions in:**
 21 (1) the Noble County courthouse in Albion; or
 22 (2) other places in the county as the board of county
 23 commissioners of Noble County may provide.
 24 **Sec. 4. The Noble superior court has the same jurisdiction as the**
 25 **Noble circuit court.**
 26 **Sec. 5. The Noble superior court has a standard small claims**
 27 **and misdemeanor division.**
 28 **Chapter 58. Ohio County**
 29 **Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.**
 30 **Sec. 2. Dearborn County and Ohio County constitute the**
 31 **seventh judicial circuit.**
 32 **Sec. 3. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
 33 **the Ohio and Switzerland superior court.**
 34 **(b) The court may have a seal containing the words "Ohio and**
 35 **Switzerland Superior Court, Ohio and Switzerland Counties,**
 36 **Indiana".**
 37 **(c) Ohio and Switzerland counties comprise the judicial district**
 38 **of the court.**
 39 **Sec. 4. The Ohio and Switzerland superior court has one (1)**
 40 **judge, who shall be elected at the general election every six (6)**
 41 **years in Ohio and Switzerland counties. The judge's term begins**
 42 **January 1 following the judge's election and ends December 31**

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following the election of the judge's successor.

Sec. 5. The judge of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court has the same powers relating to the conduct of the business of the court as a judge of a circuit court under IC 33-28-1.

Sec. 6. The judge of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court is entitled to the salary set out in IC 33-38-5. The salary shall be paid in the same manner as the salary of a circuit court judge, and the part of the salary to be paid by the counties shall be paid by Ohio and Switzerland counties in equal amounts.

Sec. 7. The Ohio and Switzerland superior court shall hold its sessions in the courthouse in Rising Sun and in Vevay or in other places in the county as the board of county commissioners of Ohio County or Switzerland County may provide. Each board of county commissioners shall provide and maintain a suitable courtroom and other rooms and facilities, including furniture and equipment, as necessary. Each county council shall appropriate sufficient funds for the provision and maintenance of such rooms and facilities.

Sec. 8. The judge of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court shall appoint a bailiff and an official court reporter for the court. Their salaries shall be fixed in the same manner as the salaries of the bailiff and official court reporter for a circuit court. Their salaries shall be paid monthly out of the treasuries of Ohio and Switzerland counties as provided by law.

Sec. 9. The clerk of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court, under the direction of the judge of the court, shall provide order books, judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee books, and other books for the court, which must be kept separately from the books and papers of other courts.

Sec. 10. The Ohio and Switzerland superior superior court shall, during each calendar year, appoint one (1) resident of Ohio County and one (1) resident of Switzerland County to act as jury commissioners for the superior court. The jury commissioners shall:

- (1) be appointed by a judge of the superior court;**
- (2) be qualified to act as jury commissioners; and**
- (3) prepare and draw the jury for the superior court;**

in the same manner as is required for jury commissioners of circuit courts in Ohio and Switzerland counties. The clerks of the circuit courts of Ohio and Switzerland counties and the sheriffs of Ohio and Switzerland counties shall issue and serve process for the superior court in relation to jury selection and summoning in the

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1 same manner as for those circuit courts. The superior court may
2 order the time when jurors must attend court and may order the
3 selection and summoning of other jurors for the superior court
4 whenever necessary.

5 Sec. 11. The judge of the circuit courts in Ohio or Switzerland
6 counties may, with the consent of the judge of the Ohio and
7 Switzerland superior court, transfer any action or proceeding from
8 the circuit court that originated in Ohio County or Switzerland
9 County to the Ohio and Switzerland superior court. The judge of
10 the Ohio and Switzerland superior court may, with consent of the
11 judge of such a circuit court, transfer any action or proceeding
12 from the Ohio and Switzerland superior court to the circuit court
13 in the county where that action or proceeding originated.

14 Sec. 12. The judge of the circuit court in Ohio County or
15 Switzerland County may, with the consent of the judge of the Ohio
16 and Switzerland superior court, sit as a judge of the court in any
17 matter over which the judge would have had jurisdiction as circuit
18 court judge, as if the judge was an elected judge of the court. The
19 judge of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court may, with
20 consent of the judge of such a circuit court, sit as a judge of a
21 circuit court in Ohio County or Switzerland County in any matter
22 over which the judge would have jurisdiction as superior judge, as
23 if the judge was an elected judge of that circuit court.

24 Sec. 13. The Ohio and Switzerland superior court has the same
25 jurisdiction as a circuit court under IC 33-28-3 and IC 33-28-1-2.

26 Sec. 14. The Ohio and Switzerland superior court has a
27 standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

28 Chapter 59. Orange County

29 Sec. 1. Orange County constitutes the eighty-seventh judicial
30 circuit.

31 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
32 the Orange superior court.

33 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the Orange
34 superior court is a standard superior court as described in
35 IC 33-29-1.

36 (c) Orange County comprises the judicial district of the court.

37 Sec. 3. The Orange superior court has one (1) judge who shall
38 hold sessions in:

- 39 (1) the Paoli Office Complex in Paoli; or
- 40 (2) other places in the county as the Orange county executive
41 may provide.

42 Sec. 4. In addition to the personnel that may be appointed under

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1 IC 33-29-1-5, the judge of the Orange superior may appoint a
2 referee, commissioner, or other personnel as the judge considers
3 necessary to facilitate and transact the business of the court. Their
4 salaries must be fixed in the same manner as the salaries of the
5 personnel for the Orange circuit court. Their salaries must be paid
6 monthly out of the treasury of Orange County as provided by law.
7 Personnel appointed under this section continue in office until
8 removed by the judge of the court.

9 Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Orange
10 superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Orange circuit
11 court.

12 (b) The Orange circuit court has exclusive juvenile jurisdiction.

13 Sec. 6. The Orange superior court has a standard small claims
14 and misdemeanor division.

15 Chapter 60. Owen County

16 Sec. 1. (a) Owen County constitutes the seventy-eighth judicial
17 circuit.

18 (b) The Owen circuit court has a standard small claims and
19 misdemeanor division.

20 Chapter 61. Parke County

21 Sec. 1. (a) Parke County constitutes the sixty-eighth judicial
22 circuit.

23 (b) The Parke circuit court has a standard small claims and
24 misdemeanor division.

25 Chapter 62. Perry County

26 Sec. 1. (a) Perry County constitutes the seventieth judicial
27 circuit.

28 (b) The Perry circuit court has a standard small claims and
29 misdemeanor division.

30 Chapter 63. Pike County

31 Sec. 1. (a) Pike County constitutes the eighty-third judicial
32 circuit.

33 (b) The Pike circuit court has a standard small claims and
34 misdemeanor division.

35 Chapter 64. Porter County

36 Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

37 Sec. 2. Porter County constitutes the sixty-seventh judicial
38 circuit.

39 Sec. 3. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
40 Porter superior court. The Porter superior court has five (5)
41 judges, who hold office for six (6) years, beginning on the first day
42 of January after their election and until their successors are elected

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1 and qualified. Every six (6) years the voters of Porter County shall
2 elect at the general election the judges for the superior court.

3 (b) The judges of the Porter superior court are designated as
4 follows:

5 (1) Two (2) judges are judges of the superior court, superior
6 division.

7 (2) Three (3) judges are judges of the superior court, county
8 division.

9 Sec. 4. (a) The Porter superior court's superior division shall
10 have a seal consisting of a circular disk containing the words
11 "Porter Superior Court, Superior Division", an impression of
12 which shall be spread of record upon the order book of the court.

13 (b) The Porter superior court's county division shall have a seal
14 consisting of a circular disk containing the words "Porter Superior
15 Court, County Division", an impression of which shall be
16 imprinted upon the order book of the court.

17 Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the Porter
18 superior court has the following jurisdiction:

19 (1) Original, appellate, concurrent, and coextensive
20 jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil cases, criminal
21 cases, and probate matters.

22 (2) Concurrent and coextensive jurisdiction with the circuit
23 court in all cases of appeal from boards of county
24 commissioners and all other appellate jurisdiction vested in
25 the circuit court.

26 (3) Concurrent and coextensive jurisdiction in all matters of
27 probate and the settlement of decedents' estates, trusts, and
28 guardianships.

29 (4) Jurisdiction over all other subject matters actionable in
30 the circuit court.

31 (b) All matters in which a child is alleged to be a delinquent
32 child or a child in need of services exclusively resides in the
33 jurisdiction of the circuit court of the county.

34 Sec. 6. The judges of the Porter superior court may make and
35 adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the court
36 and have all the powers incident to a court of record in relation to
37 the attendance of witnesses, the punishment of contempts, and the
38 enforcement of its orders. The judges may administer oaths,
39 solemnize marriages, take and certify acknowledgment of deeds,
40 and give all necessary certificates for the authentication of the
41 records and proceedings in the court.

42 Sec. 7. The judges of the Porter superior court have the same

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1 power to grant restraining orders and injunctions, to issue writs of
2 habeas corpus and of mandate and prohibition, to appoint
3 receivers, masters, and commissioners to convey real property, and
4 to grant commissions for the examination of witnesses, and to
5 appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and transact the
6 business of the court as is conferred on circuit courts or the judges
7 of circuit courts.

8 Sec. 8. (a) The Porter superior court, superior division, shall
9 hold sessions in the Porter County courthouse in Valparaiso.

10 (b) One (1) judge of the Porter superior court, county division,
11 shall hold sessions of the court in Valparaiso and two (2) judges
12 shall hold sessions of the court principally in Portage Township
13 and may sit periodically in Westchester Township in the discretion
14 of the judges in Porter County.

15 (c) The board of county commissioners of Porter County shall:

16 (1) provide and maintain suitable and convenient courtrooms
17 for the holding of the court, together with suitable and
18 convenient jury rooms and offices for the judges, secretaries,
19 and official court reporters, and other facilities as may be
20 necessary; and

21 (2) provide all the necessary furniture and equipment for the
22 rooms and offices of the court.

23 The county council shall appropriate sufficient funds to implement
24 this section.

25 Sec. 9. The clerk, under the direction of a Porter superior court
26 judge, shall provide order books, judgment dockets, execution
27 dockets, fee books and other books, papers, and records as
28 necessary for the court. All books, papers, and proceedings of the
29 court shall be kept distinct and separate from those of other courts.

30 Sec. 10. (a) The Porter superior court shall maintain a single
31 order book for the Porter superior court, superior division, that
32 may be signed on behalf of the court by any of the sitting judges of
33 the superior division. A judge's signature constitutes
34 authentication of the actions of each judge in the court.

35 (b) The Porter superior court shall maintain an order book for
36 the judge of the Porter superior court, county division, located in
37 Valparaiso and a separate order book for the judge of the Porter
38 superior court, county division, located in Portage Township. The
39 signature of a judge of the Porter superior court, county division,
40 constitutes authentication of the actions of the judge taken on
41 behalf of the superior court holding sessions in that location.

42 Sec. 11. Each judge of the Porter superior court shall appoint a

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1 bailiff for the court whose salary shall be fixed by the court and
2 paid as provided by law.

3 Sec. 12. Each judge of the Porter superior court shall appoint a
4 court reporter whose duties, salary, and term shall be regulated in
5 the same manner as the court reporter of the circuit court.

6 Sec. 13. The process of the Porter superior court must have the
7 seal affixed. The process must be attested, directed, served,
8 returned, and be in the form as provided for process issuing from
9 the circuit court.

10 Sec. 14. Each Porter superior judge may appoint additional
11 officers and personnel necessary for the proper administration of
12 the judge's duties as judge of the court.

13 Sec. 15. (a) The Porter superior court by rules adopted by the
14 court, shall designate one (1) of the judges as presiding judge and
15 fix the time the judge presides.

16 (b) The presiding judge shall be responsible for the operation
17 and conduct of the court and for seeing that the court operates
18 efficiently and judicially.

19 (c) If an agreement is not reached, the judge with the most
20 seniority as a judge of a court of record shall act as presiding
21 judge.

22 Sec. 16. When any action of the entire Porter superior court is
23 required, the judges of the court shall act in concert. If there is a
24 disagreement, the decision of the majority of the judges controls.
25 However, in the absence of a majority, the decision of the presiding
26 judge controls.

27 Sec. 17. The Porter superior court shall, when it believes it is
28 necessary, appoint additional personnel for the proper
29 administration of the court, including but not limited to an
30 administrative officer who shall operate under the jurisdiction of
31 the presiding judge.

32 Sec. 18. The judge of the circuit court may, with the consent of
33 the court transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and
34 docketed in the circuit court to this court by transferring all
35 original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or
36 proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and
37 disposed of as if originally filed with this court.

38 Sec. 19. Any judge of the Porter superior court may, with the
39 consent of the judge of the Porter circuit court, transfer any action,
40 cause, or proceeding filed and docketed in the superior court to the
41 circuit court by transferring all original papers and instruments
42 filed in such action, cause, or proceeding without further transcript

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1 to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the
 2 superior court. However, a judge of the Porter superior court,
 3 county division, may not transfer any action or proceeding
 4 docketed in the small claims and misdemeanor division to the
 5 Porter circuit court or to the Porter superior court, superior
 6 division.

7 **Sec. 20.** The judge of the Porter circuit court may, with the
 8 Porter superior court's permission, sit and act as a judge of the
 9 Porter superior court in all matters pending before the superior
 10 court, without limitation and without any further order, in the
 11 same manner and stead as if the judge were a judge of the Porter
 12 superior court with all the rights and powers as if the judge were
 13 an elected judge of the Porter superior court, including the right to
 14 act as presiding judge and otherwise participate in the organization
 15 and administration of the superior court.

16 **Sec. 21.** The judges of the Porter superior court shall be
 17 commissioned by the governor in the same manner as a judge of
 18 the circuit court and any vacancy occurring in the office of judge
 19 of the superior court shall be filled by appointment by the governor
 20 in the same manner as vacancies in the office of the judge of the
 21 circuit court.

22 **Sec. 22.** The Porter superior court, county division, located in
 23 Valparaiso, has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division
 24 and the Porter superior court, county division, located in Portage
 25 Township has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

26 **Sec. 23.** The judges of the Porter superior court may jointly
 27 appoint two (2) full-time magistrates under IC 33-23-5. The
 28 magistrates continue in office until removed by the judges of the
 29 superior court.

30 **Chapter 65. Posey County**

31 **Sec. 1.** Posey County constitutes the eleventh judicial circuit.

32 **Sec. 2. (a)** There is established a court of record to be known as
 33 the Posey superior court.

34 **(b)** The Posey superior court is a standard superior court as
 35 described in IC 33-29-1.

36 **(c)** Posey County comprises the judicial district of the court.

37 **Sec. 3.** The court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:

- 38 (1) the Posey County courthouse in Mount Vernon; or
 39 (2) other places in the county that the Posey County executive
 40 provides.

41 **Sec. 4.** The Posey superior court has a standard small claims
 42 and misdemeanor division.

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1 **Sec. 5. The Posey superior court has a standard small claims**
2 **and misdemeanor division.**
3 **Chapter 66. Pulaski County**
4 **Sec. 1. Pulaski County constitutes the fifty-ninth judicial circuit.**
5 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
6 **the Pulaski superior court.**
7 **(b) The Pulaski superior court is a standard superior court as**
8 **described in IC 33-29-1.**
9 **(c) Pulaski County comprises the judicial district of the court.**
10 **Sec. 3. The court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in:**
11 **(1) the Pulaski County courthouse in Winamac; or**
12 **(2) other places in the county that the Pulaski County**
13 **executive provides.**
14 **Sec. 4. The Pulaski superior court has the same jurisdiction as**
15 **the Pulaski circuit court, except that only the circuit court has**
16 **juvenile jurisdiction.**
17 **Sec. 5. The Pulaski superior court has a standard small claims**
18 **and misdemeanor division.**
19 **Chapter 67. Putnam County**
20 **Sec. 1. Putnam County constitutes the sixty-fourth judicial**
21 **circuit.**
22 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
23 **the Putnam superior court.**
24 **(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the Putnam**
25 **superior court is a standard superior court as described in**
26 **IC 33-29-1.**
27 **(c) Putnam County comprises the judicial district of the court.**
28 **Sec. 3. (a) IC 33-29-1-3 does not apply to this section.**
29 **(b) The Putnam superior court has one (1) judge who shall be**
30 **elected at the general election every six (6) years in Putnam**
31 **County. The judge's term begins January 1 following the election**
32 **and ends December 31 following the election of the judge's**
33 **successor.**
34 **(c) To be eligible to hold office as a judge of the court, a person**
35 **must be:**
36 **(1) a resident of Putnam County; and**
37 **(2) admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.**
38 **Sec. 4. The Putnam superior court shall hold sessions in:**
39 **(1) the Putnam County courthouse in Greencastle; or**
40 **(2) other places in the county that the Putnam County**
41 **executive provides.**
42 **Sec. 5. The Putnam superior court has the same jurisdiction as**

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1 the Putnam circuit court.
 2 Sec. 6. The Putnam superior court has a standard small claims
 3 and misdemeanor division.
 4 Chapter 68. Randolph County
 5 Sec. 1. Randolph County constitutes the twenty-fifth judicial
 6 circuit.
 7 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
 8 the Randolph superior court.
 9 (b) The Randolph superior court is a standard superior court as
 10 described in IC 33-29-1.
 11 (c) Randolph County comprises the judicial district of the court.
 12 Sec. 3. The Randolph superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 13 hold sessions in:
 14 (1) the Randolph County courthouse in Winchester; or
 15 (2) other places in the county that the Randolph County
 16 executive provides.
 17 Sec. 4. The Randolph superior court has the same jurisdiction
 18 as the Randolph circuit court.
 19 Sec. 5. The Randolph superior court has a standard small claims
 20 and misdemeanor division.
 21 Chapter 69. Ripley County
 22 Sec. 1. (a) Ripley County constitutes the eightieth judicial
 23 circuit.
 24 (b) The Ripley circuit court has a standard small claims and
 25 misdemeanor division.
 26 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
 27 the Ripley superior court.
 28 (b) The Ripley superior court is a standard superior court as
 29 described in IC 33-29-1.
 30 (c) Ripley County comprises the judicial district of the court.
 31 Sec. 3. The Ripley superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 32 hold sessions in:
 33 (1) the Ripley County courthouse in Versailles; or
 34 (2) other places in the county that the Ripley County executive
 35 provides.
 36 Sec. 4. The Ripley superior court has the same jurisdiction as
 37 the Ripley circuit court.
 38 Sec. 5. The Ripley superior court has a standard small claims
 39 and misdemeanor division.
 40 Chapter 70. Rush County
 41 Sec. 1. Rush County constitutes the sixty-fifth judicial circuit.
 42 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as

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1 the Rush superior court.
 2 (b) The Rush superior court is a standard superior court as
 3 described in IC 33-29-1.
 4 (c) Rush County comprises the judicial district of the court.
 5 Sec. 3. The Rush superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold
 6 sessions in:
 7 (1) the Rush County courthouse in Rushville; or
 8 (2) other places in the county that the Rush county executive
 9 provides.
 10 Sec. 4. The Rush superior court has the same jurisdiction as the
 11 Rush circuit court.
 12 Sec. 5. The Rush superior court has a standard small claims and
 13 misdemeanor division.
 14 Chapter 71. St. Joseph County
 15 Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.
 16 Sec. 2. St. Joseph County constitutes the sixtieth judicial circuit.
 17 Sec. 3. The judge of the St. Joseph circuit court may appoint two
 18 (2) full-time magistrates under IC 33-23-5 to serve the circuit
 19 court. A magistrate continues in office until removed by the judge.
 20 Sec. 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the jury
 21 commissioners, the superior court, and the circuit court of St.
 22 Joseph County may use a computerized jury selection system.
 23 However, the system used for the selection of jurors must be fair
 24 and may not violate the rights of persons with respect to the
 25 impartial and random selection of prospective jurors.
 26 Sec. 5. There is established a superior court in St. Joseph
 27 County. The court consists of eight (8) judges.
 28 Sec. 6. The superior court shall be known as the St. Joseph
 29 superior court.
 30 Sec. 7. The superior court shall have a seal consisting of a
 31 circular disk containing the words "St. Joseph Superior Court", an
 32 impression of which shall be spread of record upon the order book
 33 of the court.
 34 Sec. 8. The St. Joseph superior court has the following
 35 jurisdiction:
 36 (1) Original, appellate, concurrent, and coextensive
 37 jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil cases, criminal
 38 cases, and probate matters.
 39 (2) Concurrent and coextensive jurisdiction with the circuit
 40 court in all cases of appeal from boards of county
 41 commissioners and all other appellate jurisdiction vested in
 42 the circuit court.

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1 **(3) Concurrent and coextensive jurisdiction in all matters of**
 2 **probate and the settlement of decedents' estates, trusts, and**
 3 **guardianships.**
 4 **(4) Jurisdiction in all other subject matters actionable in the**
 5 **circuit court.**
 6 **(5) Original exclusive jurisdiction of all violations of**
 7 **ordinances of cities located in the county.**
 8 **(6) Original exclusive jurisdiction in the trial of offenses**
 9 **constituting violation of traffic ordinances of the cities and**
 10 **violations of traffic laws of the state that occur in any city of**
 11 **St. Joseph County.**
 12 **(7) Original jurisdiction of violations of traffic laws of the**
 13 **state that occur outside a city in St. Joseph County.**
 14 **Sec. 9. The St. Joseph superior court has a standard small**
 15 **claims and misdemeanor division.**
 16 **Sec. 10. The St. Joseph superior court is a court of record, and**
 17 **its judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings have the same**
 18 **force and effect and shall be enforced in the same manner as those**
 19 **of the circuit court.**
 20 **Sec. 11. The judges of the superior court may make and adopt**
 21 **rules and regulations for conducting the business of the court and**
 22 **have all the powers incident to a court of record in relation to the**
 23 **attendance of witnesses, the punishment of contempts, and the**
 24 **enforcement of its orders. The judges may administer oaths,**
 25 **solemnize marriages, take and certify acknowledgment of deeds,**
 26 **and give all necessary certificates for the authentication of the**
 27 **records and proceedings in the court.**
 28 **Sec. 12. The judges of the superior court may:**
 29 **(1) grant restraining orders and injunctions;**
 30 **(2) issue writs of habeas corpus and of mandate and**
 31 **prohibition;**
 32 **(3) appoint receivers, masters, and commissioners to convey**
 33 **real property;**
 34 **(4) grant commissions for the examination of witnesses; and**
 35 **(5) appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and transact**
 36 **the business of the court;**
 37 **the same as circuit courts or circuit court judges.**
 38 **Sec. 13. (a) The St. Joseph superior court shall hold its sessions**
 39 **in:**
 40 **(1) the St. Joseph County courthouse in South Bend; and**
 41 **(2) at least one (1) appropriate place in Mishawaka.**
 42 **The superior court in Mishawaka shall be full time and shall**

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1 exercise full superior court jurisdiction in that city. The board of
 2 county commissioners of St. Joseph County shall provide and
 3 maintain in the courthouse in South Bend and in an appropriate
 4 place in Mishawaka court facilities that include suitable and
 5 convenient courtrooms, jury rooms, and offices for the judges,
 6 secretaries, and official court reporters, and other necessary
 7 facilities, including all the necessary furniture and equipment for
 8 the rooms and offices of the court for the conduct of all criminal
 9 and civil business, including the necessary facilities for jury trials.

10 (b) The judges of the court have all jurisdiction and authority
 11 granted them by law regardless of the city in which they are
 12 located.

13 Sec. 14. The clerk, under the direction of the judge, shall
 14 provide order books, judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee
 15 books, and other books, papers, and records as necessary for the
 16 court, and all books, papers, and proceedings of the superior court
 17 shall be kept distinct and separate from those of other courts.

18 Sec. 15. The superior court shall maintain a single order book
 19 for the entire court that may be signed on behalf of the court by
 20 any of the sitting judges of the court, and the signature constitutes
 21 authentication of the actions of each judge in the court.

22 Sec. 16. Each judge of the superior court shall appoint a bailiff
 23 for the court whose salary shall be fixed by the court and paid as
 24 provided by law.

25 Sec. 17. Each judge of the superior court shall appoint a court
 26 reporter whose duties, salary, and term shall be regulated in the
 27 same manner as the court reporter of circuit court.

28 Sec. 18. All laws and rules adopted by the supreme court
 29 governing the circuit court in matters of pleading, practice, the
 30 issuing and service of process, the giving of notice, the appointment
 31 of judges pro tempore and special judges, changes of venue from
 32 the judge and from the county, adjournments by the court and by
 33 the clerk in the absence of the judge, and the selection of jurors for
 34 the court shall be applicable to and govern the superior court.

35 Sec. 19. (a) The superior court shall, in each calendar year,
 36 appoint for the next calendar year two (2) persons as jury
 37 commissioners. The law with reference to jury commissioners
 38 appointed by the circuit court governs the jury commissioners as
 39 appointed by the superior court in all things, conditions, and
 40 qualifications. The jury commissioners shall prepare and draw the
 41 jury for the superior court, both petit and grand, as the law directs
 42 the same to be done by the jury commissioners for the circuit

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1 court. The superior court is governed by this law in making
 2 appointments of the jury commissioners. The clerk of the circuit
 3 court in issuing process for the jury and the sheriff of the county in
 4 serving the same, are governed, in all things, by the law made for
 5 petit juries in the circuit court. However, the superior court may
 6 order the day the jurors are summoned to attend the court, and
 7 any judge of the court may order the selection and summoning of
 8 other jurors for the court whenever necessary. The jury drawn by
 9 the jury commissioners shall be the jurors, either petit or grand,
 10 for the superior court, and shall serve the entire court and before
 11 any judge of the court where their services may be required.
 12 However, they do not have to serve in any particular order in
 13 which they were drawn by the jury commissioners. In the selection
 14 of jurors to serve before any judge, the selection must be on a fair
 15 and impartial basis.

16 (b) If at any time a jury is not drawn, the clerk of the court shall
 17 select from among the properly qualified residents of the county a
 18 jury that shall be summoned and considered in all things as a
 19 regular panel of the court. The court may call one (1) or more
 20 juries during any calendar year and may by rule provide for how
 21 long any jury shall sit.

22 Sec. 20. Any party may appeal to the supreme court or the court
 23 of appeals from any order or judgment of the superior court in any
 24 case where, under Indiana law, an appeal may be had from a
 25 similar order or judgment of the circuit court. The appeal is
 26 governed by the law governing appeals from the circuit court to
 27 the court of appeals and the supreme court.

28 Sec. 21. The process of the superior court must have the seal
 29 affixed. The process must be attested, directed, served, returned,
 30 and in the form as is provided for process issuing from the circuit
 31 court.

32 Sec. 22. Each judge of the superior court may appoint additional
 33 officers and personnel as necessary for the proper administration
 34 of the judge's duties as judge of the court.

35 Sec. 23. (a) The superior court, by rules duly adopted by the
 36 court, shall designate one (1) of the judges as chief judge and fix the
 37 time the chief judge presides.

38 (b) The chief judge shall be responsible for the operation and
 39 conduct of the court and to seeing that the court operates
 40 efficiently and judicially.

41 (c) The chief judge shall do the following:

42 (1) Assign cases to a judge of the court or reassign cases from

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1 one (1) judge of the court to another judge of the court to
2 ensure the efficient operation and conduct of the court.
3 (2) Assign and allocate courtrooms, other rooms, and other
4 facilities to ensure the efficient operation and conduct of the
5 court.
6 (3) Annually submit to the fiscal body of St. Joseph County a
7 budget for the court.
8 (4) Make appointments or selections on behalf of the court
9 that are required of a superior court judge under any statute.
10 (5) Direct the employment and management of court
11 personnel.
12 (6) Conduct cooperative efforts with other courts for
13 establishing and administering shared programs and facilities.
14 Sec. 24. When any action of the entire superior court is
15 required, the judges of the court shall act in concert. If there is a
16 disagreement, the decision of the majority of the judges controls.
17 However, if the judges are evenly divided, the decision joined by
18 the chief judge controls.
19 Sec. 25. The superior court shall, when it believes it is necessary,
20 appoint additional personnel for the proper administration of the
21 court, including an administrative officer who shall operate under
22 the jurisdiction of the chief judge.
23 Sec. 26. The judge of the circuit court may, with the consent of
24 the chief judge, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and
25 docketed in the circuit court to the superior court by transferring
26 all original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or
27 proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and
28 disposed of as if originally filed with the superior court.
29 Sec. 27. The chief judge of the superior court may, with the
30 consent of the judge of the circuit court, transfer any action, cause,
31 or proceeding filed and docketed in the superior court to the circuit
32 court by transferring all original papers and instruments filed in
33 the action, cause, or proceeding without further transcript to be
34 redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the circuit
35 court.
36 Sec. 28. The judge of the St. Joseph circuit court at the circuit
37 court judge's discretion, may sit as a judge of the superior court,
38 with the chief judge's permission, in all matters pending before the
39 superior court, without limitation and without any further order,
40 in the same manner as if the judge of the circuit court were a judge
41 of the superior court with all the rights and powers as if the judge
42 of the circuit court were an elected judge of the superior court.

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1 **Sec. 29. (a) There is established a judicial nominating**
 2 **commission for the St. Joseph superior court, the functions,**
 3 **responsibilities, and procedures of which are set forth in sections**
 4 **30 through 40 of this chapter.**

5 **(b) The board of county commissioners of St. Joseph County**
 6 **shall provide all facilities, equipments, supplies, and services**
 7 **necessary for the administration of the duties imposed upon the**
 8 **commission. The members of this commission shall serve without**
 9 **compensation. However, the board of county commissioners of St.**
 10 **Joseph County shall reimburse members of this commission for**
 11 **their actual expenses incurred in performing their duties.**

12 **Sec. 30. (a) The judicial nominating commission (referred to as**
 13 **the "commission" in this chapter) consists of seven (7) members,**
 14 **the majority of whom shall form a quorum. The chief justice shall**
 15 **appoint a justice of the supreme court or a judge of the court of**
 16 **appeals to serve as a member and chairman of the commission**
 17 **until a successor is appointed. Those admitted to the practice of**
 18 **law in Indiana and residing in St. Joseph County or maintaining**
 19 **their principal law office in St. Joseph County shall elect, under**
 20 **sections 32 and 33 of this chapter, three (3) of their number to**
 21 **serve as attorney members of the commission. If any attorney**
 22 **member of the commission terminates residence in St. Joseph**
 23 **County or discontinues the maintenance of a principal law office**
 24 **in St. Joseph County, the member shall be considered to have**
 25 **resigned from the commission. The three (3) remaining members**
 26 **of the commission must be persons not admitted to the practice of**
 27 **law (referred to as "nonattorney members" in this chapter) and**
 28 **residents of St. Joseph County. However, not more than two (2) of**
 29 **the nonattorney members may be from the same political party**
 30 **and that the appointment of the nonattorney members of the**
 31 **commission shall be made under section 31 of this chapter. Not**
 32 **more than four (4) commission members may be from the same**
 33 **political party.**

34 **(b) A member of the commission may not hold any other**
 35 **salaried public office nor an office in a political party organization.**
 36 **A member of the commission is not eligible for appointment to a**
 37 **judicial office in St. Joseph County who has, within four (4) years**
 38 **immediately preceding an appointment, served on the commission.**
 39 **If any nonattorney member of the commission terminates**
 40 **residence in St. Joseph County, the member is considered to have**
 41 **resigned from the commission.**

42 **Sec. 31. (a) The appointment to membership on the commission**

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1 of the nonattorney members shall be made by a selection
 2 committee consisting of the judge of the St. Joseph circuit court,
 3 the president of the board of St. Joseph County commissioners, and
 4 mayors in each of the two (2) cities having the largest populations
 5 in St. Joseph County. These appointments shall be made by a
 6 majority vote of the selection committee. If a vacancy occurs on the
 7 commission among the nonattorney members, that fact shall be
 8 reported to the judge of the St. Joseph circuit court by the
 9 commission. Upon notification, the judge of the St. Joseph circuit
 10 court shall call into session the selection committee, which shall, by
 11 majority vote, select a person or persons not admitted to the
 12 practice of law, who shall serve the unexpired term of the vacant
 13 commission membership position and that this selection and
 14 appointment by the selection committee shall be made within sixty
 15 (60) days after the date the St. Joseph circuit court is notified of the
 16 creation of the vacancy. If the selection committee fails to act to fill
 17 an unexpired term of a nonattorney member of the commission
 18 within sixty (60) days after the notification that the vacancy exists,
 19 the vacancy shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining
 20 members of the commission.

21 (b) Not less than sixty (60) days before the expiration of the term
 22 of a nonattorney member of the commission, the judge of the St.
 23 Joseph circuit court shall call into session the selection committee
 24 that shall appoint, by a majority vote, a person to the commission
 25 to serve a new term. If the selection committee fails to act to fill an
 26 expired term of a nonattorney member of the commission by the
 27 date of expiration of the term of a nonattorney member of the
 28 commission, the remaining members on the commission shall, by
 29 majority vote, appoint a person to serve for the succeeding term.
 30 All appointments made to the commission shall be certified within
 31 ten (10) days to the clerk of the St. Joseph superior court.

32 (c) Each appointee of a nonattorney member to the commission,
 33 except those who fill a vacancy, shall serve for four (4) years.

34 Sec. 32. (a) Each year in which an attorney member's term
 35 expires, those admitted to the practice of law in Indiana and
 36 residing in St. Joseph County (referred to as "attorney electors" in
 37 this chapter) shall elect three (3) of their number to serve on the
 38 commission. Each attorney member of the commission shall serve
 39 for four (4) years. The term of each attorney member begins on the
 40 first day of October following the member's election. The election
 41 day is the date on which the ballots are counted. During the month
 42 before the expiration of each attorney commissioner's term of

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office, an election shall be held to fill the succeeding four (4) year term of office.

(b) Except when a term of office has less than ninety (90) days remaining, vacancies in the office of an attorney commissioner to the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term of the member creating the vacancy by a special election.

Sec. 33. The attorney members of the commission shall be elected by the following process:

(1) The clerk of the St. Joseph superior court shall at least ninety (90) days before the date of election notify all attorneys in St. Joseph County of the upcoming election by mail, informing them that nominations must be made to the clerk of the superior court at least sixty (60) days before the election. The clerk shall secure a list of all attorneys in the county and their correct addresses from the clerk of the supreme court.

(2) A nomination in writing accompanied by a signed petition of ten (10) attorney electors, and the written consent of the qualified nominee shall be filed by an attorney elector or group of attorney electors residing in St. Joseph County, by mail or otherwise, in the office of the clerk of St. Joseph superior court at least sixty (60) days before the election.

(3) The clerk of St. Joseph superior court shall prepare and print ballots containing the names and residence addresses of all attorney nominees whose written nominations, petitions and written statements of consent have been received sixty (60) days before the election.

The ballot must read:

**"ST. JOSEPH SUPERIOR COURT
NOMINATING COMMISSION BALLOT**

To be cast by individuals residing in St. Joseph County and admitted to the practice of law in Indiana. Vote for one (1) of the following candidates for the term commencing:

(Insert Date)

()	(Name)	(Address)
()	(Name)	(Address)
()	(etc.)	(etc.)

To be counted, this ballot must be completed, the accompanying certificate completed and signed, and both together mailed or delivered to the clerk of St. Joseph superior court not later than _____ (insert date).

DESTROY BALLOT IF NOT USED".

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- (4) The nominee receiving the most votes is elected.
- (5) The clerk shall also supply with each ballot distributed by the clerk a certificate, to be completed and signed and returned by the attorney elector voting that ballot, certifying that the attorney elector is admitted to the practice of law in Indiana, resides in St. Joseph County, and voted the ballot returned. A ballot not accompanied by the signed certificate of the voter may not be counted.
- (6) To maintain the secrecy of each vote, a separate envelope shall be provided by the clerk for the ballot, in which only the voted ballot is to be placed. This envelope may not be opened until the counting of the ballots.
- (7) The clerk of St. Joseph superior court shall mail a ballot and its accompanying material to all qualified attorney electors at least two (2) weeks before the date of election.
- (8) Upon receiving the completed ballots and the accompanying certificates, the clerk shall insure that the certificates have been completed in compliance with this chapter. All ballots that are accompanied by a valid certificate shall be placed in a package designated to contain ballots. All accompanying certificates shall be placed in a separate package.
- (9) The clerk of St. Joseph superior court, with the assistance of the St. Joseph County election board, shall open and canvass all ballots at 4 p.m. on the day of election in the office of the clerk of St. Joseph superior court. Ballots received after 4 p.m. may not be counted. Upon canvassing the ballots the clerk shall place all ballots back in their package. These, along with the certificates, shall be retained in the clerk's office for six (6) months. The clerk may not allow a person to inspect them except upon an order of the court of appeals.
- (10) In any election held for selection of attorney members of the commission, in case two (2) or more nominees are tied so that one (1) additional vote cast for one (1) of them would give that nominee a plurality, the canvassers shall resolve the tie by lot, and the winner of the lot is considered elected.

Sec. 34. After:

- (1) the attorney members of the commission have been elected; and
- (2) the names of the nonattorney commissioners appointed by the selection committee have been certified to the secretary of state, clerk of the supreme court, and the clerk of St. Joseph

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1 superior court under this chapter;
 2 the clerk of St. Joseph superior court shall by regular mail notify
 3 the members of the commission of their election or appointment,
 4 and shall notify the chairman of the commission of the same.

5 Sec. 35. A person who has been elected or appointed to a full
 6 four (4) year term upon the commission may not succeed himself
 7 or herself or be eligible for election or appointment to the
 8 commission for four (4) years after the expiration of the term to
 9 which the person was elected or appointed.

10 Sec. 36. (a) When a vacancy occurs in the St. Joseph superior
 11 court, the clerk of the court shall promptly notify the chairman of
 12 the commission of the vacancy. The chairman shall call a meeting
 13 of the commission within ten (10) days following this notice. The
 14 commission shall submit its nominations of five (5) candidates for
 15 each vacancy and certify them to the governor as promptly as
 16 possible, and not later than sixty (60) days after the vacancy
 17 occurs. When it is known that a vacancy will occur at a definite
 18 future date within the term of the serving governor, but the
 19 vacancy has not yet occurred, the clerk shall notify the commission
 20 immediately. The commission may within fifty (50) days of the
 21 notice of vacancy make its nominations and submit to the governor
 22 the names of five (5) persons nominated for the forthcoming
 23 vacancy.

24 (b) Meetings of the commission shall be called by the chairman
 25 or, if the chairman fails to call a necessary meeting, upon the call
 26 of any four (4) members of the commission. The chairman,
 27 whenever the chairman considers a meeting necessary, or upon the
 28 request by any four (4) members of the commission for a meeting,
 29 shall give each member of the commission at least five (5) days
 30 written notice by mail of the time and place of every meeting unless
 31 the commission at its previous meeting designated the time and
 32 place of its next meeting.

33 (c) Meetings of the commission must be held at a place in the St.
 34 Joseph County courthouse in South Bend as the clerk of the St.
 35 Joseph superior court may arrange.

36 (d) The commission shall act only at a meeting and may act only
 37 by the concurrence of a majority of its members attending a
 38 meeting. Four (4) members are required to constitute a quorum at
 39 a meeting. The commission may adopt reasonable and proper rules
 40 and regulations for the conduct of its proceedings and the
 41 discharge of its duties.

42 Sec. 37. (a) The commission shall submit only the names of the

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1 five (5) most highly qualified candidates from among those eligible
2 individuals considered. To be eligible for nomination as a judge of
3 the St. Joseph superior court, a person must be domiciled in the
4 county of St. Joseph, a citizen of the United States, and admitted to
5 the practice of law in the courts of Indiana.

6 (b) In abiding by the mandate in subsection (a), the commission
7 shall evaluate in writing each eligible individual on the following
8 factors:

9 (1) Law school record, including any academic honors and
10 achievements.

11 (2) Contribution to scholarly journals and publications,
12 legislative draftings, and legal briefs.

13 (3) Activities in public service, including:

14 (A) writings and speeches concerning public or civic affairs
15 which are on public record, including but not limited to
16 campaign speeches or writing, letters to newspapers, and
17 testimony before public agencies;

18 (B) efforts and achievements in improving the
19 administration of justice; and

20 (C) other conduct relating to the individual's profession.

21 (4) Legal experience, including the number of years of
22 practicing law, the kind of practice involved, and reputation
23 as a trial lawyer or judge.

24 (5) Probable judicial temperament.

25 (6) Physical condition, including age, stamina, and possible
26 habitual intemperance.

27 (7) Personality traits, including the exercise of sound
28 judgment, ability to compromise and conciliate patience,
29 decisiveness, and dedication.

30 (8) Membership on boards of directors, financial interest, and
31 any other consideration that might create conflict of interest
32 with a judicial office.

33 (9) Any other pertinent information that the commission feels
34 is important in selecting the best qualified individuals for
35 judicial office.

36 (c) Written evaluations may not be made on an individual until
37 the individual states in writing that the individual desires to hold
38 a judicial office that is or will be created by vacancy.

39 (d) The political affiliations of any candidate may not be
40 considered by the commission in evaluating and determining which
41 eligible candidates shall be recommended to the governor for a
42 vacancy on the St. Joseph superior court.

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1 **Sec. 38.** The commission shall submit with the list of five (5)
 2 nominees to the governor its written evaluation of the
 3 qualifications of each candidate, and the names and written
 4 evaluations shall be publicly disclosed. Every eligible candidate
 5 whose name was not submitted to the governor is entitled to access
 6 to any evaluation of the candidate by the commission and the right
 7 to make the evaluation public. Otherwise, the evaluation, including
 8 the names of the candidates applying for the office, shall remain
 9 confidential. If the commission determines that there are less than
 10 five (5) persons qualified under section 40 of this chapter, the
 11 commission must submit a lesser number under section 40 of this
 12 chapter.

13 **Sec. 39. (a)** After the commission has nominated and submitted
 14 to the governor the names of five (5) persons for appointment to fill
 15 a vacancy of the St. Joseph superior court:

- 16 (1) any name may be withdrawn for a cause considered by the
- 17 commission to be of a substantial nature affecting the
- 18 nominee's qualifications to hold office; and
- 19 (2) another name may be substituted at any time before the
- 20 appointment is made to fill the vacancy.

21 **(b)** If a nominee dies, or requests in writing that the nominee's
 22 name be withdrawn, the commission shall nominate another
 23 person to replace the nominee.

24 **(c)** If there are existing at the same time two (2) or more
 25 vacancies on the court, the commission shall nominate and submit
 26 to the governor a list of five (5) different persons for each of the
 27 vacancies. The commission may before an appointment is made:

- 28 (1) withdraw the lists of nominations;
- 29 (2) change the names of any persons nominated from one (1)
- 30 list to another; and
- 31 (3) resubmit the lists as changed or substitute a new name for
- 32 any of those previously nominated.

33 **Sec. 40. (a)** A vacancy occurring in the St. Joseph superior court
 34 shall be filled by appointment of the governor from a list of
 35 nominees presented to the governor by the judicial nominating
 36 commission. If the governor fails to make an appointment from the
 37 list within sixty (60) days from the day it is presented to the
 38 governor, the appointment shall be made by the chief justice or the
 39 acting chief justice of the supreme court from the same list
 40 presented to the governor.

41 **(b)** The governor shall make all appointments to the St. Joseph
 42 superior court without regard to the political affiliation of any of

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1 the nominees submitted to the governor. In the interest of justice,
 2 the governor shall consider only those qualifications of the
 3 nominees included in section 37 of this chapter.

4 (c) If the St. Joseph County judicial nominating commission, by
 5 a vote of any five (5) of its members, determines that, of the
 6 persons considered for any existing or expected vacancy in the St.
 7 Joseph superior court, less than five (5) are qualified for judicial
 8 office, within the scope of this chapter, the commission shall certify
 9 that determination to the governor together with the name or
 10 names of the person or persons found to be qualified under this
 11 chapter. In that event, the governor, chief justice, or acting chief
 12 justice shall make the selection or, if only one (1) name is
 13 submitted, make the appointment.

14 Sec. 41. An appointment by the governor, chief justice, or acting
 15 chief justice, as required by section 40 of this chapter, to the St.
 16 Joseph County superior court shall take effect immediately if a
 17 vacancy exists at the date of the appointment. The appointment
 18 shall take effect on the date the vacancy is created if a vacancy does
 19 not exist on the date of the appointment.

20 Sec. 42. (a) Each judge appointed serves an initial term that
 21 begins on the effective date of the judge's appointment and
 22 continues through December 31 in the year of the general election
 23 that follows the expiration of two (2) years after the effective date
 24 of the judge's appointment.

25 (b) Thereafter, unless rejected by the electorate of St. Joseph
 26 County under this chapter, each judge of the St. Joseph superior
 27 court serves successive six (6) year terms. Each successive six (6)
 28 year term begins on the first day of January following the
 29 expiration of the preceding initial term or the preceding six (6)
 30 year term and continues for six (6) years.

31 Sec. 43. (a) The question of the retention in office or rejection of
 32 each judge of the St. Joseph superior court shall be submitted to
 33 the electorate of St. Joseph County at the general election
 34 immediately preceding expiration of the term of that judge.

35 (b) If a judge subject to this chapter does not desire to serve a
 36 further term, the judge shall notify the judge's intention in writing
 37 to the clerk of the St. Joseph circuit court at least sixty (60) days
 38 before the general election immediately preceding expiration of the
 39 judge's term in which case the question of the judge's retention in
 40 office or rejection may not be submitted to the electorate, and the
 41 office is vacant at the expiration of the term.

42 (c) The St. Joseph County election board shall submit the

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1 question of the retention in office or rejection of any judge to the
2 electorate of St. Joseph County. The submission of this question is
3 subject to the provisions of IC 3 that are not inconsistent with this
4 chapter.

5 (d) At the general election, the question of the retention in office
6 or rejection of a judge shall be submitted to the electorate of St.
7 Joseph County in the form prescribed by IC 3-11-2 and must state
8 "Shall Judge (insert name) of the St. Joseph superior court be
9 retained in office for an additional term?".

10 (e) If a majority of the ballots cast by the electors voting on the
11 question is "No", the judge whose name appeared on such question
12 is rejected. The office of the rejected judge is vacant on January 1
13 following the rejection. The vacancy shall be filled by appointment
14 of the governor under section 40 of this chapter. The name of the
15 rejected judge may not be included among those submitted to the
16 governor. However, the judge's rejection does not disqualify a
17 rejected judge from being considered for another judicial office
18 that becomes vacant.

19 Sec. 44. (a) During a term of office, a judge of the St. Joseph
20 superior court may not engage in the practice of law, run for an
21 elective office other than a judicial office, or directly or indirectly
22 make any contributions to or hold any office in a political party or
23 organization. A judge may not take part in any political campaign
24 except as a candidate for retention in judicial office and, in that
25 event, the judge's campaign participation must be absolutely
26 devoid of partisan association and be limited to activities designed
27 to acquaint the electorate with the judge's judicial record.

28 (b) Failure to comply with this section is sufficient cause for the
29 commission on judicial qualifications established by section 45 of
30 this chapter to recommend to the supreme court that the judge be
31 censured or removed from office.

32 Sec. 45. There is established a commission on judicial
33 qualifications for the St. Joseph superior court, whose membership
34 is the same as that of the judicial nominating commission under
35 section 29 of this chapter. The commission on judicial
36 qualifications may employ special counsel in any proceedings it
37 undertakes under the responsibilities imposed upon it by this
38 chapter.

39 Sec. 46. (a) On recommendation of the commission on judicial
40 qualifications, the supreme court may suspend a judge of the St.
41 Joseph superior court from office without salary when in any court
42 in the United States the judge enters a plea of guilty or nolo

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1 **contendere to, or is found guilty of, any crime punishable as a**
 2 **felony under the laws of Indiana or of the United States, or of any**
 3 **other crime that involves moral turpitude under that law. If the**
 4 **judge's conviction is reversed, suspension terminates, and the**
 5 **judge shall be paid the judge's salary for the period of suspension.**
 6 **If the judge is suspended and the judge's conviction is affirmed or**
 7 **otherwise becomes final, the supreme court shall remove the judge**
 8 **from office.**

9 **(b) On recommendation of the commission on judicial**
 10 **qualifications, the supreme court may:**

11 **(1) retire a judge of the St. Joseph superior court for disability**
 12 **that seriously interferes with the performance of the judge's**
 13 **duties and is likely to become permanent; and**

14 **(2) censure or remove a judge of the St. Joseph superior court**
 15 **for conduct occurring not more than six (6) years before the**
 16 **commencement of the judge's current term, when the conduct**
 17 **constitutes willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent**
 18 **failure to perform the judge's duties, habitual intemperance,**
 19 **or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice or that**
 20 **brings or tends to bring judicial office into disrepute.**

21 **(c) When the supreme court receives any recommendation from**
 22 **the commission on judicial qualifications, it shall hold a hearing, at**
 23 **which the affected judge is entitled to attend, and shall make a**
 24 **determination as is required. The supreme court shall make rules**
 25 **regarding the convening and conduct of hearings, which shall,**
 26 **upon request of the judge whom it concerns, be public.**

27 **Sec. 47. (a) The commission on judicial qualifications shall meet**
 28 **periodically as necessary to discharge its statutory responsibilities.**
 29 **Meetings of the commission on judicial qualifications shall be**
 30 **called in the same manner as prescribed for the judicial**
 31 **nominating commission. A quorum for the transaction of business**
 32 **is four (4) members.**

33 **(b) The clerk of the St. Joseph circuit court shall make**
 34 **arrangements for a meeting place in St. Joseph County as the**
 35 **commission may request.**

36 **(c) The commission on judicial qualifications may act only at a**
 37 **meeting. The commission on judicial qualifications may adopt**
 38 **reasonable and proper rules and regulations for the conduct of its**
 39 **meetings and discharge of its duties.**

40 **Sec. 48. (a) All papers filed with and proceedings had before the**
 41 **commission on judicial qualifications before the institution of**
 42 **formal proceedings are confidential unless the judge against whom**

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1 a complaint has been filed elects to have the information divulged
 2 or unless the commission elects to answer publicly disseminated
 3 statements issued by any complainant.

4 (b) All papers filed with the commission on judicial
 5 qualifications at the time of or after the institution of formal
 6 proceedings are open for public inspection at all reasonable times.
 7 Records of proceedings are open for public inspection at all
 8 reasonable times. All hearings and proceedings before the
 9 commission on judicial qualifications are open to the public.

10 Sec. 49. The filing of papers with or the giving of testimony
 11 before the commission on judicial qualifications under this chapter
 12 are absolutely privileged in any action for defamation.

13 Sec. 50. Complaints directed to the commission on judicial
 14 qualifications do not have to be in writing. A specified form of
 15 complaint may be required if presented in writing.

16 Sec. 51. (a) Any citizen of Indiana may complain to the
 17 commission on judicial qualifications with reference to the
 18 activities, fitness, or qualifications of any judge of the St. Joseph
 19 superior court. Upon receiving a complaint or request, the
 20 commission on judicial qualifications shall make an initial inquiry
 21 to determine if a complaint is founded and not frivolous. The
 22 commission on judicial qualifications, without receiving a
 23 complaint, may make an initial inquiry on its own motion.

24 (b) If the commission on judicial qualifications considers it
 25 necessary as a result of its initial inquiry to conduct further
 26 investigation, the judge involved may then be notified of the
 27 investigation, the nature of the charge, the complaint that must be
 28 in writing, the name of the person making the complaint, if any, or
 29 that the investigation is on the commission's own motion and the
 30 judge shall be afforded reasonable opportunity in the course of the
 31 investigation to present matters as the judge may choose. When
 32 this notice is given, it must be by prepaid registered or certified
 33 mail addressed to the judge at the judge's chambers and at the
 34 judge's last known address. If the investigation does not disclose
 35 sufficient cause to warrant further proceedings, the judge may be
 36 so notified. The commission on judicial qualifications may make
 37 investigations by members of the commission or by special
 38 investigators employed by the commission, hold confidential
 39 hearings with the person filing the complaint or with the person's
 40 agents or attorneys, and hold confidential hearings with the judge
 41 involved in the complaint.

42 (c) If the commission on judicial qualification's initial inquiry or

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1 investigation does not disclose sufficient cause to warrant further
 2 proceedings and if the complainant subsequently issues any
 3 statement or statements of any kind for public dissemination
 4 relating to the activities or actions of the commission, the
 5 commission may answer that statement by reference to as much of
 6 the record of its proceedings or results of its investigation as it
 7 considers necessary.

8 **Sec. 52. (a) After the investigation is completed and if the**
 9 **commission on judicial qualifications concludes that formal**
 10 **proceedings should be instituted, the commission shall give written**
 11 **notice to the judge advising the judge of the institution of formal**
 12 **proceedings to inquire into the charges against the judge. These**
 13 **proceedings shall be entitled:**

14 **"BEFORE THE ST. JOSEPH COUNTY JUDICIAL**
 15 **QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION**

16 **Inquiry Concerning a Judge, No. _____ ."**

17 (b) The notice must be issued in the name of the commission on
 18 judicial qualifications, specify in ordinary and concise language
 19 the charges against the judge and the alleged facts upon which the
 20 charges are based, and advise the judge of the judge's right to file
 21 a written answer to the charges against the judge within twenty
 22 (20) days after service of the notice upon the judge. A charge is not
 23 sufficient if it merely recites the general language of the original
 24 complaint. The charge must specify the facts relied upon to support
 25 a particular charge. A copy of the notice shall be filed in the office
 26 of the commission on judicial qualifications.

27 (c) The notice shall be made upon the judge by registered or
 28 certified mail addressed to the judge at the judge's chambers and
 29 the judge's last known address.

30 **Sec. 53. Within twenty (20) days after service of the notice of**
 31 **formal proceedings, the judge may file with the commission on**
 32 **judicial qualifications a signed original and one (1) copy of an**
 33 **answer, and shall serve a copy on the counsel by mail.**

34 **Sec. 54. Upon filing an answer or upon the expiration of the time**
 35 **for its filing, the commission on judicial qualifications shall order**
 36 **a hearing to be held before it concerning the discipline, retirement,**
 37 **or removal of the judge. The commission on judicial qualifications**
 38 **shall set an approximate date, time, and place for a hearing and**
 39 **shall give notice of the hearing by registered or certified mail to the**
 40 **judge and to the counsel at least twenty (20) days before the date**
 41 **set.**

42 **Sec. 55. (a) At the date, time, and place set for hearing, the**

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1 commission on judicial qualifications may proceed with the
2 hearing whether or not the judge has filed an answer or appears at
3 the hearing.

4 (b) The failure of the judge to answer or to appear at the
5 hearing, standing alone, may not be taken as evidence of the truth
6 of the facts alleged to constitute grounds for censure, retirement,
7 or removal. In any proceeding for involuntary retirement for
8 disability, the failure of the judge to testify in the judge's own
9 behalf or to submit to a medical examination requested by the
10 commission on judicial qualifications may be considered, unless the
11 failure to appear was due to circumstances beyond the judge's
12 control.

13 (c) The proceedings at the hearing shall be reported verbatim.

14 (d) At least four (4) members of the commission on judicial
15 qualifications must be present when the evidence is produced.

16 Sec. 56. At a hearing before the commission on judicial
17 qualifications the evidentiary rules of the courts of Indiana apply.

18 Sec. 57. (a) In formal proceedings involving the judge's
19 discipline, retirement, or removal, a judge has the right and
20 reasonable opportunity to defend against the charges by the
21 introduction of evidence, to be represented by counsel, and to
22 examine and cross-examine witnesses. The judge has the right to
23 the issuance of subpoenas for attendance of witnesses to testify or
24 produce books, papers, and other evidentiary matter.

25 (b) When a transcript of the testimony has been prepared at the
26 expense of the commission on judicial qualifications, a copy shall
27 be furnished without cost to the judge. The judge has the right,
28 without any order or approval, to have all or any part of the
29 testimony in the proceedings transcribed at the judge's expense.

30 (c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, whenever
31 provision is made for giving notice or sending any matter to the
32 judge, that notice or matter must be mailed by registered or
33 certified mail to the judge at the judge's office and residence unless
34 the judge requests otherwise in writing, and a copy is mailed to the
35 judge's attorney of record.

36 (d) If the judge has been adjudged incapacitated under IC 29-3,
37 the guardian may claim and exercise any right and privilege and
38 make any defense for the judge with the same force and effect as if
39 claimed, exercised, or made by the judge, if competent, and
40 whenever these rules provide for serving or giving notice or
41 sending any matter to the judge, a copy of the notice or matter also
42 shall be served, given, or sent to the guardian.

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1 **Sec. 58.** At any time before determination of the issues, the
 2 commission on judicial qualifications may allow or require
 3 amendments to the notice of formal proceedings and may allow
 4 amendments to the answer. The notice may be amended to
 5 conform to proof or to set forth additional facts, whether occurring
 6 before or after the commencement of the hearing. If an amendment
 7 is made, the judge shall be given reasonable time both to answer
 8 the amendment and to prepare and present the judge's defense
 9 against the matters charged thereby.

10 **Sec. 59.** The commission on judicial qualifications may order a
 11 hearing for the taking of additional evidence at any time while the
 12 matter is pending before it. The order must set the date, time, and
 13 place of the hearing in St. Joseph County and must indicate the
 14 matters on which the evidence is to be taken. A copy of the order
 15 shall be sent by registered or certified mail to the judge and to the
 16 counsel at least ten (10) days before the date of the hearing.

17 **Sec. 60.** If the commission on judicial qualifications finds good
 18 cause, it shall recommend to the supreme court the censure,
 19 retirement, or removal of the judge. The affirmative vote of four
 20 (4) members of the commission on judicial qualifications, including
 21 a majority of those who were present at the hearing or hearings
 22 when the evidence was produced, is required for a
 23 recommendation of discipline, retirement, or removal of a judge.

24 **Sec. 61.** Upon making a determination recommending the
 25 censure, retirement, or removal of a judge, the commission on
 26 judicial qualifications shall promptly file a copy of the
 27 recommendation certified by the chairman or secretary of the
 28 commission, together with the transcript and findings and
 29 conclusions, with the clerk of the supreme court and shall promptly
 30 mail to the judge and to the counsel notice of the filing, together
 31 with a copy of the recommendation, finding, and conclusions.

32 **Sec. 62. (a)** A petition to the supreme court to modify or reject
 33 the recommendation of the commission on judicial qualifications
 34 for censure, retirement, or removal of a judge may be filed by the
 35 judge within thirty (30) days after the filing with the clerk of the
 36 supreme court of the certified copy of the commission's
 37 recommendation. The petition must:

- 38 (1) be verified;
- 39 (2) be based on the record;
- 40 (3) specify the grounds relied on; and
- 41 (4) be accompanied by petitioner's brief together with proof
- 42 of service on the commission of two (2) copies, and on the

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1 counsel of one (1) copy, of the petition and the brief.
 2 Within twenty (20) days after service of petitioner's brief the
 3 commission on judicial qualifications shall file a respondent's brief
 4 and serve a copy of the respondent's brief on the judge. Within
 5 twenty (20) days after service of the respondent's brief, the
 6 petitioner may file a reply brief, two (2) copies of which shall be
 7 served on the commission on judicial qualifications and one (1)
 8 copy shall be served on the counsel.

9 (b) Failure to file a petition within the time provided is
 10 considered a consent to the determination on the merits based upon
 11 the record filed by the commission on judicial qualifications.

12 (c) To the extent necessary to implement this section and if not
 13 inconsistent with this section, the Indiana Rules of Appellate
 14 Procedure are applicable to reviews by the supreme court of
 15 commission on judicial qualifications proceedings.

16 Sec. 63. The commission on judicial qualifications has
 17 jurisdiction and powers necessary to conduct the proper and
 18 speedy disposition of any investigation or hearing, including the
 19 power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to take or cause to be
 20 taken the deposition of witnesses, and to order the production of
 21 books, records, or other documentary evidence. Any member of the
 22 commission on judicial qualifications may administer oaths and
 23 affirmations to witnesses in any matter within the jurisdiction of
 24 the commission.

25 Sec. 64. Subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the
 26 production of documentary evidence between the commission on
 27 judicial qualifications or for discovery shall be issued by the
 28 chairman of the commission and shall be served in the manner
 29 provided by law for the service of process.

30 Sec. 65. If in any proceeding before the commission on judicial
 31 qualifications, any witness fails or refuses to attend upon subpoena
 32 issued by the commission or any of the commission's
 33 representatives, or appearing, refuses to testify or refuses to
 34 produce any books and papers the production of which is called for
 35 by the subpoena, the attendance of any witness and the giving of
 36 the witness's testimony and the production of the books and papers
 37 required shall be enforced by the St. Joseph circuit court.

38 Sec. 66. All papers and pleadings filed with the chairman of the
 39 commission on judicial qualifications at the chairman's office shall
 40 be considered filed with the commission.

41 Sec. 67. (a) In all formal proceedings, discovery shall be
 42 available to the commission on judicial qualifications and to the

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1 judge in accordance with the Indiana Rules of Civil Procedure.
2 Any motions requesting court orders for discovery shall be made
3 to the St. Joseph circuit court.

4 (b) In all formal proceedings before the commission on judicial
5 qualifications, the counsel shall furnish to the judge not less than
6 twenty (20) days before any hearing the following:

7 (1) The names and addresses of all witnesses whose testimony
8 the counsel expects to offer at the hearing together with copies
9 of all written statements and transcripts of testimony of the
10 witnesses in the possession of the counsel or the commission
11 that are relevant to the subject matter of the hearing and that
12 have not previously been furnished the judge.

13 (2) Copies of all documentary evidence that the counsel
14 expects to offer in evidence at the hearing. The testimony of
15 any witness, except if offered in rebuttal or for impeachment,
16 whose name and address have not been furnished to the judge,
17 and documentary evidence, copies of which have not been
18 furnished to the judge, as provided in this subsection, are not
19 admissible in evidence at the hearing over the objection of the
20 judge. After formal proceedings have been instituted, the
21 judge may request in writing that the counsel furnish to the
22 judge the names and addresses of all witnesses then or
23 thereafter known to the counsel who have information that
24 may be relevant to any charge against the judge and to any
25 defense of the judge with respect to the charge. The counsel
26 shall also furnish copies of such written statements,
27 transcripts of testimony, and documentary evidence as are
28 then or thereafter known to the counsel and are then or
29 thereafter in the possession of the counsel or the commission
30 that are relevant to any charges or defense and that have not
31 previously been furnished the judge. The counsel shall comply
32 with a request within ten (10) days after receipt of the request
33 and thereafter within ten (10) days after any information or
34 evidence becomes known to the counsel.

35 (c) During the course of an investigation by the commission on
36 judicial qualifications, the judge whose conduct is being
37 investigated may demand in writing that the commission either
38 institute formal proceedings against the judge or enter a formal
39 finding that there is not probable cause to believe that the judge is
40 guilty of any misconduct. The commission on judicial qualifications
41 shall within sixty (60) days after the judge's demand comply with
42 the demand. A copy of the demand must be filed with the supreme

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1 court and is a matter of public record. If, after a demand, the
 2 commission on judicial qualifications finds that there is not
 3 probable cause, that finding must be filed with the supreme court
 4 and is a matter of public record.

5 Sec. 68. (a) Whenever a judge of a St. Joseph County court is
 6 retired by the supreme court under this chapter and on the
 7 grounds set forth in sections 44 and 46 of this chapter, the judge is
 8 considered to have retired voluntarily. In these situations, this
 9 chapter may not be construed to authorize any encroachment upon
 10 or impairment of any rights of the judge or the judge's surviving
 11 spouse under any constitutional or statutory retirement program.

12 (b) A judge of a St. Joseph County court who is removed from
 13 office by the supreme court on those grounds set forth in sections
 14 44 and 46 of this chapter, is ineligible for judicial office and,
 15 pending further order of the supreme court, shall be suspended
 16 from the practice of law in Indiana.

17 Sec. 69. (a) The court may appoint two (2) full-time magistrates
 18 under IC 33-23-5 to serve the court using the selection method
 19 provided by IC 36-1-8-10(b)(1) or IC 36-1-8-10(b)(2). Not more
 20 than one (1) of the magistrates appointed under this section may be
 21 a member of the same political party.

22 (b) A magistrate continues in office until removed by the judges
 23 of the court.

24 (c) The powers of a magistrate appointed under this section
 25 include the powers provided in IC 33-23-5 and the power to enter
 26 a final order or judgment in any proceeding involving matters
 27 specified in IC 33-29-2-3 (jurisdiction of small claims docket) or
 28 IC 34-26-5 (protective orders to prevent domestic or family
 29 violence).

30 **Chapter 72. Scott County**

31 **Sec. 1. Scott County constitutes the sixth judicial circuit.**

32 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
 33 **the Scott superior court.**

34 **(b) The Scott superior court is a standard superior court as**
 35 **described in IC 33-29-1.**

36 **(c) Scott County comprises the judicial district of the court.**

37 **Sec. 3. The Scott superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold**
 38 **sessions in Scottsburg.**

39 **Sec. 4. The Scott superior court has the same jurisdiction as the**
 40 **Scott circuit court.**

41 **Sec. 5. The Scott superior court has a standard small claims and**
 42 **misdemeanor division.**



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Chapter 73. Shelby County

Sec. 1. Shelby County constitutes the sixteenth judicial circuit.

Sec. 2. (a) There are established two (2) courts of record to be known as the Shelby superior court No. 1 and the Shelby superior court No. 2.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, each Shelby superior court is a standard superior court as described in IC 33-29-1.

(c) Shelby County comprises the judicial district of the courts.

Sec. 3. Each Shelby superior court has one (1) judge who shall hold sessions in the Shelby County courthouse in Shelbyville.

Sec. 4. (a) This section does not apply to criminal cases.

(b) If the transcript of the original papers in a civil action or proceeding received by the clerk of the Shelby circuit court and Shelby superior courts on change of venue from another county contains an order of the court from which venue was changed designating the court to which the case is to be transferred, the clerk shall file the action or proceeding on the docket of the designated court.

(c) If the transcript of the original papers in a civil action or proceeding does not contain an order designating the court to which the case is to be transferred, the clerk shall alternately file each action or proceeding on the docket of the Shelby circuit court and the docket of the Shelby superior courts depending on the order and sequence in which the papers of the cases reach the clerk.

Sec. 5. (a) This section does not apply to criminal cases.

(b) Notwithstanding IC 33-29-1-9, after any action or proceeding is docketed in a Shelby superior court or the Shelby circuit court on change of venue, all parties who have appeared in the case in person or by counsel may agree on and request a transfer from a superior court to the circuit court or from the circuit court to a superior court.

(c) Upon the agreement of all parties, the court in which the action is pending shall order the case transferred to the other court. The clerk shall transmit the original papers of the case to the other court and docket the case in the other court without any transcript being required.

(d) All further proceedings in the case shall take place in the court to which the case is transferred. If the case is one in which the prosecuting attorney is required to appear and defend and a party fails to appear or to employ counsel, the prosecuting attorney

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1 has the right to agree to the transfer instead of the nonappearing
 2 party or counsel.

3 Sec. 6. The Shelby superior courts have the same jurisdiction as
 4 the Shelby circuit court, except that Shelby superior court No. 1
 5 has exclusive juvenile jurisdiction in the county.

6 Sec. 7. Shelby superior court No. 2 has a standard small claims
 7 and misdemeanor division.

8 Chapter 74. Spencer County

9 Sec. 1. (a) Spencer County constitutes the eighty-fourth judicial
 10 circuit.

11 (b) The Spencer circuit court has a standard small claims and
 12 misdemeanor division.

13 Chapter 75. Starke County

14 Sec. 1. (a) Starke County constitutes the forty-fourth judicial
 15 circuit.

16 (b) The Starke circuit court has a standard small claims and
 17 misdemeanor division.

18 Sec. 2. The judge of the Starke circuit court may appoint one (1)
 19 full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5. The magistrate continues in
 20 office until removed by the judge.

21 Sec. 3. All inherent powers of judicial mandate in Starke County
 22 remain vested solely in the judge of the Starke circuit court.

23 Chapter 76. Steuben County

24 Sec. 1. (a) Steuben County constitutes the eighty-fifth judicial
 25 circuit.

26 (b) The judges of the Steuben circuit and superior courts may
 27 jointly appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5 to
 28 serve the circuit and superior courts.

29 (c) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the
 30 judges of the Steuben circuit and superior courts.

31 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
 32 the Steuben superior court.

33 (b) The Steuben superior court is a standard superior court as
 34 described in IC 33-29-1.

35 (c) Steuben County comprises the judicial district of the court.

36 Sec. 3. The Steuben superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 37 hold sessions in:

38 (1) the Steuben County courthouse in Angola; or
 39 (2) other places in the county that the Steuben County
 40 executive may provide.

41 Sec. 4. The Steuben superior court has the same jurisdiction as
 42 the Steuben circuit court.

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1 **Sec. 5. The Steuben superior court has a standard small claims**
2 **and misdemeanor division.**
3 **Chapter 77. Sullivan County**
4 **Sec. 1. (a) Sullivan County constitutes the fourteenth judicial**
5 **circuit.**
6 **(b) The judge of the Sullivan circuit court and the judge of the**
7 **Sullivan superior court may jointly appoint one (1) full-time**
8 **magistrate under IC 33-23-5 to serve the circuit and superior**
9 **courts.**
10 **(c) The magistrate continues in office until removed by the**
11 **judge of the Sullivan circuit court and the judge of the Sullivan**
12 **superior court.**
13 **Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
14 **the Sullivan superior court.**
15 **(b) The Sullivan superior court is a standard superior court as**
16 **described in IC 33-29-1.**
17 **(c) Sullivan County comprises the judicial district of the court.**
18 **Sec. 3. The Sullivan superior court has one (1) judge who shall**
19 **hold sessions in:**
20 **(1) the Sullivan County courthouse in Sullivan; or**
21 **(2) other places in the county that the Sullivan County**
22 **executive provides.**
23 **Sec. 4. The Sullivan superior court has the same jurisdiction as**
24 **the Sullivan circuit court.**
25 **Sec. 5. The Sullivan superior court has a standard small claims**
26 **and misdemeanor division.**
27 **Chapter 78. Switzerland County**
28 **Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.**
29 **Sec. 2. Jefferson County and Switzerland County constitute the**
30 **fifth judicial circuit.**
31 **Sec. 3. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as**
32 **the Ohio and Switzerland superior court.**
33 **(b) The court may have a seal containing the words "Ohio and**
34 **Switzerland Superior Court, Ohio and Switzerland Counties,**
35 **Indiana". Ohio and Switzerland counties comprise the judicial**
36 **district of the court.**
37 **Sec. 4. The Ohio and Switzerland superior court has one (1)**
38 **judge, who shall be elected at the general election every six (6)**
39 **years in Ohio and Switzerland counties. The judge's term begins**
40 **January 1 following the judge's election and ends December 31**
41 **following the election of the judge's successor.**
42 **Sec. 5. The judge of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court**

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1 has the same powers relating to the conduct of the business of the
2 court as a judge of a circuit court under IC 33-28-1.

3 Sec. 6. The judge of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court is
4 entitled to the salary set out in IC 33-38-5. The salary shall be paid
5 in the same manner as the salary of a circuit court judge, and the
6 part of the salary to be paid by the counties shall be paid by Ohio
7 and Switzerland counties in equal amounts.

8 Sec. 7. (a) The Ohio and Switzerland superior court shall hold
9 its sessions in:

- 10 (1) the courthouse in Rising Sun and in Vevay; or
- 11 (2) other places in the county as the board of county
- 12 commissioners of Ohio County or Switzerland County may
- 13 provide.

14 (b) Each board of county commissioners shall provide and
15 maintain a suitable courtroom and other rooms and facilities,
16 including furniture and equipment, as may be necessary. Each
17 county council shall appropriate sufficient funds for the provision
18 and maintenance of such rooms and facilities.

19 Sec. 8. The judge of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court
20 shall appoint a bailiff and an official court reporter for the court.
21 Their salaries shall be fixed in the same manner as the salaries of
22 the bailiff and official court reporter for a circuit court. Their
23 salaries shall be paid monthly out of the treasuries of Ohio and
24 Switzerland counties as provided by law.

25 Sec. 9. The clerk of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court,
26 under the direction of the judge of the court, shall provide order
27 books, judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee books, and other
28 books for the court, which shall be kept separately from the books
29 and papers of other courts.

30 Sec. 10. The Ohio and Switzerland superior court shall, during
31 each calendar year, appoint one (1) resident of Ohio County and
32 one (1) resident of Switzerland County to act as jury
33 commissioners for the superior court. These jury commissioners
34 shall:

- 35 (1) be appointed by a judge of the superior court;
- 36 (2) be qualified to act as jury commissioners; and
- 37 (3) prepare and draw the jury for the superior court;

38 in the same manner as is required for jury commissioners of circuit
39 courts in Ohio and Switzerland counties. The clerks of the circuit
40 courts of Ohio and Switzerland counties and the sheriffs of Ohio
41 and Switzerland counties shall issue and serve process for the
42 superior court in relation to jury selection and summoning in the

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1 same manner as for those circuit courts. The superior court may
 2 order the time when jurors must attend court, and may order the
 3 selection and summoning of other jurors for the superior court
 4 whenever necessary.

5 **Sec. 11.** The judge of the circuit courts in Ohio and Switzerland
 6 counties may, with the consent of the judge of the Ohio and
 7 Switzerland superior court, transfer any action or proceeding from
 8 the circuit court that originated in Ohio County or Switzerland
 9 County to the Ohio and Switzerland superior court. The judge of
 10 the Ohio and Switzerland superior court may, with consent of the
 11 judge of such a circuit court, transfer any action or proceeding
 12 from the Ohio and Switzerland superior court to the circuit court
 13 in the county where that action or proceeding originated.

14 **Sec. 12.** The judge of the circuit court in Ohio County or
 15 Switzerland County may, with the consent of the judge of the Ohio
 16 and Switzerland superior court, sit as a judge of the court in any
 17 matter over which the judge would have had jurisdiction as circuit
 18 court judge, as if the judge was an elected judge of the court. The
 19 judge of the Ohio and Switzerland superior court may, with
 20 consent of the judge of a circuit court, sit as a judge of a circuit
 21 court in Ohio County or Switzerland County in any matter over
 22 which the judge would have jurisdiction as superior judge, as if the
 23 judge were an elected judge of that circuit court.

24 **Sec. 13.** The Ohio and Switzerland superior court has the same
 25 jurisdiction as a circuit court under IC 33-28-3 and IC 33-28-1-2.

26 **Sec. 14.** The Ohio and Switzerland superior court has a
 27 standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

28 **Chapter 79. Tippecanoe County**

29 **Sec. 1.** IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

30 **Sec. 2.** Tippecanoe County constitutes the twenty-third judicial
 31 circuit.

32 **Sec. 3. (a)** There is established a court of record to be known as
 33 the superior court of Tippecanoe County.

34 **(b)** The superior court has one (1) judge, who shall hold office
 35 for six (6) years, beginning on the first day of January after the
 36 judge's election, and until the judge's successor is elected and
 37 qualified. The judge shall be elected every six (6) years at the
 38 general election.

39 **Sec. 4.** The judge of the superior court shall cause to be
 40 provided a seal for the court. The seal must contain on its face the
 41 words "Superior Court of Tippecanoe County". A description and
 42 impression of the seal shall be spread upon the order book of the

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court.

Sec. 5. The superior court shall hold its sessions at the Tippecanoe County courthouse or at any other convenient place as the board of county commissioners or the judge of the court may provide in Lafayette.

Sec. 6. The superior court has the same original and appellate jurisdiction possessed by the Tippecanoe circuit court in civil and criminal cases, but not in matters of probate or juvenile jurisdiction.

Sec. 7. The process of the superior court must have the seal affixed, and be attested, directed, served, returned, and in the form as is provided for process issuing from the circuit court.

Sec. 8. The superior court is a court of record and of general jurisdiction, and its judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings have the same force and effect as those of the circuit court and shall be enforced in the same manner.

Sec. 9. The superior court may:

- (1) issue and direct all process to courts of inferior jurisdiction, corporations, and individuals necessary in exercising the court's jurisdiction and for the regular execution of the law;**
 - (2) make all proper judgments, sentences, decrees, orders, and injunctions;**
 - (3) issue all process and executions; and**
 - (4) perform other acts necessary to implement this chapter;**
- in conformity with the Constitution of the State of Indiana and Indiana law.**

Sec. 10. The judge of the court may grant restraining orders and injunctions; issue writs of habeas corpus and of mandate and prohibition; appoint receivers, master commissioners, and commissioners to convey real property; grant commissions for the examination of witnesses; and appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and transact the business of said court, conferred on circuit courts or circuit court judges.

Sec. 11. (a) The judge of the court:

- (1) may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the court; and**
- (2) has the power incident to a court of record in relation to the attendance of witnesses, the punishment of contempts, and the enforcement of its orders.**

(b) The judge of the court may:

- (1) administer oaths;**

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- 1 (2) solemnize marriages;
- 2 (3) take and certify acknowledgments of deeds; and
- 3 (4) give all necessary certificates for the authentication of the
- 4 records and proceedings in the court.

5 **Sec. 12.** If the judge of the court is interested, or in the progress
6 of the cause becomes interested, in an action or a matter pending
7 in the court, the action or matter shall be removed for hearing and
8 determination to the Tippecanoe circuit court.

9 **Sec. 13. (a)** When an affidavit for a change of venue is filed in
10 the superior court for any of the causes described in
11 IC 34-35-1-1(1), IC 34-35-1-1(2), IC 34-35-1-1(6), or
12 IC 34-35-1-1(7), a judge of the circuit or a superior court shall be
13 called to hear and determine the cause as provided by law for
14 changes of venue in causes pending in the circuit court.

15 **(b)** If the causes are alleged in the affidavit and described in
16 IC 34-35-1-1(3), IC 34-35-1-1(4), and IC 34-35-1-1(5), the change
17 of venue shall be granted and the cause directed to the circuit court
18 of some other county, as provided in cases of changes of venue
19 from the circuit court. The court to which the case is sent has
20 jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause and render judgment.

21 **Sec. 14.** The clerk shall, under the direction of the judge,
22 provide for the court, order books, judgment dockets, execution
23 dockets, fee books, and other books as necessary, and all the books,
24 papers, and proceedings of the court shall be kept distinct and
25 separate from those of other courts.

26 **Sec. 15.** In a case where, under state law, a person has the right
27 of appeal from the circuit court to the supreme court, an appeal
28 may be had from the superior court.

29 **Chapter 79.2. Tippecanoe Superior Court No. 2**

30 **Sec. 1.** IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

31 **Sec. 2.** There is created a court of record to be known as the
32 Superior Court No. 2. of Tippecanoe County. The court has one (1)
33 judge, who holds office for a term of six (6) years, beginning on the
34 first day of January after the judge's election, and until the judge's
35 successor is elected and qualified. The judge shall be elected every
36 six (6) years at the general election.

37 **Sec. 3.** Tippecanoe County constitutes the judicial district of
38 superior court No. 2.

39 **Sec. 4. (a)** The clerk of the Tippecanoe circuit court shall be the
40 clerk of superior court No. 2 of Tippecanoe County and the sheriff
41 of Tippecanoe County shall be the sheriff of superior court No. 2
42 of Tippecanoe County. The clerk and sheriff shall attend court and

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1 discharge all the duties pertaining to their respective office as they
2 are required to do by law with reference to the Tippecanoe circuit
3 court.

4 (b) The judge of superior court No. 2 of Tippecanoe County
5 shall appoint a bailiff and an official reporter for the court to serve
6 during the court. The judge shall fix their compensation within the
7 limits and in the manner provided by law concerning bailiffs and
8 official court reporters. The compensation shall be paid monthly
9 out of the treasury of Tippecanoe County, in the manner provided
10 by law.

11 Sec. 5. (a) Superior court No. 2 of Tippecanoe County shall hold
12 sessions in a place to be determined by the county council of
13 Tippecanoe County.

14 (b) The board of county commissioners of Tippecanoe County
15 shall provide and maintain in the courthouse or at another
16 convenient place as the board of commissioners or the judge of the
17 court may provide at the county seat:

18 (1) a suitable and convenient courtroom for the holding of
19 court; and

20 (2) a suitable and convenient jury room and offices for the
21 judge and the official court reporter.

22 (c) The board of county commissioners shall provide all
23 necessary furniture and equipment for the rooms and offices of the
24 court and all necessary dockets, books, and records for the court.

25 (d) The county council shall make the necessary appropriations
26 from the general fund of the county for the purpose of carrying out
27 this chapter.

28 Sec. 6. Superior court No. 2 of Tippecanoe County has the same
29 original and appellate jurisdiction possessed by the Tippecanoe
30 circuit court in civil and criminal cases, but not in matters of
31 probate or juvenile jurisdiction.

32 Sec. 7. (a) The judge of superior court No. 2 of Tippecanoe
33 County may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting
34 the business of superior court No. 2 of Tippecanoe County.

35 (b) The judge has all powers incident to a court of record in
36 relation to the attendance of witnesses and punishment for
37 contempt and the power to enforce the judge's orders. The judge
38 may:

- 39 (1) administer oaths;
- 40 (2) solemnize marriages;
- 41 (3) take and certify acknowledgments of deeds;
- 42 (4) give all necessary certificates for the authentication of

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1 records and proceedings of the court; and
2 (5) make and execute certificates of qualification and moral
3 character of persons petitioning to be commissioned as
4 notaries public.

5 Sec. 8. (a) The judge of the Superior Court No. 2 of Tippecanoe
6 County may, with the consent of the judge of the superior court of
7 Tippecanoe County, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding
8 pending in superior court No. 2 of Tippecanoe County to the
9 superior court of Tippecanoe County by transferring all original
10 papers, instruments and orders filed in the action, cause, or
11 proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and
12 disposed of as if originally filed with the superior court of
13 Tippecanoe County, if:

14 (1) the action, cause, or proceeding could have been originally
15 filed and docketed in the superior court of Tippecanoe
16 County; and

17 (2) both judges believe the transfer will expedite the
18 disposition of the case, expedite the work of either court, or
19 equalize the work load between the two (2) courts.

20 (b) The judge of the superior court of Tippecanoe County may,
21 with the consent of the judge of the superior court No. 2 of
22 Tippecanoe County, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding
23 pending in the superior court of Tippecanoe County to the superior
24 court No. 2 of Tippecanoe County by transferring all original
25 papers, instruments, and orders filed in the action, cause, or
26 proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed and
27 disposed of as if originally filed with the superior court No. 2 of
28 Tippecanoe County if:

29 (1) the action, cause, or proceeding could have been originally
30 filed and docketed in the superior court No. 2 of Tippecanoe
31 County; and

32 (2) both judges believe the transfer will expedite the
33 disposition of the case, expedite the work of either court, or
34 equalize the work load between the two (2) courts.

35 Chapter 79.3. Tippecanoe Superior Court No. 3

36 Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

37 Sec. 2. There is established a court of record to be known as the
38 Tippecanoe superior court No. 3 (referred to as the court in this
39 chapter). The court may have a seal containing the words
40 "Tippecanoe Superior Court No. 3, Tippecanoe County, Indiana".
41 Tippecanoe County comprises the judicial district of the court.

42 Sec. 3. (a) The court has one (1) judge, who shall be elected at

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1 the general election every six (6) years in Tippecanoe County. The
2 judge's term begins January 1 following the election and ends
3 December 31 following the election of the judge's successor.

4 (b) To be eligible to hold office as judge of the court, a person
5 must:

- 6 (1) be a resident of Tippecanoe County;
- 7 (2) be less than seventy (70) years of age at the time of taking
- 8 office; and
- 9 (3) be admitted to the bar of Indiana.

10 Sec. 4. The court has the same jurisdiction as the Tippecanoe
11 circuit court except that the court does not have probate
12 jurisdiction.

13 Sec. 5. The judge of the court has the same powers relating to
14 the conduct of the business of the court as the judge of the
15 Tippecanoe circuit court. The judge of the court also may
16 administer oaths, solemnize marriages, and take and certify
17 acknowledgments of deeds.

18 Sec. 6. The judge of the court shall appoint a bailiff and an
19 official court reporter for the court. Their salaries shall be fixed in
20 the same manner as the salaries of the bailiff and official court
21 reporter for the Tippecanoe circuit court. Their salaries shall be
22 paid monthly out of the treasury of Tippecanoe County as provided
23 by law.

24 Sec. 7. The clerk of the court, under the direction of the judge of
25 the court, shall provide order books, judgment dockets, execution
26 dockets, fee books, and other books for the court, which shall be
27 kept separately from the books and papers of other courts.

28 Sec. 8. The court shall hold its sessions in:

- 29 (1) the Tippecanoe County courthouse in Lafayette; or
- 30 (2) other places in the county as the Tippecanoe County
- 31 executive may provide.

32 The county executive shall provide and maintain a suitable
33 courtroom and other rooms and facilities, including furniture and
34 equipment, as necessary. The Tippecanoe County fiscal body shall
35 appropriate sufficient funds for the provision and maintenance of
36 these rooms and facilities.

37 Sec. 9. The judge of the Tippecanoe circuit court or Tippecanoe
38 superior court No. 1 or No. 2 may, with the consent of the judge of
39 the court, transfer any action or proceeding from the circuit court
40 or superior court No. 1 or No. 2 to the court and the judge of the
41 court may, with consent of the judge of the circuit or other
42 superior court, transfer any action or proceeding from the court to

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1 the circuit or other superior court, if the action or proceeding
2 could have been originally filed in the receiving court.

3 Sec. 10. The judge of the Tippecanoe circuit or other superior
4 court may, with the consent of the judge of the court, sit as a judge
5 of the court in any matter as if an elected judge of the court. The
6 judge of the court may, with the consent of the judge of the circuit
7 or other superior court, sit as a judge of the circuit or other
8 superior court in any matter as if an elected judge of the circuit or
9 other superior court.

10 Sec. 11. The jury commissioners appointed by the judge of the
11 Tippecanoe circuit court shall serve as the jury commissioners for
12 the court. Juries shall be selected in the same manner as juries for
13 the Tippecanoe circuit court. The grand jury selected for the
14 Tippecanoe circuit court shall also serve as the grand jury for the
15 court as necessary.

16 Sec. 12. The judge of the court may adopt rules for conducting
17 the business of the court, consistent with the laws and court rules
18 of Indiana. However, when adopting local rules to govern in all the
19 courts of record in the county, the judges of the circuit and
20 superior courts shall act in concert. If there is a disagreement, the
21 decision of a majority of the judges controls. If there is a tie, the
22 decision joined by the circuit court judge controls.

23 Chapter 79.4. Tippecanoe Superior Courts No. 4, No. 5, and No.
24 6

25 Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

26 Sec. 2. There are established three (3) courts of record to be
27 known as:

- 28 (1) Tippecanoe superior court No. 4;
 - 29 (2) Tippecanoe superior court No. 5; and
 - 30 (3) Tippecanoe superior court No. 6;
- 31 (referred to as "the court" in this chapter). Tippecanoe superior
32 court No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 may each have a seal containing the
33 words "Tippecanoe Superior Court No. (Insert Court Division
34 Number), Tippecanoe County, Indiana". Tippecanoe County
35 comprises the judicial district of each court.

36 Sec. 3. (a) Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6
37 each has one (1) judge, who shall be elected at the general election
38 every six (6) years in Tippecanoe County. The judge's term begins
39 January 1 following the election and ends December 31 following
40 the election of the judge's successor.

41 (b) To be eligible to hold office as judge of the court, a person
42 must be:

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- 1 (1) a resident of Tippecanoe County;
- 2 (2) less than seventy (70) years of age at the time of taking
- 3 office; and
- 4 (3) admitted to the bar of Indiana.

5 Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each court has
6 the same jurisdiction as the Tippecanoe circuit court.

7 (b) Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 do not
8 have probate or juvenile jurisdiction.

9 Sec. 5. The judges of Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5,
10 and No. 6 have the same powers relating to the conduct of the
11 business of Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 as the
12 judge of the Tippecanoe circuit court. The judge of each court also
13 may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, and take and certify
14 acknowledgments of deeds.

15 Sec. 6. The judges of Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5,
16 and No. 6:

- 17 (1) shall each appoint a bailiff and an official court reporter
- 18 for the court; and
- 19 (2) may each appoint other court personnel necessary to
- 20 facilitate and transact the business of the court.

21 A person appointed under this section serves at the pleasure of the
22 judge appointing the person. Their salaries shall be fixed in the
23 same manner as the salaries of the bailiff, official court reporter,
24 and other personnel for the Tippecanoe circuit court. Their
25 salaries shall be paid monthly out of the treasury of Tippecanoe
26 County as provided by law.

27 Sec. 7. The judges of Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5,
28 and No. 6 shall jointly appoint one (1) full-time magistrate under
29 IC 33-23-5. The magistrate continues in office until jointly removed
30 by the judges of the courts.

31 Sec. 8. The clerk of the circuit court, under the direction of the
32 judge of a court, shall provide order books, judgment dockets,
33 execution dockets, fee books, and other books for the court, which
34 shall be kept separately from the books and papers of other courts.

35 Sec. 9. Each court shall hold its sessions in the Tippecanoe
36 County courthouse in Lafayette or in other places in the county
37 that the Tippecanoe County executive may provide. The county
38 executive shall provide and maintain a suitable courtroom and
39 other rooms and facilities, including furniture and equipment, as
40 may be necessary for each court. The Tippecanoe County fiscal
41 body shall appropriate sufficient funds for the provision and
42 maintenance of these rooms and facilities.

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1 **Sec. 10. The jury commissioners appointed by the judge of the**
2 **Tippecanoe circuit court shall serve as the jury commissioners for**
3 **Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6. Juries shall be**
4 **selected in the same manner as juries for the Tippecanoe circuit**
5 **court. The grand jury selected for the Tippecanoe circuit court**
6 **shall also serve as the grand jury for a court as may be necessary.**

7 **Sec. 11. The judge of the Tippecanoe circuit court or another**
8 **superior court in the county may, with the consent of the judge of**
9 **Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6, transfer any**
10 **action or proceeding from the circuit court to Tippecanoe superior**
11 **court No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6. The judge of Tippecanoe superior**
12 **court No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6 may, with the consent of the judge of**
13 **the circuit court or the judge of another superior court in the**
14 **county, transfer any action or proceeding from Tippecanoe**
15 **superior court No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6 to the circuit court or the**
16 **other superior court in the county.**

17 **Sec. 12. The judge of the Tippecanoe circuit court or another**
18 **superior court in the county may, with the consent of the judge of**
19 **Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6, sit as a judge of**
20 **the court in any matter as if the judge of the circuit court or the**
21 **other superior court were an elected judge of Tippecanoe superior**
22 **court No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6. The judge of Tippecanoe superior**
23 **court No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6 may, with consent of the judge of the**
24 **circuit court or the judge of another superior court in the county,**
25 **sit as a judge of the circuit court or the other superior court in any**
26 **matter as if the judge of Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, or**
27 **No. 6 were an elected judge of the circuit court or the other**
28 **superior court.**

29 **Sec. 13. Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 each**
30 **has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.**

31 **Sec. 14. (a) Except as provided in this section, a judge of**
32 **Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6 may adopt rules**
33 **for conducting business in the court.**

34 **(b) Rules adopted under this section must be consistent with the**
35 **laws of Indiana and the rules adopted by the supreme court.**

36 **(c) When adopting local rules to govern in all the courts of**
37 **record in the county, the judge of the circuit court and the judges**
38 **of all superior courts in the county shall act in concert. If there is**
39 **a disagreement, the decision of a majority of the judges controls.**
40 **If there is a tie, the decision joined by the circuit court judge**
41 **controls.**

42 **(d) The judges of Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No. 5, and**

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1 No. 6 shall jointly adopt rules to provide for the coordination and
2 conduct of the standard small claims and misdemeanor divisions
3 in the courts.

4 Sec. 15. (a) The judges of Tippecanoe superior court No. 4, No.
5 5, and No. 6, by rules jointly adopted by the courts, shall designate
6 one (1) of the judges of the courts as presiding judge for the
7 standard small claims and misdemeanor divisions of the courts.

8 (b) The presiding judge shall insure that the standard small
9 claims divisions operate efficiently.

10 Chapter 80. Tipton County

11 Sec. 1. (a) Tipton County constitutes the thirty-sixth judicial
12 circuit.

13 (b) The Tipton circuit court has a standard small claims and
14 misdemeanor division.

15 Chapter 81. Union County

16 Sec. 1. (a) Union County constitutes the eighty-ninth judicial
17 circuit.

18 (b) The Union circuit court has a standard small claims and
19 misdemeanor division.

20 Chapter 82. Vanderburgh County

21 Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

22 Sec. 2. Vanderburgh County constitutes the first judicial circuit.

23 Sec. 3. The judge of the Vanderburgh circuit court may appoint
24 one (1) full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5. The magistrate
25 continues in office until removed by the judge.

26 Sec. 4. All inherent powers of judicial mandate in Vanderburgh
27 County remain vested in the judges of the county.

28 Sec. 5. There is established a superior court in Vanderburgh
29 County that consists of seven (7) judges who hold office for six (6)
30 years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

31 Sec. 6. (a) The judges of the Vanderburgh superior court may
32 jointly appoint not more than four (4) full-time magistrates under
33 IC 33-23-5.

34 (b) A magistrate continues in office until jointly removed by the
35 judges.

36 Sec. 7. The court shall be known as the Vanderburgh Superior
37 Court.

38 Sec. 8. The court shall have a seal consisting of a circular disk
39 containing the words "Vanderburgh Superior Court", "Indiana",
40 and "Seal", and a design as the court may determine, an
41 impression of which shall be spread of record upon the order book
42 of the court.

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Sec. 9. (a) The superior court has:

- (1) original, appellate, concurrent, and coextensive jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil cases and criminal cases;**
- (2) jurisdiction concurrent and coextensive with the circuit court in all cases of appeal from boards of county commissioners and city courts, and**
- (3) all other appellate jurisdiction vested in the circuit court.**

(b) The superior court has original and exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to:

- (1) the probate and the settlement of decedents' estates, trusts, and guardianships;**
- (2) the probate of wills, proceedings to resist probate of wills, and proceedings to contest wills;**
- (3) the appointment of guardians, assignees, executors, administrators, and trustees;**
- (4) the administration and settlement of estates of protected persons (as defined in IC 29-3-1-13) and deceased persons, and of trusts, assignments, adoptions, and surviving partnerships; and**
- (5) all other probate matters.**

Sec. 10. The superior court has exclusive juvenile jurisdiction in Vanderburgh County.

Sec. 11. The superior court is a court of record and its judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings have the same force and effect and shall be enforced in the same manner as those of the circuit court.

Sec. 12. (a) The judges of the superior court may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the court and have the powers incident to a court of record in relation to the attendance of witnesses, the punishment of contempts, and the enforcement of its orders.

(b) The judges may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, take and certify acknowledgment of deeds, and give all necessary certificates for the authentication of the records and proceedings in the court.

Sec. 13. The judges of the superior court have the same powers to grant restraining orders and injunctions; to issue writs of habeas corpus; to appoint receivers, masters, and commissioners to convey real property; to grant commissions for the examination of witnesses; to appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and transact the business of the court as conferred on circuit courts or

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1 the judges of the circuit court; and to appoint officers necessary to
2 facilitate the business of the superior court.

3 Sec. 14. (a) The Vanderburgh superior court shall hold sessions
4 in the Vanderburgh County courthouse in Evansville or its
5 replacement.

6 (b) The board of county commissioners of Vanderburgh County
7 shall:

8 (1) provide and maintain in the courthouse suitable and
9 convenient courtrooms for the holding of the court, suitable
10 and convenient jury rooms, offices for the judges, secretaries,
11 and official court reporters, and other facilities as necessary;
12 and

13 (2) provide all the necessary furniture and equipment for the
14 rooms and offices of the court.

15 Sec. 15. The clerk, under the direction of the superior court,
16 shall provide:

- 17 (1) order books;
- 18 (2) judgment dockets;
- 19 (3) execution dockets;
- 20 (4) fee books; and
- 21 (5) other books, papers, and records necessary for the court.

22 All books, papers and proceedings of the court shall be kept
23 distinct and separate from those of other records.

24 Sec. 16. The superior court shall maintain order books as the
25 court determines necessary for the entire court. An order book
26 may be signed on behalf of the court by any of the sitting judges of
27 the court and the signature constitutes authentication of the actions
28 of each of the judges in the court.

29 Sec. 17. Each judge of the superior court shall appoint a court
30 reporter, a bailiff, and a riding bailiff for the court whose salaries
31 shall be fixed by the court and paid as provided by law and who
32 serves at the pleasure of the judge making the appointment.

33 Sec. 18. The superior court may appoint additional officers and
34 personnel as necessary for the proper administration of the duties
35 of the court, whose salaries shall be fixed by the court and who
36 serve at the pleasure of the court.

37 Sec. 19. The court shall appoint probation officers who shall
38 perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as is
39 provided by law.

40 Sec. 20. All laws of the state and all rules adopted by the
41 supreme court governing the circuit court in matters of pleading,
42 practice, the issuing and service of process, the giving of notice, the

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1 appointment of judges pro tempore and special judges, changes of
2 venue from the judge and from the county, adjournments by the
3 court and by the clerk in the absence of the judge, and the selection
4 of jurors for the court are applicable to and govern the superior
5 court.

6 Sec. 21. (a) The clerk of the Vanderburgh circuit court and the
7 jury commissioners appointed by the Vanderburgh circuit court
8 shall serve as jury commissioners for the superior court. The
9 issuing and servicing of process shall be governed by the procedure
10 specified in IC 33-28-4-3 for the circuit court. The selection of
11 jurors may be made either:

- 12 (1) as specified for the circuit court in IC 33-28-4-3; or
- 13 (2) from a list of persons in the county who are at least
- 14 eighteen (18) years of age and who hold a valid license issued
- 15 by the bureau of motor vehicles under IC 9-24.

16 (b) The jurors do not have to serve in any particular order in
17 which they are drawn by the jury commissioners.

18 (c) Any judge of the court may order the selection and
19 summoning of other jurors for the court whenever necessary. The
20 jurors summoned under this subsection shall serve the entire court
21 and before any judge of the court where their service may be
22 required.

23 (d) The contractor operating a license branch under IC 9-16 for
24 Vanderburgh County shall, not later than January 1 of each year,
25 provide to the jury commissioners of the Vanderburgh superior
26 courts a list of all persons at least eighteen (18) years of age who
27 hold a valid license issued by the bureau of motor vehicles.

28 Sec. 22. Any party may appeal to the supreme court or the court
29 of appeals from any order or judgment of the superior court in any
30 case where an appeal may be had from a similar order or
31 judgment of the circuit court. The appeal is governed by the law
32 and rules governing appeals to the court of appeals and the
33 supreme court.

34 Sec. 23. The process of the superior court must have the seal
35 affixed and be attested, directed, served, returned, and in the form
36 as is provided for process issuing from the circuit court.

37 Sec. 24. The superior court, by rules adopted by the court, shall
38 designate one (1) of the judges as presiding judge and fix the time
39 the presiding judge presides. The presiding judge is responsible for
40 the operation and conduct of the court and to seeing that the court
41 operates efficiently and judicially.

42 Sec. 25. When any action of the entire court is required, the

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1 sitting judges of the court shall act in concert. If there is a
 2 disagreement, the decision of the majority of the sitting judges
 3 controls.

4 **Sec. 26.** The judge of the circuit court may, with the consent of
 5 the superior court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed
 6 and docketed in the circuit court to the superior court by
 7 transferring all original papers and instruments filed in the action,
 8 cause, or proceeding without further transcript to be redocketed
 9 and disposed of as if originally filed with the superior court.

10 **Sec. 27.** Any judge of the superior court may, with the consent
 11 of the judge of the circuit court transfer any action, cause, or
 12 proceeding filed and docketed in the superior court to the circuit
 13 court by transferring all original papers and instruments filed in
 14 the action, cause, or proceeding without further transcript to be
 15 redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the circuit
 16 court.

17 **Sec. 28.** The judge of the Vanderburgh circuit court may sit as
 18 a judge of the superior court, with the court's permission, in all
 19 matters pending before the superior court, without limitation and
 20 without any further order, in the same manner as if the judge were
 21 a judge of the superior court with all the rights and powers as if the
 22 judge were an elected judge of the superior court.

23 **Sec. 29.** The superior court shall submit its budget estimates
 24 annually to the auditor of the county for presentment and approval
 25 by the county council, as provided in IC 36-2-5.

26 **Sec. 30.** The Vanderburgh superior court has a standard small
 27 claims and misdemeanor division.

28 **Sec. 31. (a)** The judge of the Vanderburgh circuit court and each
 29 of the seven (7) judges of the Vanderburgh superior court shall be
 30 elected in nonpartisan elections every six (6) years.

31 **(b)** During the period under IC 3-8-2-4 in which a declaration
 32 of candidacy may be filed for a primary election, any person
 33 desiring to become a candidate for any one (1) of the eight (8)
 34 judgeships affected by this chapter shall file with the election
 35 division a declaration of candidacy adapted from the form
 36 prescribed under IC 3-8-2, signed by the candidate and designated
 37 which judgeship the candidate seeks. Any petition without the
 38 designation shall be rejected by the election division (or by the
 39 Indiana election commission under IC 3-8-1-2). To be eligible for
 40 election, a candidate must be:

- 41 (1) domiciled in the county of Vanderburgh;
 42 (2) a citizen of the United States; and

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(3) admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.

(c) If an individual who files a declaration under subsection (b) ceases to be a candidate after the final date for filing a declaration under subsection (b), the election division may accept the filing of additional declarations of candidacy for that judgeship not later than noon August 1.

(d) All candidates for each respective judgeship shall be listed on the general election ballot in the form prescribed by IC 3-11-2, without party designation. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each judgeship shall be elected to that office.

(e) IC 3, where not inconsistent with this chapter, applies to elections under this chapter.

Chapter 83. Vermillion County

Sec. 1. (a) Vermillion County constitutes the forty-seventh judicial circuit.

(b) The Vermillion circuit court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 84. Vigo County

Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 2. Vigo County constitutes the forty-third judicial circuit.

Sec. 3. There is established a court of record to be known as the Vigo superior court. The superior court has four (4) judges who shall hold their office for six (6) years and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. The superior court shall have a seal consisting of a circular disk containing the words "Vigo Superior Court of Indiana", and a design as the court may determine, an impression of which shall be spread of record upon the order book of the court.

Sec. 5. The superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Vigo circuit court.

Sec. 6. The judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings of the superior court have the same force and effect and shall be enforced in the same manner as those of the circuit court.

Sec. 7. The judges of the superior court may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the court and have all the powers incident to a court of record in relation to the attendance of witnesses, the punishment of contempts, and the enforcement of its orders. The judges may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, take and certify acknowledgment of deeds, and give all records and proceedings in the court.

Sec. 8. The judges of the superior court have the same powers

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1 to grant restraining orders and injunctions; to issue writs of habeas
 2 corpus; to appoint receivers, masters, and commissioners to convey
 3 real property; to grant commissions for the examination of
 4 witnesses; to appoint other officers necessary to facilitate and
 5 transact the business of the court as conferred on circuit courts or
 6 the circuit court judges; and to appoint such officers necessary to
 7 facilitate the business of the court.

8 Sec. 9. (a) The superior court may appoint commissioners,
 9 probate commissioners, referees, juvenile referees, bailiffs, court
 10 reporters, probation officers, and other personnel, including an
 11 administrative officer, as the court believes are necessary to
 12 facilitate and transact the business of the court. The salaries of the
 13 personnel shall be fixed and paid as provided by law. However, if
 14 the salaries of any of the personnel are not provided by law, the
 15 amount and time of payment of the salaries shall be fixed by the
 16 court, to be paid out of the county treasury by the county auditor
 17 upon the order of the court, and be entered on record. The officers
 18 and persons appointed shall perform the duties as are prescribed
 19 by the court. Any such commissioners, probate commissioners,
 20 referees, juvenile referees, probation officers, and other personnel
 21 appointed by the court serve at the pleasure of the court.

22 (b) Any probate commissioner appointed by the court may be
 23 vested by the court with all suitable powers for the handling and
 24 management of the probate and guardianship matters of the court,
 25 including the fixing of all bonds, the auditing of accounts of estates
 26 and guardianships and trusts, acceptance of reports, accounts, and
 27 settlements filed in the court, the appointment of personal
 28 representatives, guardians, and trustees, the probating of wills, the
 29 taking and hearing of evidence on or concerning such matters, or
 30 any other probate, guardianship, or trust matters in litigation
 31 before the court, the enforcement of court rules and regulations,
 32 and making of reports to the court, including the taking and
 33 hearing of evidence together with the commissioner's findings and
 34 conclusions, under the final jurisdiction and decision of the judges
 35 of the court.

36 (c) Any juvenile referee appointed by the court may be vested
 37 by the court with all suitable powers for the handling and
 38 management of the juvenile matters of the court, including the
 39 fixing of bonds, the taking and hearing of evidence on or
 40 concerning any juvenile matters in litigation before the court, the
 41 enforcement of court rules and regulations, the making of reports
 42 to the court concerning the referee's doings under final jurisdiction

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and decision of the judges of the court.

(d) A probate commissioner and juvenile referee may summon witnesses to testify before the commissioner and juvenile referee, administer oaths, and take acknowledgments in connection with and in furtherance of their duties and powers.

Sec. 10. (a) The Vigo superior court shall hold its sessions in the Vigo County courthouse or its replacement in Terre Haute.

(b) The board of county commissioners of Vigo County shall:

(1) provide and maintain in the courthouse suitable and convenient courtrooms for the holding of the court, suitable and convenient jury rooms, offices for the judges, secretaries, and official court reporters, and other facilities as may be necessary; and

(2) provide all the necessary furniture and equipment for the rooms and offices of the court.

Sec. 11. The clerk, under the direction of the superior court, shall provide:

(1) order books;

(2) judgment dockets;

(3) execution dockets;

(4) fee books; and

(5) other books, papers, and records;

as may be necessary for the court. All books, papers, and proceedings of the court shall be kept distinct and separate from those of other records.

Sec. 12. The superior court shall maintain order books as the court may determine necessary for the entire court, which may be signed on behalf of the court by any of the sitting judges of the court. The signature constitutes authentication of the actions of each of the judges in the court.

Sec. 13. Each judge of the superior court shall appoint a court reporter, a bailiff, and a secretary for the court whose salaries shall be fixed by the court and paid as provided by law, and who serve at the pleasure of the judge making the appointment.

Sec. 14. The superior court may appoint additional officers and personnel as may be necessary for the proper administration of the duties of the court, whose salaries shall be fixed by the court and who serve at the pleasure of the court.

Sec. 15. The superior court shall appoint probation officers who shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as is provided by law.

Sec. 16. The clerk of the Vigo circuit court and the jury

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1 commissioners appointed by the Vigo circuit court shall serve as
 2 jury commissioners for the superior court and shall be governed in
 3 all respects as provided for the selection of jurors and the issuing
 4 and servicing of process. However, the jurors need not serve in any
 5 particular order in which they are drawn by the jury
 6 commissioners. In addition, any judge of the superior court may
 7 order the selection and summoning of other jurors for the court
 8 whenever necessary and the jurors shall serve the entire court and
 9 before any judge of the court where their service is required.

10 Sec. 17. The process of the superior court must have the seal
 11 affixed and be attested, directed, served, returned, and in the form
 12 as is provided for process issuing from the circuit court.

13 Sec. 18. The superior court, by rules adopted by the court, may
 14 designate one (1) of the judges as presiding judge and fix the time
 15 the presiding judge presides. The presiding judge is responsible for
 16 the operation and conduct of the court and seeing that the court
 17 operates efficiently and judicially.

18 Sec. 19. The judges of the superior court may sit en banc and act
 19 in concert. The judge of the circuit court may also sit en banc with
 20 the judges of the superior court. If there is a disagreement while
 21 sitting en banc, the decision of the majority of the judges controls.
 22 However, in the absence of a majority, the decision of the presiding
 23 judge controls.

24 Sec. 20. The judge of the Vigo circuit court may sit as a judge of
 25 the superior court, with the court's permission, in all matters
 26 pending before the superior court, without limitation and without
 27 any further order, in the same manner as if the judge were an
 28 elected judge of the superior court.

29 Sec. 21. Vigo superior court has a standard small claims and
 30 misdemeanor division.

31 Chapter 85. Wabash County

32 Sec. 1. Wabash County constitutes the twenty-seventh judicial
 33 circuit.

34 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
 35 the Wabash superior court.

36 (b) The Wabash superior court is a standard superior court as
 37 described in IC 33-29-1.

38 (c) Wabash County comprises the judicial district of the court.

39 Sec. 3. The Wabash superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 40 hold sessions in:

- 41 (1) the Wabash County courthouse in Wabash; or
 42 (2) other places in the county that the Wabash County

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executive provides.

Sec. 4. The Wabash superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Wabash circuit court.

Sec. 5. The Wabash superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 86. Warren County

Sec. 1. (a) Warren County constitutes the twenty-first judicial circuit.

(b) The Warren circuit court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

Chapter 87. Warrick County

Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

Sec. 2. Warrick County constitutes the second judicial circuit.

Sec. 3. There are established two (2) courts of record to be known as "Warrick superior court No. 1" and "Warrick superior court No. 2".

Sec. 4. Each superior court shall have a seal consisting of a circular disk containing the words "Warrick Superior Court No. 1" or "Warrick Superior Court No. 2" and a design as each court may determine.

Sec. 5. Each superior court's judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings have the same force and effect and shall be enforced in the same manner as those of the circuit court.

Sec. 6. Each superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Warrick circuit court.

Sec. 7. (a) The judge of the circuit court may, with the consent of a superior court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and docketed in the circuit court to the superior court by transferring all original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or proceeding, without further transcript, to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the court.

(b) The judge of a superior court may, with the consent of the judge of the circuit court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and docketed in the court to the circuit court by transferring all original papers and instruments filed in the action, cause, or proceeding, without further transcript, to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the circuit court.

(c) The judge of a superior court may, with the consent of the judge of the other superior court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and docketed in the court to the other court to be redocketed and disposed of as if originally filed with the other court.

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1 **Sec. 8. (a) The judge of the Warrick circuit court may, with a**
 2 **superior court's permission, sit and act as a judge of the superior**
 3 **court in all matters before the court, without limitation and**
 4 **without any further order in the same manner and with all the**
 5 **rights and powers as if the judge were an elected judge of the**
 6 **superior court.**

7 **(b) The judge of the Warrick superior court No. 1 or Warrick**
 8 **superior court No. 2 may, with the circuit court's permission, sit**
 9 **and to act as a judge of the circuit court in all matters pending**
 10 **before the circuit court, without limitation and without any further**
 11 **order in the same manner and with all the rights and powers as if**
 12 **the judge were the elected judge of the circuit court.**

13 **(c) The judge of a superior court may, with the consent of the**
 14 **judge of the other superior court, sit as a judge of the other court**
 15 **in any manner as if elected as the judge of the other court.**

16 **Sec. 9. (a) The Warrick superior court No. 1 or Warrick**
 17 **superior court No. 2 may make rules for conducting the business**
 18 **of the court.**

19 **(b) The Warrick superior court No. 1 or the Warrick superior**
 20 **court No. 2 may issue warrants and issue and direct all processes**
 21 **that are necessary in exercising the jurisdiction conferred under**
 22 **this chapter. The Warrick superior court No. 1 or Warrick**
 23 **superior court No. 2 may make all proper judgments, sentences,**
 24 **decrees, and orders, issue all process, and do all acts necessary or**
 25 **proper to carry the jurisdiction conferred under this chapter into**
 26 **effect.**

27 **(c) The Warrick superior court No. 1 or the Warrick superior**
 28 **court No. 2 has the same power as the circuit court or a judge of**
 29 **the circuit court in relation to the attendance of witnesses, the**
 30 **punishment of contempts, and the enforcing of a court's orders.**
 31 **The Warrick superior court No. 1 or Warrick superior court No.**
 32 **2 may administer oaths and give all necessary certificates for the**
 33 **authentication of the records and proceedings of the court.**

34 **Sec. 10. There shall be one (1) judge of the Warrick superior**
 35 **court No. 1 and one (1) judge of the Warrick superior court No. 2**
 36 **who shall hold office for six (6) years, beginning on the first day of**
 37 **January after a judge's election and until the judge's successor is**
 38 **elected and qualified.**

39 **Sec. 11. The judge of the Warrick superior court No. 1 and the**
 40 **Warrick superior court No. 2 shall be subject to all disciplinary**
 41 **rules promulgated by the supreme court.**

42 **Sec. 12. The voters of Warrick County shall elect every six (6)**

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1 years a judge for the Warrick superior court No. 1 and a judge for
2 the Warrick superior court No. 2 at the general election.

3 Sec. 13. To be eligible to hold office as a superior court judge, a
4 person must:

- 5 (1) be a resident of Warrick County;
- 6 (2) be less than seventy (70) years of age at the time of taking
7 office; and
- 8 (3) be admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.

9 Sec. 14. Any vacancy occurring in the office of the judge of the
10 superior court shall be filled by appointment by the governor in the
11 same manner as are vacancies in the office of the judge of the
12 circuit court.

13 Sec. 15. Warrick superior court No. 1 has a standard small
14 claims and misdemeanor division. Warrick superior court No. 2
15 has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

16 Sec. 16. (a) All laws and rules adopted by the supreme court
17 enacted governing the circuit court in matters of pleading,
18 practice, the issuing and service of process, the giving of notice, the
19 appointing of judges pro tempore and special judges, changes of
20 venue from the judge and from the county, adjournments by the
21 court and by the clerk in the absence of the judge, and the selection
22 of jurors for the court are applicable to and govern the superior
23 courts.

24 (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), in cases on the civil small
25 claims docket, the following exceptions to the laws and rules
26 described in subsection (a) apply:

- 27 (1) A defendant is considered to have complied with the
28 statute and rule requiring the filing of an answer upon
29 entering the defendant's appearance personally or by
30 attorney. An appearance is considered a general denial and
31 preserves all defenses and compulsory counterclaims that
32 may then be presented at the trial of the cause.
- 33 (2) If at the trial of the cause the court determines that the
34 complaint is so vague and ambiguous that the defendant was
35 unable to determine the nature of plaintiff's claim or that the
36 plaintiff is surprised by a defense or compulsory counterclaim
37 raised by the defendant that the plaintiff could not reasonably
38 have anticipated, the court shall grant a continuance.
- 39 (3) The trial must be informal, with the sole objective of
40 dispensing speedy justice between the parties according to the
41 rules of substantive law, and may not be bound by the
42 statutory provisions or rules of practice, procedure, pleadings,

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or evidence except provisions relating to privileged communications and offers of compromise.

Sec. 17. Whenever a trial by jury is demanded, a judge of the superior court may call a jury from the list provided and used by the circuit court, although the filing of a small claim shall be considered a waiver of trial by jury by the plaintiff. The defendant may, not later than ten (10) days after being served, make demand for a trial by jury by affidavit stating that there are questions of fact requiring a trial by jury, specifying them, and stating that the demand is intended in good faith. The court shall then cause the claim to be transferred to the regular docket and the defendant shall pay the filing fee charged for filing civil actions in circuit court. Upon transfer a claim loses its status as a small claim and is subject to all ordinary rules and procedure.

Sec. 18. When the judgment or order in the small claims division of the superior court is against the defendant, the defendant shall pay the judgment or order immediately or at any time and upon such terms and conditions as the judge prescribes. If the judge orders that the judgment shall be paid in specified installments, the judge may stay the issuance of execution and other supplementary process during compliance with the order. The stay may be modified or vacated by the court.

Sec. 19. All judgments rendered in the small claims division of a superior court shall be properly recorded in the judgment docket book of the court. The judgments are liens on real estate in the same manner as judgments in a court of general jurisdiction become liens on real estate under IC 34-55-9.

Sec. 20. An appeal of a judgment from a standard small claims and misdemeanor division of a superior court shall be taken in the same manner and under the same rules and statutes and with the same assessment of costs as cases appealed from the circuit courts. The appeal in a small claims case must be commenced and perfected within thirty (30) days after the entry of judgment or the right to appeal is waived.

Sec. 21. Each superior court shall appoint a bailiff, a court reporter, and the additional personnel necessary to carry out the business of the court. The duties, salaries, and terms of the bailiff and recorder shall be regulated in the same manner as provided for the circuit court.

Sec. 22. (a) Warrick superior court No. 1 and Warrick superior court No. 2 shall hold sessions in:

- (1) the Warrick County courthouse in Boonville; or

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1 (2) any other place in Warrick County as the board of county
2 commissioners may provide.

3 (b) The board of county commissioners of Warrick County
4 shall:
5 (1) provide and maintain a suitable and convenient courtroom
6 for the holding of a superior court, suitable and convenient
7 jury rooms, offices for the judges and official court reporters,
8 and other facilities as may be necessary; and
9 (2) provide all the necessary furniture and equipment for the
10 rooms and offices of a court.

11 (c) The county council shall appropriate sufficient funds for the
12 rooms, facilities, furniture, and equipment.

13 Chapter 88. Washington County

14 Sec. 1. (a) Washington County constitutes the forty-second
15 judicial circuit.

16 (b) The Washington circuit court has a standard small claims
17 and misdemeanor division.

18 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
19 the Washington superior court.

20 (b) The Washington superior court is a standard superior court
21 as described in IC 33-29-1.

22 (c) Washington County comprises the judicial district of the
23 court.

24 Sec. 3. The Washington superior court has one (1) judge who
25 shall hold sessions in:
26 (1) the Washington County courthouse in Salem; or
27 (2) other places in the county that the Washington County
28 executive may provide.

29 Sec. 4. The Washington superior court has the same jurisdiction
30 as the Washington circuit court, except that the circuit court has
31 juvenile jurisdiction.

32 Sec. 5. The Washington superior court has a standard small
33 claims and misdemeanor division.

34 Chapter 89. Wayne County

35 Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.

36 Sec. 2. Wayne County constitutes the seventeenth circuit.

37 Sec. 3. There is established a court of record to be known as the
38 Wayne superior court No. 1. The court consists of one (1) judge,
39 who shall hold office for six (6) years, beginning on the first day of
40 January after the judge's election, and until the judge's successor
41 has been elected and qualified. The judge shall be elected every six
42 (6) years at the general election.

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1 **Sec. 4. Wayne County constitutes the judicial district of the**
2 **Wayne superior court No. 1.**

3 **Sec. 5. The judge of the superior court shall appoint a bailiff and**
4 **an official court reporter for the court, to serve during the pleasure**
5 **of the court. The judge shall fix their per diem or salary within the**
6 **limits and in the manner as provided by law concerning bailiffs**
7 **and official court reporters. The bailiff and court reporter shall be**
8 **paid monthly out of the treasury of Wayne County in the manner**
9 **provided by law.**

10 **Sec. 6. (a) The superior court shall hold its sessions in the**
11 **Wayne County courthouse in Richmond.**

- 12 **(b) The board of commissioners of Wayne County shall:**
 - 13 **(1) provide and maintain in the courthouse:**
 - 14 **(A) a suitable and convenient courtroom for the holding of**
 - 15 **the court; and**
 - 16 **(B) a suitable and convenient jury room and offices for the**
 - 17 **presiding judge and the official court reporter; and**
 - 18 **(2) shall provide all necessary furniture and equipment for the**
 - 19 **rooms and offices and all necessary dockets, books, and**
 - 20 **records for the court.**

21 **Sec. 7. The Wayne superior court No. 1 has the same**
22 **jurisdiction as the Wayne circuit court.**

- 23 **Sec. 8. (a) The judge of the Wayne superior court No. 1:**
 - 24 **(1) may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting**
 - 25 **the business of the Wayne superior court; and**
 - 26 **(2) has all the powers incident to a court of record in relation**
 - 27 **to the attendance of witnesses, punishment of contempt, and**
 - 28 **the enforcement of its orders.**

- 29 **(b) The judge of the court may:**
 - 30 **(1) administer oaths;**
 - 31 **(2) solemnize marriages;**
 - 32 **(3) take and certify acknowledgment of deeds;**
 - 33 **(4) give all necessary certificates for the authentication of**
 - 34 **records and proceedings of the court; and**
 - 35 **(5) make and execute certificates of qualification and moral**
 - 36 **character of persons petitioning to be commissioned as**
 - 37 **notaries public.**

38 **Chapter 89.2. Wayne Superior Court No. 2**

39 **Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.**

40 **Sec. 2. There is established a court of record to be known as the**
41 **Wayne superior court No. 2. The court has one (1) judge, who shall**
42 **hold office for a term of six (6) years, beginning on the first day of**

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1 January after the judge's election and until the judge's successor
2 is elected and qualified. The judge of the court shall be elected
3 every six (6) years at the general election.

4 Sec. 3. Wayne County constitutes the judicial district of the
5 Wayne superior court No. 2. The court shall have a seal containing
6 the words "Wayne Superior Court No. 2, of Wayne County,
7 Indiana."

8 Sec. 4. The judge of the Wayne superior court No. 2 shall
9 appoint a bailiff and an official court reporter for the court, to
10 serve at the pleasure of the court. The judge shall fix their
11 compensation within the limits and in the manner as may be
12 provided by law concerning bailiffs and official court reporters.
13 The compensation shall be paid monthly out of the treasury of
14 Wayne County in the manner provided by law.

15 Sec. 5. The terms of the Wayne Superior Court No. 2 shall be
16 held in a judicial district under IC 33-23-2.

17 Sec. 6. (a) The Wayne superior court No. 2 shall hold its sessions
18 in a place to be determined by the county council of Wayne
19 County.

20 (b) The board of county commissioners of Wayne County:

21 (1) shall provide and maintain in the courthouse:

22 (A) a suitable and convenient courtroom for the holding of
23 court; and

24 (B) suitable and convenient jury room and offices for the
25 judge and the official court reporter; and

26 (2) shall provide all necessary furniture and equipment for the
27 rooms and offices of the court, and all necessary dockets,
28 books, and records for the court.

29 (c) The county council shall make the necessary appropriations
30 from the general fund of the county for the purpose of carrying out
31 this chapter.

32 Sec. 7. The Wayne superior court No. 2 has the same
33 jurisdiction as the Wayne circuit court.

34 Sec. 8. The judge of the Wayne superior court No. 2:

35 (1) may make and adopt rules and regulations for conducting
36 the business of the Wayne superior court No. 2;

37 (2) has all powers incident to a court of record in relation to
38 the attendance of witnesses and punishment for contempt and
39 the power to enforce the judge's orders; and

40 (3) may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, take and
41 certify acknowledgments of deeds, give all necessary
42 certificates for the authentication of records and proceedings

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1 of the court, and make and execute certificates of qualification
2 and moral character of persons petitioning to be
3 commissioned as notaries public.

4 **Sec. 9. Jury commissioners for Wayne superior court No. 2 shall**
5 **be selected in the same manner, to the same effect, and subject to**
6 **the same limitations as those selected for the Wayne superior court**
7 **No. 1.**

8 **Sec. 10. All laws governing the powers, duties, and procedure of**
9 **jury commissioners in circuit courts and the duties of the clerk of**
10 **the court pertaining to selection of juries and other laws pertaining**
11 **to the drawing and recording of names of prospective petit jurors,**
12 **govern the jury commissioners appointed and the selection of petit**
13 **jurors in the Wayne superior court No. 2.**

14 **Chapter 89.3. Wayne Superior Court No. 3**

15 **Sec. 1. IC 33-29-1 does not apply to this chapter.**

16 **Sec. 2. There is established a court of record having general**
17 **jurisdiction to be known as the Wayne superior court No. 3**
18 **(referred to as "the court" in this chapter). The court may have a**
19 **seal containing the words "Wayne Superior Court No. 3, Wayne**
20 **County, Indiana". Wayne County comprises the judicial district of**
21 **the court.**

22 **Sec. 3. (a) The court has one (1) judge, who shall be elected at**
23 **the general election every six (6) years in Wayne County. The**
24 **judge's term begins January 1 following the judge's election and**
25 **ends December 31 following the election of the judge's successor.**

26 **(b) To be eligible to hold office as judge of the court, a person**
27 **must:**

- 28 **(1) be a resident of Wayne County;**
- 29 **(2) be less than seventy (70) years of age at the time the person**
30 **takes office;**
- 31 **(3) be admitted to the bar of Indiana; and**
- 32 **(4) have practiced law at least five (5) years.**

33 **Sec. 4. The court has the same jurisdiction as the Wayne circuit**
34 **court and Wayne superior courts No. 1 and No. 2.**

35 **Sec. 5. The judge of the court has the same powers relating to**
36 **the conduct of business of the court as the judge of the Wayne**
37 **circuit court and the judges of Wayne superior courts No. 1 and**
38 **No. 2. The judge has all powers incident to a court of record in**
39 **relation to the attendance of witnesses and punishment for**
40 **contempt, and the power to enforce the judge's orders. The judge**
41 **may administer oaths, solemnize marriages, take and certify**
42 **acknowledgements of deeds, and give all necessary certificates for**

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1 the authentication of records and proceedings of the judge's court.
 2 **Sec. 6.** The judge of the court may appoint a bailiff, official
 3 court reporter, referee, commissioner, and any other personnel as
 4 the judge considers necessary to facilitate and transact the business
 5 of the court. The judge of the court shall fix their compensation
 6 within the limits and in the manner as provided by law concerning
 7 these officers and employees. These personnel serve at the pleasure
 8 of the court and are paid monthly in the manner of payment for
 9 officers and employees of Wayne circuit court and Wayne superior
 10 courts No. 1 and No. 2.
 11 **Sec. 7.** The clerk, under the direction of the judge of the court,
 12 shall provide order books, judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee
 13 books, and other books for the court, which shall be kept
 14 separately from the books and papers of other courts.
 15 **Sec. 8.** (a) The court shall hold its sessions in a place to be
 16 determined and provided by the county council of Wayne County.
 17 (b) The board of county commissioners of Wayne County:
 18 (1) shall provide and maintain in the courthouse a suitable
 19 and convenient courtroom for holding the court and suitable
 20 and convenient jury room and offices for the judge, official
 21 court reporter, and staff of the court; and
 22 (2) shall provide all necessary furniture and equipment for the
 23 rooms, offices, and employees of the court and all necessary
 24 dockets, books, and records for the court.
 25 (c) The county council shall make all necessary appropriations
 26 from the general fund of the county for the purpose of carrying out
 27 this chapter.
 28 **Sec. 9.** Jury commissioners for the Wayne circuit court shall be
 29 jury commissioners for the court.
 30 **Sec. 10.** The judges of the Wayne circuit court and Wayne
 31 superior courts No. 1 and No. 2 may, with the consent of the judge
 32 of the court, sit as judge of the court in any matter in the small
 33 claims and minor offenses division of the court, as if the judge were
 34 an elected judge of the court.
 35 **Sec. 11.** The judges of the Wayne circuit court and Wayne
 36 superior courts No. 1 and No. 2 may, with the consent of the judge
 37 of the court, transfer any action, cause, or proceeding filed and
 38 docketed in the Wayne circuit court, Wayne superior court No. 1,
 39 or Wayne superior court No. 2, to the court by transferring all
 40 original papers and instruments filed in such an action, cause, or
 41 proceeding. The action, cause, or proceeding shall be treated as if
 42 originally filed with the court. The judge of the court may, with the

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1 consent of the judge of the Wayne circuit court, Wayne superior
 2 court No. 1, or Wayne superior court No. 2, transfer any action,
 3 cause, or proceeding filed and docketed in the court, except a cause
 4 properly docketed in the small claims or minor offenses division of
 5 the court, to the Wayne circuit court, Wayne superior court No. 1,
 6 or Wayne superior court No. 2, by transferring all original papers
 7 and instruments filed in the action, cause, or proceeding. The
 8 action, cause, or proceeding shall be treated as if originally filed
 9 with the transferee court. However, if any cause, action, or
 10 proceeding transferred under this section is later transferred on
 11 change of venue to a court of another county or if any cause is
 12 appealed to the court of appeals or supreme court of Indiana, then
 13 the party taking the change of venue or appeal may have a
 14 transcript made of the proceedings in each court, certified by the
 15 clerk of that court. The transcript has the same force and effect
 16 and gives the court to which it is taken on change of venue or
 17 appeal the same jurisdiction, as though this transcript had been
 18 originally made when the cause was transferred to the transferee
 19 court.

20 Sec. 12. The Wayne superior court No. 3 has a standard small
 21 claims and misdemeanor division.

22 Chapter 90. Wells County

23 Sec. 1. Wells County constitutes the twenty-eighth judicial
 24 circuit.

25 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
 26 the Wells superior court.

27 (b) The Wells superior court is a standard superior court as
 28 described in IC 33-29-1.

29 (c) Wells County comprises the judicial district of the court.

30 Sec. 3. The Wells superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 31 hold sessions in:

32 (1) the Wells County courthouse in Bluffton; or

33 (2) other places in the county that the Wells County executive
 34 may provide.

35 Sec. 4. The Wells superior court has the same jurisdiction as the
 36 Wells circuit court, except that the circuit court has juvenile
 37 jurisdiction.

38 Sec. 5. The Wells superior court has a standard small claims and
 39 misdemeanor division.

40 Chapter 91. White County

41 Sec. 1. White County constitutes the thirty-ninth judicial circuit.

42 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as

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1 the White superior court.
 2 (b) The White superior court is a standard superior court as
 3 described in IC 33-29-1.
 4 (c) White County comprises the judicial district of the court.
 5 Sec. 3. The White superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 6 hold sessions in:
 7 (1) the White County courthouse in Monticello; or
 8 (2) other places in the county that the board of county
 9 commissioners of White County may provide.
 10 Sec. 4. The White superior court has the same jurisdiction as the
 11 White circuit court.
 12 Sec. 5. The White superior court has a standard small claims
 13 and misdemeanor division.
 14 Chapter 92. Whitley County
 15 Sec. 1. Whitley County constitutes the eighty-second judicial
 16 circuit.
 17 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a court of record to be known as
 18 the Whitley superior court.
 19 (b) The Whitley superior court is a standard superior court as
 20 described in IC 33-29-1.
 21 (c) Whitley County comprises the judicial district of the court.
 22 Sec. 3. The Whitley superior court has one (1) judge who shall
 23 hold sessions in:
 24 (1) the Whitley County courthouse in Columbia City; or
 25 (2) other places in the county that the board of county
 26 commissioners of Whitley County may provide.
 27 Sec. 4. (a) If the Whitley county executive establishes the
 28 position of small claims referee to serve the Whitley superior court,
 29 the judge of the Whitley superior court may appoint a part-time
 30 small claims referee under IC 33-29-3 to assist the court in the
 31 exercise of its small claims jurisdiction.
 32 (b) The small claims referee is entitled to reasonable
 33 compensation not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) as
 34 recommended by the judge of the Whitley superior court to be paid
 35 by the county after the compensation is approved by the county
 36 fiscal body. The state shall pay fifty percent (50%) of the salary set
 37 under this subsection and the county shall pay the remainder of the
 38 salary.
 39 (c) The Whitley County executive shall provide and maintain a
 40 suitable courtroom and facilities for the use of the small claims
 41 referee, including furniture and equipment, as necessary.
 42 (d) The Whitley superior court shall employ administrative staff

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necessary to support the functions of the small claims referee.

(e) The county fiscal body shall appropriate sufficient funds for the provision of staff and facilities required under this section.

Sec. 5. The Whitley superior court has the same jurisdiction as the Whitley circuit court, except that the circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. The Whitley superior court has a standard small claims and misdemeanor division.

SECTION 13. IC 33-34 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]:

ARTICLE 34. MARION COUNTY SMALL CLAIMS COURTS
Chapter 1. Establishment and General Provisions

Sec. 1. As used in this article, "judge" means the judge of a small claims court established under this chapter unless otherwise indicated.

Sec. 2. (a) There are established township small claims courts in each county containing a consolidated city.
(b) The name of each court shall be the "_____ Township of Marion County Small Claims Court" (insert the name of the township in the blank).

Sec. 3. The small claims court is not a court of record.

Sec. 4. The small claims court shall meet in continuous session.

Sec. 5. The judge of the circuit court shall extend aid and assistance to the judges in the conduct of the township small claims courts.

Sec. 6. A division of the small claims court must be a full-time division or a part-time division as determined by the individual township boards following the hearing provided for in section 7 of this chapter.

Sec. 7. In 1975, a hearing was conducted to obtain evidence, opinions, advice, and suggestions from public officials and the general public on the question of whether a small claims court division should be established in the township, in each township with a population of less than fifteen thousand (15,000) persons, whether the division should be full time or part time, the location of the division courtroom and offices, and other relevant matters.

Sec. 8. The township trustee shall give ten (10) days notice of all hearings held under section 7 of this chapter in one (1) or more newspapers of general circulation in the county.

Sec. 9. Not more than two (2) weeks following a hearing held under section 7 of this chapter, the township board shall, after

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1 considering the evidence, opinions, advice, and suggestions
2 presented at the hearing, enter an order as to:

- 3 (1) whether a small claims court division shall be established
- 4 in the township if the township has a population of less than
- 5 fifteen thousand (15,000) persons;
- 6 (2) whether the division, if any, shall function full time or part
- 7 time;
- 8 (3) the location of the division courtroom and offices under
- 9 IC 33-34-6-1; and
- 10 (4) other relevant matters.

11 **Chapter 2. Judges**

12 **Sec. 1. A judge shall be elected at the general election every four**
13 **(4) years by the registered voters residing within the township in**
14 **which the division of the small claims court is located.**

15 **Sec. 2. A judge must meet the qualifications prescribed by**
16 **IC 3-8-1-30.**

17 **Sec. 3. The term of office of a judge is four (4) years, beginning**
18 **January 1 after election and continuing until a successor is:**

- 19 (1) elected; and
- 20 (2) qualified.

21 **Sec. 4. (a) The circuit court judge may establish a regular**
22 **hourly schedule for the performance of duties by full-time or**
23 **part-time township small claims courts and each judge shall**
24 **maintain that schedule.**

25 **(b) If the circuit court judge does not establish a regular hourly**
26 **schedule, the judge shall perform the judge's duties at regular,**
27 **reasonable hours.**

28 **(c) Regardless of whether a regular hourly schedule has been**
29 **established as set forth in subsection (a), a judge shall hold sessions**
30 **in addition to the judge's regular schedule whenever the business**
31 **of the judge's court requires.**

32 **Sec. 5. (a) The salary of a judge who serves full time must be in**
33 **an amount determined by the township board of the township in**
34 **which the small claims court is located.**

35 **(b) The salary of each judge who serves part time must be in an**
36 **amount determined by the township board and approved by the**
37 **city-county council.**

38 **(c) The salary of a judge may not be reduced during the judge's**
39 **term of office.**

40 **(d) At any other time, salaries of any full-time or part-time**
41 **judge may be increased or decreased by the township board of the**
42 **township in which the small claims court is located.**

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1 **Sec. 6. (a) The annual salary of a judge shall be paid in twelve**
2 **(12) equal monthly installments by the township trustee.**

3 **(b) The judge may not receive remuneration other than a salary**
4 **set under section 5 of this chapter for the performance of the**
5 **judge's official duties except payments for performing marriage**
6 **ceremonies.**

7 **Sec. 7. (a) A judge serving part-time may participate in other**
8 **gainful employment if the employment does not:**

- 9 **(1) interfere with the exercise of the judge's judicial office; or**
- 10 **(2) involve any conflict of interest in the performance of the**
11 **judge's judicial duties.**

12 **(b) A judge serving full time may practice law if the practice**
13 **does not conflict in any way with the judge's official duties and**
14 **does not:**

- 15 **(1) cause the judge to be unduly absent from the court; or**
- 16 **(2) interfere with the ready and prompt disposal of the judge's**
17 **judicial duties.**

18 **Sec. 8. The:**

- 19 **(1) judge of a small claims court; and**
- 20 **(2) employees of the court;**

21 **may be eligible to participate in the public employees' retirement**
22 **fund as provided in IC 5-10.3, but a judge is not eligible to**
23 **participate as a member in the judges' retirement fund under**
24 **IC 33-38.**

25 **Sec. 9. (a) A vacation of one (1) month per year shall be**
26 **provided for a judge who serves in a full-time capacity.**

27 **(b) The circuit court judge may authorize the appointment of a**
28 **judge pro tempore to handle the judicial business of the**
29 **vacating judge, if the circuit court judge considers it necessary.**

30 **Sec. 10. (a) A judge is subject to disciplinary action for the**
31 **grounds and in the manner set forth in IC 33-38-14.**

32 **(b) The commission on judicial qualifications for judges of the**
33 **superior and probate courts is the commission on judicial**
34 **qualifications for the judges of the small claims courts.**

35 **Sec. 11. Before assuming the duties of a judge, a judge must take**
36 **an oath to:**

- 37 **(1) faithfully perform the duties of the judge's office; and**
- 38 **(2) support and defend to the best of the judge's ability the**
39 **constitution and laws of Indiana and the United States.**

40 **Sec. 12. (a) A judge shall:**

- 41 **(1) furnish a bond in a sum required by the circuit court judge**
42 **to provide for the:**

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- 1 (A) faithful discharge of the duties of the office; and
- 2 (B) payment or delivery to the proper persons of whatever
- 3 money or other property may come into the judge's hands
- 4 when acting as judge; and
- 5 (2) file the bond with the county recorder.

6 The bond must also extend to cover a person that is appointed to
7 act as judge under IC 33-34-5-4.

8 Sec. 13. (a) A judge shall procure a seal that will stamp upon
9 paper a distinct impression of words and letters. The seal must
10 contain the words "_____ Township of Marion County
11 Small Claims Court" (insert the name of the township in the
12 blank).

13 (b) Deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney, state warrants, and
14 all other instruments of writing pertaining to the judge's official
15 duty, attested by the seal and signature of the judge, are
16 presumptive evidence of the official character of the court or judge
17 in all courts in Indiana without further authentication.

18 Sec. 14. (a) The resignation of a judge shall be delivered to the
19 clerk of the circuit court. The clerk shall advise the circuit court
20 and appropriate township board.

21 (b) A vacancy occurring in a judgeship must be filled under
22 IC 3-13-10.

23 Chapter 3. Jurisdiction, Rules, and Procedure

24 Sec. 1. (a) Except for a claim between landlord and tenant, a
25 case within the jurisdiction of a small claims court may be:

- 26 (1) venued;
- 27 (2) commenced; and
- 28 (3) decided;

29 in any township small claims court within the county. However,
30 upon a motion for change of venue filed by the defendant within
31 ten (10) days of service of the summons, the township small claims
32 court shall determine in accordance with subsection (b) whether
33 required venue lies with the court or with another small claims
34 court in the county in which the small claims court action was filed.

35 (b) The venue determination to be made under subsection (a)
36 must be made in the following order:

- 37 (1) In an action upon a debt or account, venue is in the
- 38 township where any defendant has consented to venue in a
- 39 writing signed by the defendant.
- 40 (2) Venue is in the township where a transaction or
- 41 occurrence giving rise to any part of the claim took place.
- 42 (3) Venue is in the township (in a county of the small claims

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1 court) where the greater percentage of individual defendants
2 included in the complaint resides, or, if there is not a greater
3 percentage, the place where any individual named as a
4 defendant:

- 5 (A) resides;
- 6 (B) owns real estate; or
- 7 (C) rents an apartment or real estate or where the
8 principal office or place of business of any defendant is
9 located.

10 (4) Venue is in the township where the claim was filed if there
11 is no other township in the county in which the small claims
12 court sits in which required venue lies.

13 (c) Venue of any claim between landlord and tenant must be in
14 the township where the real estate is located.

15 (d) If a written motion challenging venue is received by the
16 small claims court, the court shall rule whether required venue lies
17 in the township of filing.

18 Sec. 2. The court has original and concurrent jurisdiction with
19 the circuit and superior courts in all civil cases founded on contract
20 or tort in which the debt or damage claimed does not exceed six
21 thousand dollars (\$6,000), not including interest or attorney's fees.

22 Sec. 3. The court has original and concurrent jurisdiction with
23 the circuit and superior courts in possessory actions between
24 landlord and tenant in which the past due rent at the time of filing
25 does not exceed six thousand dollars (\$6,000). The court also has
26 original and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit and superior
27 courts in actions for the possession of property where the value of
28 the property sought to be recovered does not exceed six thousand
29 dollars (\$6,000). These jurisdictional limitations are not affected by
30 interest and attorney's fees.

31 Sec. 4. The court has original and concurrent jurisdiction with
32 the circuit and superior court in emergency possessory actions
33 between a landlord and tenant under IC 32-31-6.

34 Sec. 5. The small claims court has no jurisdiction:

- 35 (1) in actions seeking injunctive relief or involving partition of
36 real estate;
- 37 (2) in actions to declare or enforce any lien except as provided
38 in section 14 of this chapter;
- 39 (3) in actions in which the appointment of a receiver is asked;
40 or
- 41 (4) in suits for dissolution or annulment of marriage.

42 Sec. 6. The judge of the circuit court, assisted by the judges of

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1 the small claims court, shall make and adopt uniform rules for
2 conducting the business of the small claims court:

- 3 (1) according to a simplified procedure; and
- 4 (2) in the spirit of sections 7 and 9 of this chapter.

5 Sec. 7. A simplified procedure shall be established by rule to
6 enable any person, including the state, to:

- 7 (1) file the necessary papers; and
 - 8 (2) present the person's case in court;
- 9 either to seek or to defend against a small claim without consulting
10 or being represented by an attorney.

11 Sec. 8. (a) Upon the filing of a complaint, service of original
12 process shall be attempted by personal service of the summons and
13 complaint on the defendant, which may include leaving a copy of
14 the service at the last known place of residence of the party if the
15 process server properly describes on the return the residence,
16 noting any of its unique features, and mailing by first class a copy
17 of the service without charge to the party at the same last known
18 place of residence.

19 (b) If service cannot be made in this manner, service of process
20 shall be made in an alternate manner as provided by the Indiana
21 Rules of Civil Procedure.

22 (c) Subsequent service of process, other than that originally
23 served upon filing of the complaint, may be made by registered or
24 certified mail or another manner authorized by the Indiana Rules
25 of Civil Procedure.

26 Sec. 9. A trial:

- 27 (1) must be informal, with the sole objective of dispensing
28 speedy justice between the parties according to the rules of
29 substantive law; and
- 30 (2) may not be bound by the statutory provisions or rules of
31 practice, procedure, pleadings, or evidence, except the
32 provisions relating to privileged communications and offers
33 of compromise.

34 Sec. 10. There may not be a trial by jury in the small claims
35 court.

36 Sec. 11. (a) A filing of a civil claim in the small claims court
37 constitutes a waiver of trial by jury by the plaintiff.

38 (b) A defendant in a small claims case waives the right to trial
39 by jury unless the defendant requests a jury trial at least three (3)
40 calendar days before the trial date that appears on the complaint.
41 Upon the filing of a jury trial request, the small claims court shall
42 transfer the claim to the superior court of the county. The

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1 defendant shall pay all costs necessary for filing the claim in the
2 superior court as if the cause had been filed initially in that court.

3 (c) A notice of claim filed in the small claims court must include
4 a statement that reflects the provisions of subsection (b).

5 Sec. 12. The small claims court shall take judicial notice of
6 municipal, city, and town ordinances.

7 Sec. 13. (a) If the judgment or order is against the defendant, the
8 defendant shall pay the judgment at any time and upon terms and
9 conditions as the judge orders.

10 (b) If the judge orders that the judgment be paid in specified
11 installments, the judge may stay the issuance of execution and
12 other supplementary process during the period of compliance with
13 the order.

14 (c) A stay ordered under subsection (b) may be modified or
15 vacated by the court.

16 Sec. 14. (a) All judgments rendered in civil actions may be
17 recorded in the judgment docket book of the proper division of the
18 small claims court.

19 (b) A judgment entered by a small claims court is a lien on real
20 estate when entered in the circuit court judgment docket in the
21 same manner as a judgment in a court of general jurisdiction
22 becomes a lien on real estate under IC 34-55-9.

23 (c) The clerk of the small claims court shall keep a docket in
24 which judgments shall be entered and properly indexed in the
25 name of the judgment defendant as judgments of circuit courts are
26 entered and indexed.

27 Sec. 15. (a) All appeals from judgments of the small claims court
28 shall be taken to the superior court of the county and tried de novo.

29 (b) The rules of procedure for appeals must be in accordance
30 with the rules established by the superior court.

31 (c) The appellant shall pay all costs necessary for the filing of
32 the case in the superior court, as if the appeal were a case that had
33 been filed initially in that court.

34 **Chapter 4. Powers**

35 **Sec. 1. A judge**

36 may:

- 37 (1) administer oaths;
- 38 (2) take and certify acknowledgements of deeds; and
- 39 (3) give all necessary certificates for the authentication of the
- 40 records and proceedings of the small claims court.

41 **Sec. 2. The small claims court has the same power as the circuit**
42 **court in relation to the:**

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1 (1) attendance of witnesses;
 2 (2) punishment of contempts; and
 3 (3) enforcement of its orders.
 4 **Sec. 3. A judge may:**
 5 (1) issue and direct all process to individuals and corporations
 6 necessary to exercise the jurisdiction of the court;
 7 (2) make all proper judgment, sentences, decrees, and orders;
 8 and
 9 (3) do all acts necessary or proper in conformity with state
 10 laws;
 11 assisted as necessary by the clerk of the circuit court.
 12 **Sec. 4. Each judge may solemnize marriages.**
 13 **Chapter 5. Transfer of Cases, Absent Judge, and Special Judge**
 14 **Sec. 1. The circuit court judge may transfer cases from one (1)**
 15 **township small claims court to another as necessary.**
 16 **Sec. 2. A judge of the circuit or superior court may order a**
 17 **cause filed in the circuit or superior court to be transferred to the**
 18 **small claims court if the:**
 19 (1) small claims court has jurisdiction of the cause concurrent
 20 with the circuit or superior court; and
 21 (2) judge consents to the transfer.
 22 **Sec. 3. The judges of the small claims court may sit in place of**
 23 **each other and perform each other's duties:**
 24 (1) at the direction of or with the approval of the circuit court
 25 judge; and
 26 (2) with the consent of the respective judges.
 27 **Sec. 4. (a) If a judge is unable to preside over the judge's**
 28 **division of the small claims court during any number of days, the**
 29 **judge may appoint in writing a person qualified to be a small**
 30 **claims judge under IC 33-34-2-2 to preside in place of the judge.**
 31 **(b) The written appointment shall be entered on the order book**
 32 **or record of the circuit court. The appointee shall, after taking the**
 33 **oath prescribed for the judges, conduct the business of the division**
 34 **subject to the same rules and regulations as judges and has the**
 35 **same authority during the continuance of the appointee's**
 36 **appointment.**
 37 **(c) The appointee is entitled to the same compensation from the**
 38 **township trustee as accruable to the small claims judge in whose**
 39 **place the appointee is serving.**
 40 **Sec. 5. (a) A judge absent from the bench for more than thirty**
 41 **(30) days shall deposit the dockets, books, and papers of the office**
 42 **with the:**

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1 (1) small claims judge of another division; or
 2 (2) circuit court;
 3 as directed by the circuit court judge.
 4 (b) A:
 5 (1) judge with whom the docket of another judge is deposited
 6 during a vacancy or an absence; and
 7 (2) successor of any judge who has the dockets of the
 8 successor's predecessor in the successor's possession;
 9 may perform all duties that the judge might do legally in relation
 10 to the judge's own dockets.
 11 (c) Process shall be returned to the judge who has the legal
 12 custody of the docket at the day of return.
 13 Sec. 6. (a) Only another judge may serve as a special judge in
 14 the small claims court.
 15 (b) Except for mileage and travel expense, a judge serving as a
 16 special judge under this section may not receive compensation in
 17 addition to the salary provided under this article.
 18 Chapter 6. Facilities and Personnel
 19 Sec. 1. The township trustee shall provide a courtroom for each
 20 division and an office for each judge in a convenient location within
 21 the township that has:
 22 (1) adequate access;
 23 (2) sufficient parking facilities;
 24 (3) a separate and appropriate courtroom;
 25 (4) proper space and facilities for the bailiff, clerks, and other
 26 employees; and
 27 (5) enough room for files and supplies.
 28 Sec. 2. A township shall:
 29 (1) furnish all:
 30 (A) supplies, including all blanks, forms, stationery, and
 31 papers of every kind, required for use in all cases in the
 32 township division of the small claims court; and
 33 (B) furniture, books, and other necessary equipment and
 34 supplies; and
 35 (2) provide for all necessary maintenance and upkeep of the
 36 facilities where court is held.
 37 Sec. 3. Each township shall provide an appropriate and
 38 competitive salary of at least five thousand six hundred dollars
 39 (\$5,600) for the number of clerks for the small claims court
 40 sufficient to:
 41 (1) operate efficiently; and
 42 (2) adequately serve the citizens doing business with the court.

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1 **Sec. 4. (a) The voters of each township having a small claims**
2 **court shall elect a constable for the small claims court at the**
3 **general election every four (4) years for a term of office of four (4)**
4 **years, beginning January 1 after election and continuing until a**
5 **successor is elected and qualified. The ballot must state the:**

- 6 (1) name of the candidate; and
- 7 (2) court for which the candidate is to serve.

8 **(b) Each small claims court shall have a constable who:**

- 9 (1) acts as the bailiff of the court;
- 10 (2) serves the court's personal service of process;
- 11 (3) has police powers to:
 - 12 (A) make arrests;
 - 13 (B) keep the peace; and
 - 14 (C) carry out the orders of the court;
- 15 (4) must meet the qualifications prescribed by IC 3-8-1-31;
- 16 (5) is compensated for each process that is delivered to effect
- 17 personal service when serving as the bailiff for the court;
- 18 (6) is responsible for:
 - 19 (A) the preparation and mailing of all registered or
 - 20 certified service and is compensated for each process
 - 21 served by mail; and
 - 22 (B) all the official acts of the deputies;
- 23 (7) is compensated solely from the service of process fees
- 24 collected under IC 33-34-8-1; and
- 25 (8) may require a deputy to give a bond for the proper
- 26 discharge of the deputy's duties for an amount fixed by the
- 27 constable.

28 **(c) The elected constable may appoint full-time and part-time**
29 **deputies for assistance in the performance of official duties who:**

- 30 (1) perform all the official duties required to be performed by
- 31 the constable;
- 32 (2) possess the same statutory and common law powers and
- 33 authority as the constable;
- 34 (3) must take the same oath required of the constable;
- 35 (4) are compensated solely from the service of process fees
- 36 collected under IC 33-34-8-1; and
- 37 (5) serve at the pleasure of the constable and may be
- 38 dismissed at any time with or without cause.

39 **(d) If there is an:**

- 40 (1) emergency; or
- 41 (2) inability of a constable to carry out the constable's duties;
- 42 the judge may appoint a special constable to carry out the duties of

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the constable during the emergency or inability.

Chapter 7. Records; Reports; Accounting

Sec. 1. The state board of accounts shall provide rules, in cooperation with the appropriate county officers, to specify the:

- (1) forms; and**
- (2) records;**

for the handling and reporting of money and other property by or in connection with the small claims court.

Sec. 2. Each judge shall prepare, certify, and file quarterly reports on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year with the circuit court judge, which must include the:

- (1) total case filings;**
- (2) terminations; and**
- (3) cases remaining open;**

broken down by the type of case, in a form approved by and distributed under the direction of the circuit court judge.

Sec. 3. The judge of the circuit court, with the assistance of the clerk of the circuit court, the judges of the small claims courts, and the state board of accounts, shall, at the expense of the townships:

- (1) provide the forms, blanks, court calendar books, judgment dockets, and fee books; and**
- (2) make rules and instructions to direct the judges in keeping records and making reports.**

The clerk of the circuit court shall keep full and permanent records and reports of each judge's past and current proceedings, indexed and available for reference as a public record.

Chapter 8. Fees and Costs

Sec. 1. (a) The following fees and costs apply to cases in the small claims court:

- (1) A township docket fee of five dollars (\$5) plus forty-five percent (45%) of the infraction or ordinance violation costs fee under IC 33-37-4-2.**
- (2) The bailiff's service of process by registered or certified mail fee of thirteen dollars (\$13) for each service.**
- (3) The cost for the personal service of process by the bailiff or other process server of thirteen dollars (\$13) for each service.**
- (4) Witness fees, if any, in the amount provided by IC 33-37-10-3 to be taxed and charged in the circuit court.**
- (5) A redocketing fee, if any, of five dollars (\$5).**
- (6) A document storage fee under IC 33-37-5-20.**
- (7) An automated record keeping fee under IC 33-37-5-21.**

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1 (8) A late fee, if any, under IC 33-37-5-22.
2 The docket fee and the cost for the initial service of process shall be
3 paid at the institution of a case. The cost of service after the initial
4 service shall be assessed and paid after service has been made. The
5 cost of witness fees shall be paid before the witnesses are called.

6 (b) If the amount of the township docket fee computed under
7 subsection (a)(1) is not equal to a whole number, the amount shall
8 be rounded to the next highest whole number.

9 Sec. 2. The person who is designated by a judge to prepare
10 transcripts may collect a fee of not more than five dollars (\$5) for
11 each transcript from a person who requests the preparation of a
12 transcript.

13 Sec. 3. (a) Payment for all costs made as a result of proceedings
14 in a small claims court shall be to the _____ County Small
15 Claims Court _____ Division (with the name of the county and
16 township inserted). The court shall issue a receipt for all money
17 received on a form numbered serially in duplicate. All township
18 docket fees and late fees received by the court shall be paid to the
19 township trustee at the close of each month.

20 (b) The court shall:
21 (1) semiannually distribute to the auditor of state all
22 automated record keeping fees received by the court for
23 deposit in the state user fee fund established under
24 IC 33-37-9; and
25 (2) distribute monthly to the county auditor all document
26 storage fees received by the court. The county auditor shall
27 deposit fees distributed under this subdivision into the clerk's
28 record perpetuation fund under IC 33-37-5-2.

29 Sec. 4. Fees, costs, and any other amounts collected by the courts
30 shall be accounted for quarterly to the clerk of the circuit court on:

- 31 (1) March 31;
- 32 (2) June 30;
- 33 (3) September 30; and
- 34 (4) December 31;

35 of each year.

36 SECTION 14. IC 33-35 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
37 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
38 2004]:

39 **ARTICLE 35. CITY AND TOWN COURTS**

40 **Chapter 1. Establishment; Election of Judges**

41 **Sec. 1. (a) During every fourth year after 1986, a second or third**
42 **class city or a town may by ordinance establish or abolish a city or**

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1 town court. An ordinance to establish a city or town court must be
2 adopted not less than one (1) year before the judge's term would
3 begin under section 3 of this chapter.

4 (b) The judge for a court established under subsection (a) shall
5 be elected under IC 3-10-6 or IC 3-10-7 at the municipal election
6 in November 1987 and every four (4) years thereafter.

7 (c) A court established under subsection (a) comes into existence
8 on January 1 of the year following the year in which a judge is
9 elected to serve in that court.

10 (d) A city or town court in existence on January 1, 1986, may
11 continue in operation until it is abolished by ordinance.

12 (e) A city or town that establishes or abolishes a court under this
13 section shall give notice of its action to the division of state court
14 administration of the office of judicial administration under
15 IC 33-24-6.

16 Sec. 2. (a) This section applies to a town that:

- 17 (1) adopts an ordinance under IC 3-10-6-2.6; and
- 18 (2) subsequently adopts an ordinance to establish a town court
19 under section 1 of this chapter.

20 (b) Notwithstanding section 1 of this chapter, the judge of the
21 town court shall be elected at the next municipal election not
22 conducted in a general election year. The successors of the judge
23 shall be elected at the first general election following the municipal
24 election and every four (4) years thereafter.

25 Sec. 3. (a) The judge of a city or town court shall be elected
26 under IC 3-10-6 or IC 3-10-7 by the voters of the city or town.

27 (b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), the term of
28 office of a judge elected under this section is four (4) years,
29 beginning at noon January 1 after election and continuing until a
30 successor is elected and qualified.

31 (c) This subsection applies to a town that adopts an ordinance
32 under IC 3-10-6-2.6. The term of office of:

- 33 (1) a judge elected at the next municipal election not
34 conducted in a general election year is one (1) year; and
- 35 (2) the successors to the judge described in subdivision (1) is
36 four (4) years;

37 beginning at noon January 1 after election and continuing until a
38 successor is elected and qualified.

39 (d) This subsection applies to a town that adopts an ordinance
40 under IC 3-10-7-2.7. The term of office of:

- 41 (1) a judge elected at the next municipal election not
42 conducted in a general election year is three (3) years; and

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1 (2) the successors to the judge described in subdivision (1) is
2 four (4) years;
3 beginning noon January 1 after election and continuing until a
4 successor is elected and qualified.

5 (e) Before beginning the duties of office, the judge shall, in the
6 manner prescribed by IC 5-4-1, execute a bond conditioned upon
7 the faithful discharge of the duties of office.

8 Sec. 4. To be eligible to hold the office of city court judge, as
9 provided by Article 6, Section 6, of the Constitution of the State of
10 Indiana, the judge must be a resident of the city during the term of
11 office or the office becomes vacant.

12 Sec. 5. Before beginning the duties of office, the judge of a town
13 court must:

- 14 (1) take and subscribe to the same oath of office as judges of
- 15 circuit courts; and
- 16 (2) execute a bond payable to the town in the penal sum of five
- 17 thousand dollars (\$5,000), conditioned upon the faithful
- 18 performance of the duties of the judge's office with good and
- 19 sufficient surety.

20 The bond must be approved by the legislative body of the town and
21 filed in the office of the town clerk-treasurer.

22 Chapter 2. Judge's Powers and Jurisdiction

23 Sec. 1. (a) A judge of a city or town court:

- 24 (1) may adopt rules for conducting the business of the court;
- 25 (2) has all powers incident to a court of record in relation to:
 - 26 (A) the attendance of witnesses;
 - 27 (B) the punishment of contempts;
 - 28 (C) the enforcement of its orders; and
 - 29 (D) the issuance of commissions for taking depositions in
 - 30 cases pending in the court;
- 31 (3) may administer oaths; and
- 32 (4) may give all necessary certificates for the authentication
- 33 of the records and proceedings of the court.

34 (b) If the judge is temporarily absent or unable to act, the judge
35 shall appoint a reputable practicing attorney to preside in the
36 judge's absence as special judge. The special judge:

- 37 (1) has all the powers and rights; and
 - 38 (2) shall perform all the duties;
- 39 of the judge of the court as fully as the regular judge appointing
40 the special judge.

41 Sec. 2. A judge of a city or town court shall provide, at the
42 expense of the town or city, a seal for the court that must contain

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1 on the face the words: "(Town or City) Court of _____,
2 Indiana." A description of the seal, together with an impress of it,
3 shall be put on the records of the court.

4 Sec. 3. A city court has the following jurisdiction over crimes,
5 infractions, and ordinance violations:

- 6 (1) Jurisdiction of all violations of the ordinances of the city.
- 7 (2) Jurisdiction of all misdemeanors and all infractions.

8 Sec. 4. A city court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit
9 court in civil cases in which the amount in controversy does not
10 exceed five hundred dollars (\$500). However, the city court does
11 not have jurisdiction in actions for:

- 12 (1) slander;
- 13 (2) libel;
- 14 (3) foreclosure of mortgage on real estate, in which the title to
15 real estate is in issue;
- 16 (4) matters relating to a decedent's estate, appointment of
17 guardians, and all related matters; and
- 18 (5) actions in equity.

19 Sec. 5. The city court of each of the four (4) cities having the
20 largest populations and the town court of the town having the
21 largest population in a county having a population of more than
22 four hundred thousand (400,000) but less than seven hundred
23 thousand (700,000) have concurrent civil jurisdiction with the
24 circuit court of the county where the amount in controversy does
25 not exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000). The court has
26 jurisdiction in any action where the parties or the subject matter
27 are in the county in which the city or town is located. However, the
28 city or town court does not have jurisdiction in:

- 29 (1) actions for slander or libel;
- 30 (2) matters relating to decedents' estates, appointment of
31 guardians, and all related matters;
- 32 (3) dissolution of marriage actions; or
- 33 (4) injunction or mandate actions.

34 Sec. 6. A city court in a third class city that is not a county seat
35 and to which section 5 of this chapter does not apply has
36 concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in civil cases in which
37 the amount in controversy does not exceed three thousand dollars
38 (\$3,000). However, the city court does not have:

- 39 (1) jurisdiction in actions for:
 - 40 (A) slander;
 - 41 (B) libel;
 - 42 (C) foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, in which the

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- 1 title to real estate is in issue;
- 2 (D) all matters relating to a decedent's estate, appointment
- 3 of guardians and all related matters; and
- 4 (E) actions in equity; and
- 5 (2) original jurisdiction in which the principal defendant
- 6 resides within another city having a city court with a civil
- 7 jurisdiction.

8 **Judgments rendered in the city court, when a certified transcript**
 9 **is filed with the clerk of the circuit court, have the same force as**
 10 **judgments rendered in the circuit court.**

11 **Sec. 7. If in a proceeding in a city court the title to land is put in**
 12 **issue by plea supported by affidavit, or manifestly appears from**
 13 **the proof on trial to be in issue, the court shall, without further**
 14 **proceeding, certify the case and papers to the circuit or other court**
 15 **having jurisdiction in the county in which the case is being tried.**
 16 **However, if the title to land is put in issue by affidavit or verified**
 17 **pleading, the court shall at once hear and determine whether title**
 18 **is in issue, and, if the proof supports the issue, then the case shall**
 19 **be certified for final determination, including the issue of title.**

20 **Sec. 8. (a) A town court has exclusive jurisdiction of all**
 21 **violations of the ordinances of the town.**

22 **(b) A town court also has jurisdiction of all misdemeanors and**
 23 **all infractions.**

24 **Chapter 3. Personnel; Expenses; Costs**

25 **Sec. 1. (a) The officers of a city court are a:**

- 26 (1) judge;
- 27 (2) clerk; and
- 28 (3) bailiff.

29 **However, in third class cities, the judge may act as clerk and**
 30 **perform all duties of the clerk of the court or appoint a clerk of the**
 31 **court. If the judge does not act as clerk of the court or appoint a**
 32 **clerk of the court, the city clerk-treasurer elected under IC 3-10-6**
 33 **shall perform the duties of the clerk of the city court.**

34 **(b) The clerk is an officer of a town court. The judge of a town**
 35 **court may act as clerk and perform all duties of the clerk of the**
 36 **court or appoint a clerk of the court. If the judge does not act as a**
 37 **clerk of the court or appoint a clerk of the court, the town**
 38 **clerk-treasurer elected under IC 3-10-6 or IC 3-10-7 shall perform**
 39 **the duties of the clerk of the town court.**

40 **(c) The clerk and bailiff may not receive any fees or**
 41 **compensation other than their salaries.**

42 **Sec. 2. (a) In second class cities, the city clerk is the clerk of the**

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1 city court. The city clerk of a third class city is the clerk of the city
 2 court if the judge does not serve as clerk or appoint a clerk under
 3 section 1 of this chapter.

4 (b) A city clerk of a second class city, a city clerk-treasurer of a
 5 third class city, or an appointed clerk in a third class city who
 6 serves as the clerk of the city court shall give bond as prescribed in
 7 this chapter.

8 (c) The clerk may administer oaths.

9 (d) The clerk of a city or town court shall:

10 (1) issue all process of the court, affix the seal of the court to
 11 the process, and attest to the process;

12 (2) keep a complete record and docket of all cases showing:

13 (A) the name of a person who was arrested and brought
 14 before the court;

15 (B) the disposition of the case; and

16 (C) an account of the:

17 (i) fees;

18 (ii) fines;

19 (iii) penalties;

20 (iv) forfeitures;

21 (v) judgments;

22 (vi) executions;

23 (vii) decrees; and

24 (viii) orders;

25 in as near to the same manner as the records are kept by
 26 the clerk of the circuit court; and

27 (3) collect all:

28 (A) fees;

29 (B) fines;

30 (C) penalties and forfeitures;

31 (D) judgments;

32 (E) executions; and

33 (F) money;

34 accruing to the city or town from the enforcement of
 35 ordinances.

36 (e) At the close of each week, the clerk shall make and deliver to
 37 the city controller of a second class city, clerk-treasurer of a third
 38 class city, or clerk-treasurer of a town a written report of all cases
 39 in which the clerk has received or collected any fines or forfeitures
 40 due the city or town. The clerk shall then pay over the money to the
 41 controller or clerk-treasurer and take a receipt for the payment.

42 (f) At the end of each month, the clerk shall make out and

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1 deliver to the county treasurer of the county in which the city or
2 town is located a written report of all cases in which the clerk has
3 received or collected any fines or forfeitures due the state during
4 the month and pay to the county treasurer all fines or forfeitures
5 collected, taking a receipt for the payment.

6 (g) In cities in which the county treasurer rather than the city
7 controller receives city money for deposit, the clerk shall report
8 and deliver the money to the county treasurer.

9 (h) The clerk shall deposit all court costs collected by the clerk
10 in accordance with IC 33-37-7-12. The clerk shall distribute the
11 state and county share of court costs collected in accordance with
12 IC 33-37-7-7 or IC 33-37-7-8.

13 Sec. 3. (a) The bailiff of a city court must be a police officer of
14 the city assigned to the court by the chief of police, under direction
15 of the board of public safety. However, the judge of the city court
16 may appoint another person to serve as bailiff.

17 (b) The bailiff shall give bond payable to the city in the penal
18 sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), with surety to be approved
19 by the mayor, conditioned on the faithful and honest discharge of
20 the bailiff's duties. The bond shall be filed in the office of the
21 controller or clerk-treasurer.

22 (c) The bailiff shall do the following:

23 (1) Be present at the sessions of the court, maintaining order
24 and performing all other duties subject to the order of the
25 court.

26 (2) Take charge of all executions issued by the court and see
27 to the collection of the executions.

28 (3) Keep, in books to be furnished by the controller or
29 clerk-treasurer, an accurate account and docket of all
30 executions that come into the bailiff's hands, showing the:

- 31 (A) names of the defendants;
- 32 (B) date and number of the execution;
- 33 (C) amount of fines, fees, or penalties imposed; and
- 34 (D) disposition of the execution.

35 (4) Make and deliver a written report to the clerk of the court
36 on Tuesday of each week, showing all money collected by the
37 bailiff during the previous week, giving the:

- 38 (A) names of the defendants;
 - 39 (B) number of executions; and
 - 40 (C) amount of fines, fees, or penalties collected;
- 41 and pay the money to the clerk, taking the clerk's receipt for
42 the payments.

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1 (d) The salary of the bailiff shall be fixed as salaries of other
2 police officers are fixed.

3 (e) The bailiff of a city court of the three (3) cities having the
4 largest populations in a county having a population of more than
5 four hundred thousand (400,000) but less than seven hundred
6 thousand (700,000) shall be appointed by the judge of the court.
7 The bailiff shall serve and execute all processes issued by the court
8 and is entitled to receive a salary fixed by the common council of
9 the city. In addition, the bailiff may collect a fee from a defendant
10 for the bailiff's own use on all execution sales of property under an
11 execution or attachment as follows:

- 12 (1) On the first fifty dollars (\$50), ten percent (10%).
- 13 (2) On more than fifty dollars (\$50) and not more than three
- 14 hundred dollars (\$300), five percent (5%).
- 15 (3) On all sums over three hundred dollars (\$300), three
- 16 percent (3%).
- 17 (4) Any additional sum necessarily expended by the bailiff in
- 18 collecting the judgment.

19 A bailiff may use the bailiff's private vehicle in the performance of
20 the bailiff's duties and is entitled to receive a sum for mileage equal
21 to the sum paid per mile to state officers and employees. The
22 payment to the bailiff is subject to the approval of the judge. The
23 judge shall include in the budget for the court sufficient money to
24 provide for the anticipated claims of the bailiff. The common
25 council shall make annual appropriations that are necessary to
26 carry out this subsection.

27 Sec. 4. The town marshal or a deputy marshal shall serve all
28 process issuing from the town court.

29 Sec. 5. (a) The common council of a city having a city court may
30 create the position of city court referee to assist the city court judge
31 in the administration of the judge's duties and the disposition of
32 matters pending in the court. The common council may authorize
33 more than one (1) referee. After authorization is granted, the judge
34 shall appoint one (1) or more referees. The referee or referees
35 serve at the pleasure of the judge.

36 (b) A referee shall take the same oath of office as provided for
37 the judge and must have the same qualifications for office as
38 required for the judge. A referee may administer oaths in the
39 performance of the referee's duty and use the seal of the court. In
40 all cases coming before the referee, the referee shall comply with
41 the requirements of procedure provided for the hearing of cases by
42 the court. The referee shall make a return of the referee's findings

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1 and recommendations in writing to the court, and the court shall
2 proceed to enter the order, judgment, or decree that the court
3 considers proper.

4 (c) The salary of a referee shall be fixed by the judge subject to
5 the approval of the common council of the city. The common
6 council shall appropriate sufficient money to pay the referee.

7 Sec. 6. (a) The prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit in
8 which the city is located shall prosecute all cases in a city court for
9 violation of statutes.

10 (b) The city attorney shall prosecute all cases of city ordinance
11 violations.

12 Sec. 7. A judge of a city or town court shall provide, at the
13 expense of the city or town, all books, dockets, papers, and printed
14 blanks necessary for the discharge of the duties of the court.

15 Sec. 8. (a) A clerk of a city court in a county having a population
16 of more than four hundred thousand (400,000) but less than seven
17 hundred thousand (700,000) shall deposit all court costs collected
18 by the clerk in accordance with IC 33-37-7-12. The fees received by
19 the controller from the clerk shall be paid into the city treasury at
20 the time of the semiannual settlement for city revenue.

21 (b) If the party instituting an action or proceeding recovers
22 judgment, the judgment must also include as costs an amount equal
23 to the small claims costs fee prescribed under IC 33-37-4-5 or
24 IC 33-37-4-6.

25 (c) Money paid in advance for costs remaining unexpended at
26 the time an action or a proceeding is terminated, whether by
27 reason of dismissal or otherwise, shall be returned to the party or
28 parties making payment. However, this section does not apply to
29 civil actions or proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the state
30 or any of the state's political subdivisions.

31 (d) This section expires July 1, 2005.

32 Sec. 9. (a) This section applies after June 30, 2005.

33 (b) A clerk of a city court in a county having a population of
34 more than four hundred thousand (400,000) but less than seven
35 hundred thousand (700,000) shall deposit all court costs collected
36 by the clerk in accordance with IC 33-37-7-12. The fees received by
37 the controller from the clerk shall be paid into the city treasury at
38 the time of the semiannual settlement for city revenue.

39 (c) If the party instituting an action or a proceeding recovers
40 judgment, the judgment must also include as costs an amount equal
41 to the small claims costs fee and the small claims service fee
42 prescribed under IC 33-37-4-5 or IC 33-37-4-6.

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1 (d) Money paid in advance for costs remaining unexpended at
2 the time a civil action or proceeding is terminated, whether by
3 reason of dismissal or otherwise, must be returned to the party or
4 parties making payment. However, this section does not apply to
5 civil actions or proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the state
6 or any of the state's political subdivisions.

7 Chapter 4. Court Sessions; Compensation; Restrictions on
8 Activities of Judges

9 Sec. 1. (a) A city court judge shall hold regular sessions of the
10 city court at a place to be provided and designated by the
11 legislative body of the city.

12 (b) A town court judge shall hold sessions of the town court as
13 the business of the court demands at a place to be provided and
14 designated by the legislative body of the town.

15 Sec. 2. (a) Special judges of a city court are entitled to the
16 compensation allowed special judges in the circuit court, to be paid
17 out of the city treasury on the certificate of the regular judge and
18 the warrant of the city controller or clerk-treasurer.

19 (b) A city court judge may not receive any fees or compensation
20 other than the judge's salary, as established under subsection (e).

21 (c) A city court judge of each of the three (3) cities having the
22 largest populations in a county having a population of more than
23 four hundred thousand (400,000) but less than seven hundred
24 thousand (700,000) is entitled to receive, for additional services
25 that this article requires to be performed, three thousand five
26 hundred dollars (\$3,500) per year in addition to the salary
27 otherwise provided. The fiscal body of the city shall appropriate
28 the money necessary to pay the additional compensation.

29 (d) A town court judge is entitled to receive the compensation
30 that is prescribed by the fiscal body of the town.

31 (e) A city court judge is entitled to receive compensation that is
32 prescribed by the fiscal body of the city.

33 Sec. 3. A city court judge may not act as attorney, agent, or
34 counsel for the applicant in a proceeding to procure a license to
35 retail or wholesale intoxicating liquors under IC 7.1 or aid or assist
36 in any manner in the procuring of such a license. A person who
37 recklessly violates this section commits a Class B misdemeanor.

38 Chapter 5. Records; Procedures; Practices

39 Sec. 1. City courts are governed by the laws and rules governing
40 the practice, pleading, and processes in circuit courts.

41 Sec. 2. A change of venue may not be taken from a city or town
42 court. However, a defendant may take a change of venue from the

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1 judge of the court, with a special judge appointed as provided for
2 the circuit court.

3 Sec. 3. All warrants or other processes issued by the city court
4 must be:

5 (1) directed to the chief of police of the city or any person
6 specially deputized by the city court; and

7 (2) executed, served, and returned by the chief, by any police
8 officer of the city, or by the specially deputized person.

9 The members of the police force of the city shall cause all persons
10 arrested by the police force for a violation of any law to be taken
11 before the city court for trial or examination.

12 Sec. 4. (a) City courts of the three (3) cities having the largest
13 populations in counties having a population of more than four
14 hundred thousand (400,000) but less than seven hundred thousand
15 (700,000) shall keep the following books of record on the civil side
16 of the court:

17 (1) A loose leaf minute book, similar to that kept by the circuit
18 court, each case to be numbered consecutively in order of its
19 filing.

20 (2) Index and cross-index book, containing the names of all
21 parties to each action with the number of the case opposite the
22 name.

23 (3) A fee book as is provided for city courts.

24 (4) An order book in which all orders of a cause are written
25 consecutively when final judgment or order is entered.

26 (b) The case should bear the same number as originally given to
27 the case when filed and must be arranged in the order book
28 consecutively according to the original number given to the case
29 when filed. All orders, proceedings, records of issuing execution,
30 returns of execution, and satisfactions of execution shall be
31 grouped together, if practical, on one (1) page or on consecutive
32 pages when there is not sufficient room to group it on one (1) page.
33 All costs in a cause shall be taxed on the margin of the page
34 containing the final order or judgment. All orders not connected
35 with a specific case, such as general appointments made by the
36 judge, shall be entered in the minute book under a separate
37 number and recorded in the record book under that number.

38 Sec. 5. All issues of fact pending in city courts shall be tried by
39 the judge, unless either party demands a jury trial. The jury must
40 consist of six (6) qualified voters of the city, to be summoned by the
41 bailiff by venire issued by the judge.

42 Sec. 6. The style of the city or town court is "The (City or Town)

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1 Court of _____," according to the name of the city or town.
 2 Sec. 7. (a) A city court is not a court of record.
 3 (b) A town court is not a court of record.
 4 (c) A person selected as judge of the following courts must be an
 5 attorney in good standing under the requirements of the supreme
 6 court:
 7 (1) Anderson city court.
 8 (2) Avon town court.
 9 (3) Brownsburg town court.
 10 (4) Carmel city court.
 11 (5) A city or town court located in Lake County.
 12 (6) Muncie city court.
 13 (7) Noblesville city court.
 14 (8) Plainfield town court.
 15 (9) Greenwood city court.
 16 (10) Martinsville city court.
 17 Sec. 8. (a) All judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings of
 18 city and town courts have the same force as those of the circuit
 19 court. A judgment becomes a lien on real estate when a transcript
 20 of the judgment is filed with the clerk of the circuit court.
 21 (b) All orders of sale and executions affecting real estate from
 22 the city court of the three (3) cities having the largest populations
 23 in a county having a population of more than four hundred
 24 thousand (400,000) but less than seven hundred thousand (700,000)
 25 shall be issued by the clerk of the circuit court to the sheriff upon
 26 the filing of a certified copy of the judgment. When the copy is
 27 filed, the court rendering the judgment has no further jurisdiction
 28 of the case except to furnish a transcript for appeal. The life of a
 29 lien may be continued in force when the action is started in the city
 30 court, as though the action were filed in the circuit court, by filing
 31 with the clerk of the circuit court a certificate, certified to by the
 32 judge of the city court and containing:
 33 (1) the names of the parties to the suit;
 34 (2) the nature of the action;
 35 (3) the description of the property affected; and
 36 (4) the amount in controversy.
 37 The judge shall enter minutes on the docket showing the issuing of
 38 the certificates.
 39 Sec. 9. (a) An appeal from a judgment of a city court may be
 40 taken to the circuit or superior court of the county and tried de
 41 novo.
 42 (b) An appeal from a judgment of a town court may be taken to

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1 the superior or circuit court of the county within thirty (30) days
2 after the rendition of the judgment.

3 (c) A prisoner against whom punishment is adjudged by a city
4 court may appeal to the circuit court of the county, within thirty
5 (30) days after the judgment. If the prisoner, within the thirty (30)
6 days, enters into recognizance for his appearance in court and
7 causes to be filed in the court, within forty-five (45) days, all other
8 papers, documents, and transcripts necessary to complete the
9 appeal, the appeal stays all further proceedings on the judgment in
10 the court below. However, the prisoner may remain in jail on the
11 prisoner's sentence instead of furnishing a recognizance, and an
12 appeal without recognizance does not stay the execution of the
13 court below.

14 Sec. 10. (a) A party in a civil action who desires to take an
15 appeal from the city court of the three (3) cities having the largest
16 populations in a county having a population of more than four
17 hundred thousand (400,000) but less than seven hundred thousand
18 (700,000) shall file a bond, to the approval of the city court, within
19 thirty (30) days after the date of rendition of final judgment, and
20 the motion to correct errors within ten (10) days after the rendition
21 of final judgment. The transcript and motion shall be filed in the
22 court to which the appeal is taken within thirty (30) days after the
23 motion has been signed by the court.

24 (b) All errors saved shall be reviewed as far as justice warrants,
25 and for that purpose, a complete transcript of all the evidence is
26 not required. An error occurring during the trial, not excepted to
27 at the time, may be made available upon appeal by setting it forth
28 in a motion for a new trial. Upon application within the time fixed,
29 either of the parties to the suit may obtain either:

30 (1) a correct statement, to be prepared by the party
31 requesting the signing of the same, of the facts in a narrative
32 form appearing on the trial and of all questions of law
33 involved in the case and the decisions of the court upon the
34 questions of law; or

35 (2) a correct stenographic report;
36 and the expense of procuring the correct statement or correct
37 stenographic report shall be paid by the party requesting the
38 correct statement or correct stenographic report.

39 (c) The appeal shall be:

40 (1) submitted on the date filed in the court to which the appeal
41 is taken;

42 (2) advanced on the docket of that court; and

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1 (3) as determined at the earliest practical date, without any
2 extension of time for filing of briefs;
3 but the court to which an appeal is taken may, on application, hear
4 oral arguments.

5 (d) If judgment is affirmed on appeal, it may be increased by ten
6 percent (10%), in addition to any interest that may be allowed, if
7 the appeal is found to be frivolous.

8 (e) A change of venue may be taken from the judge to whom the
9 case is appealed as provided by law for taking changes of venue
10 from the judge of the circuit court.

11 (f) The court to which an appeal is taken shall render its opinion
12 in abbreviated form by simply citing the controlling authorities in
13 the case, unless it appears that some new question of practice,
14 procedure, or law is involved that would warrant a more extensive
15 opinion.

16 SECTION 15. IC 33-36 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
17 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
18 2004]:

19 **ARTICLE 36. ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS BUREAUS**

20 **Chapter 1. Definitions**

21 **Sec. 1. The definitions in IC 36-1-2 apply throughout this article.**

22 **Chapter 2. Establishment**

23 **Sec. 1. The legislative body of a municipal corporation may**
24 **establish, by ordinance or code, an ordinance violations bureau.**
25 **Upon the creation of a bureau, the legislative body shall provide**
26 **for the appointment of a violations clerk (who may be the clerk or**
27 **clerk-treasurer of the municipal corporation) to be the**
28 **administrator of the bureau.**

29 **Sec. 2. If the legislative body does not establish an ordinance**
30 **violations bureau under section 1 of this chapter, the clerk or**
31 **clerk-treasurer of the municipal corporation is designated the**
32 **violations clerk for purposes of this chapter.**

33 **Sec. 3. The violations clerk may accept:**

- 34 (1) written appearances;
- 35 (2) waivers of trial;
- 36 (3) admissions of violations; and
- 37 (4) payment of civil penalties of not more than one hundred
38 dollars (\$100);

39 **in ordinance violation cases, subject to the schedule prescribed**
40 **under IC 33-36-3 by the legislative body.**

41 **Chapter 3. Schedule of Ordinance and Code Provisions;**
42 **Violations**

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1 **Sec. 1. (a) Upon the appointment or designation of the violations**
2 **clerk as provided by IC 33-36-2-1, the legislative body shall**
3 **designate, by ordinance or code, a schedule of ordinance and code**
4 **provisions of the municipal corporation that are subject to**
5 **admission of violation before the violations clerk and the amount**
6 **of civil penalty to be assessed to a violator who elects to admit a**
7 **violation under this chapter.**

8 **(b) Civil penalties shall be paid to, received by, and accounted**
9 **for by the clerk under procedures provided for by the state board**
10 **of accounts. Payment of civil penalties under this chapter may be**
11 **made in person, by mail, or to an agent or agents designated by the**
12 **legislative body.**

13 **Sec. 2. A person charged with an ordinance or a code violation**
14 **is entitled to a trial before a court as provided by law, unless the**
15 **person waives the right to trial and enters an admission of the**
16 **violation with the violations clerk. Upon an admission, the clerk**
17 **shall assess and receive from the violator the amount prescribed by**
18 **the schedule of civil penalties established under section 1 of this**
19 **chapter.**

20 **Sec. 3. If a person charged with a violation wants to exercise the**
21 **right to trial, the person shall appear before the violations clerk**
22 **and deny the violation or enter a written denial with the clerk.**

23 **Sec. 4. In a county having a consolidated city, the schedule of**
24 **ordinance violations designated by a municipal corporation under**
25 **this chapter must also be approved by the city-county legislative**
26 **body.**

27 **Sec. 5. (a) If a person:**
28 **(1) denies an ordinance or code violation under this article;**
29 **(2) fails to satisfy a civil penalty assessed by the violations**
30 **clerk after having entered an admission of violation; or**
31 **(3) fails to deny or admit the violation under this article;**
32 **the clerk shall report this fact to the official having the**
33 **responsibility to prosecute ordinance violation cases for the**
34 **municipal corporation.**

35 **(b) Proceedings in court against the person shall then be**
36 **initiated for the alleged ordinance violation.**

37 **Sec. 6. (a) An ordinance violation admitted under this article**
38 **does not constitute a judgment for the purposes of IC 33-37. An**
39 **ordinance violation costs fee may not be collected from the**
40 **defendant under IC 33-37-4.**

41 **(b) An ordinance violation processed under this chapter may not**
42 **be considered for the purposes of IC 33-37-7-5 or IC 33-37-7-6**

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1 when determining the percentage of ordinance violations
2 prosecuted in certain courts.

3 **Sec. 7. All sums collected by the violations clerk as civil penalties
4 for ordinance violations shall be accounted for and paid to the
5 municipal corporation as provided by law.**

6 SECTION 16. IC 33-37 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
7 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
8 2004]:

9 **ARTICLE 37. COURT FEES**

10 **Chapter 1. Applicability and Definitions**

11 **Sec. 1. This article applies to all proceedings in the following
12 courts:**

- 13 (1) Circuit courts (Article 7, Section 7 of the Constitution of
- 14 the State of Indiana, IC 33-28, and IC 33-33).
- 15 (2) Superior courts (IC 33-29 and IC 33-33).
- 16 (3) County courts (IC 33-30).
- 17 (4) Probate courts (IC 33-31).
- 18 (5) City and town courts (IC 33-35).

19 **Sec. 2. As used in this article, "clerk" refers to any of the
20 following:**

- 21 (1) A clerk of a circuit court under IC 33-32-2-1.
- 22 (2) The clerk of a city or town court under IC 33-35.
- 23 (3) The judge of a city or town court that does not have a
24 clerk.

25 **Sec. 3. The costs imposed by this article are for all proceedings
26 in the action.**

27 **Sec. 4. (a) If publication by notice is required by law in any
28 action, the party or the attorney for the party from whom the
29 notice is required shall pay the cost of publication directly to the
30 publisher of the notice.**

31 **(b) The party or the attorney for the party shall file with the
32 clerk proof of publication of the notice.**

33 **Chapter 2. General Court Costs Provisions for Criminal Actions**

34 **Sec. 1. This chapter applies in criminal actions.**

35 **Sec. 2. (a) Costs in a criminal action are not a part of the
36 sentence and may not be suspended. However, if:**

- 37 (1) two (2) or more charges against a person are joined for
38 trial; and
- 39 (2) the person is convicted of two (2) or more offenses in the
40 trial;

41 **the court may waive the person's liability for costs for all but one
42 (1) of the offenses.**

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1 (b) If a person is acquitted or an indictment or information is
2 dismissed by order of the court, the person is not liable for costs.
3 Sec. 3. (a) When the court imposes costs, it shall conduct a
4 hearing to determine whether the convicted person is indigent. If
5 the person is not indigent, the court shall order the person to pay:
6 (1) the entire amount of the costs at the time sentence is
7 pronounced;
8 (2) the entire amount of the costs at some later date; or
9 (3) specified parts of the costs at designated intervals.
10 (b) Upon any default in the payment of the costs:
11 (1) an attorney representing the county may bring an action
12 on a debt for the unpaid amount; or
13 (2) the court may direct that the person, if the person is not
14 indigent, be committed to the county jail and credited toward
15 payment at the rate of twenty dollars (\$20) for each
16 twenty-four (24) hour period the person is confined, until the
17 amount paid plus the amount credited equals the entire
18 amount due.
19 (c) If, after a hearing under subsection (a), the court determines
20 that a convicted person is able to pay part of the costs of
21 representation, the court shall order the person to pay an amount
22 of not more than the cost of the defense services rendered on behalf
23 of the person. The clerk shall deposit the amount paid by a
24 convicted person under this subsection in the county's
25 supplemental public defender services fund established under
26 IC 33-40-3-1.
27 (d) A person ordered to pay part of the cost of representation
28 under subsection (c) has the same rights and protections as those
29 of other judgment debtors under the Constitution of the State of
30 Indiana and Indiana law.
31 Sec. 4. (a) The state shall pay all costs of trial in a prosecution
32 for an offense committed:
33 (1) by an inmate of a state correctional facility; and
34 (2) in the county in which the correctional facility is located.
35 (b) The costs of trial to be paid under this section include:
36 (1) court fees; and
37 (2) expenses incurred by the county sheriff in returning the
38 defendant to the jurisdiction of the court and keeping the
39 defendant in custody until trial.
40 Sec. 5. The fees prescribed by IC 33-37-4-1 are costs and may be
41 collected from a defendant against whom a conviction is entered.
42 A fine or penalty imposed is in addition to costs.

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Chapter 3. General Court Costs Provisions for Civil Actions

Sec. 1. (a) The fees prescribed in civil actions or paternity actions may not be collected from the state or a political subdivision in an action brought by or on behalf of the state or the political subdivision.

(b) This section does not prevent collecting fees from a defendant when the state or political subdivision is successful in its action.

Sec. 2. A person entitled to bring a civil action or to petition for the appointment of a guardian under IC 29-3-5 may do so without paying the required fees or other court costs if the person files a statement in court, under oath and in writing:

- (1) declaring that the person is unable to make the payments or to give security for the payments because of the person's indigency;**
- (2) declaring that the person believes that the person is entitled to the redress sought in the action; and**
- (3) setting forth briefly the nature of the action.**

Sec. 3. (a) When an offender confined by the department of correction commences an action or a proceeding without paying fees or other court costs under section 2 of this chapter, the offender shall obtain from the appropriate official of the correctional facility or facilities at which the offender is or was confined a certified copy of the prisoner's trust fund account statement for the six (6) months immediately preceding submission of the complaint or petition. The offender shall file the trust fund account statement in addition to the statement required under section 2 of this chapter.

(b) The offender shall pay a partial filing fee that is twenty percent (20%) of the greater of:

- (1) the average monthly deposits to the offender's account; or**
 - (2) the average monthly balance in the offender's account;**
- for the six (6) months immediately preceding the filing of the complaint or petition. However, the fee may not exceed the full statutory fee for the commencement of actions or proceedings.**

(c) If the offender claims exceptional circumstances that render the offender unable to pay the partial filing fee required by this section, in addition to the statement required by section 2 of this chapter and the statement of account required by subsection (a), the offender shall submit an affidavit of special circumstances setting forth the reasons and circumstances that justify relief from the partial filing fee requirement.

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1 (d) If the court approves the application to waive all fees, the
 2 court shall give written notice to the offender that all fees and costs
 3 relating to the filing and service will be waived. If the court denies
 4 the application to waive all fees, the court shall give written notice
 5 to the offender that the offender's case will be dismissed if the
 6 partial filing fee is not paid not later than forty-five (45) days after
 7 the date of the order, or within an additional period that the court
 8 may, upon request, allow. Process concerning the offender's case
 9 may not be served until the fee is paid.

10 Sec. 4. A party for whom judgment is entered in a civil action is
 11 entitled to recover costs.

12 Sec. 5. The prepayment of fees under this chapter is not
 13 required in an appeal of a civil matter to a circuit court from a
 14 court of inferior jurisdiction.

15 Sec. 6. Court costs fees under this chapter include service of
 16 process by certified mail, unless service by the sheriff is requested
 17 by the person who institutes the action.

18 Sec. 7. If personal service of process is carried out by a process
 19 server other than the sheriff, the party who paid for the private
 20 service is entitled to reimbursement of the cost of the private
 21 service as a part of any judgment that party may recover.

22 Sec. 8. Notwithstanding IC 33-37-4-4, the clerk may not collect
 23 a separate civil fee for a name change action initiated under
 24 IC 31-15-2-18.

25 Sec. 9. Prepayment of fees is not required in proceedings for
 26 either of the following:

- 27 (1) Adoption.
 28 (2) The appointment of a guardian.

29 Chapter 4. Collection of Court Cost Fees

30 Sec. 1. (a) For each action that results in a felony conviction
 31 under IC 35-50-2 or a misdemeanor conviction under IC 35-50-3,
 32 the clerk shall collect from the defendant a criminal costs fee of one
 33 hundred twenty dollars (\$120).

34 (b) In addition to the criminal costs fee collected under this
 35 section, the clerk shall collect from the defendant the following fees
 36 if they are required under IC 33-37-5:

- 37 (1) A document fee (IC 33-37-5-1, IC 33-37-5-3, or
 38 IC 33-37-5-4).
 39 (2) A marijuana eradication program fee (IC 33-37-5-7).
 40 (3) An alcohol and drug services program user fee
 41 (IC 33-37-5-8(b)).
 42 (4) A law enforcement continuing education program fee

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- 1 (IC 33-37-5-8(c)).
- 2 (5) A drug abuse, prosecution, interdiction, and correction fee
- 3 (IC 33-37-5-9).
- 4 (6) An alcohol and drug countermeasures fee (IC 33-37-5-10).
- 5 (7) A child abuse prevention fee (IC 33-37-5-12).
- 6 (8) A domestic violence prevention and treatment fee
- 7 (IC 33-37-5-13).
- 8 (9) A highway work zone fee (IC 33-37-5-14).
- 9 (10) A deferred prosecution fee (IC 33-37-5-17).
- 10 (11) A document storage fee (IC 33-37-5-20).
- 11 (12) An automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).
- 12 (13) A late payment fee (IC 33-37-5-22).
- 13 (14) A sexual assault victims assistance fee (IC 33-37-5-23).
- 14 (c) Instead of the criminal costs fee prescribed by this section,
- 15 the clerk shall collect a pretrial diversion program fee if an
- 16 agreement between the prosecuting attorney and the accused
- 17 person entered into under IC 33-39-1-8 requires payment of those
- 18 fees by the accused person. The pretrial diversion program fee is:
- 19 (1) an initial user's fee of fifty dollars (\$50); and
- 20 (2) a monthly user's fee of ten dollars (\$10) for each month
- 21 that the person remains in the pretrial diversion program.
- 22 (d) The clerk shall transfer to the county auditor or city or town
- 23 fiscal officer the following fees, not later than thirty (30) days after
- 24 the fees are collected:
- 25 (1) The pretrial diversion fee.
- 26 (2) The marijuana eradication program fee.
- 27 (3) The alcohol and drug services program user fee.
- 28 (4) The law enforcement continuing education program fee.
- 29 The auditor or fiscal officer shall deposit fees transferred under
- 30 this subsection in the appropriate user fee fund established under
- 31 IC 33-37-8.
- 32 (e) Unless otherwise directed by a court, if a clerk collects only
- 33 part of a criminal costs fee from a defendant under this section, the
- 34 clerk shall distribute the partial payment of the criminal costs fee
- 35 as follows:
- 36 (1) The clerk shall apply the partial payment to general court
- 37 costs.
- 38 (2) If there is money remaining after the partial payment is
- 39 applied to general court costs under subdivision (1), the clerk
- 40 shall distribute the remainder of the partial payment for
- 41 deposit in the appropriate county user fee fund.
- 42 (3) If there is money remaining after distribution under

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1 subdivision (2), the clerk shall distribute the remainder of the
 2 partial payment for deposit in the state user fee fund.
 3 (4) If there is money remaining after distribution under
 4 subdivision (3), the clerk shall distribute the remainder of the
 5 partial payment to any other applicable user fee fund.
 6 (5) If there is money remaining after distribution under
 7 subdivision (4), the clerk shall apply the remainder of the
 8 partial payment to any outstanding fines owed by the
 9 defendant.

10 **Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsections (d) and (e), for each**
 11 **action that results in a judgment:**
 12 (1) for a violation constituting an infraction; or
 13 (2) for a violation of an ordinance of a municipal corporation
 14 (as defined in IC 36-1-2-10);
 15 the clerk shall collect from the defendant an infraction or
 16 ordinance violation costs fee of seventy dollars (\$70).
 17 (b) In addition to the infraction or ordinance violation costs fee
 18 collected under this section, the clerk shall collect from the
 19 defendant the following fees, if they are required under IC 33-37-5:
 20 (1) A document fee (IC 33-37-5-1, IC 33-37-5-3, or
 21 IC 33-37-5-4).
 22 (2) An alcohol and drug services program user fee
 23 (IC 33-37-5-8(b)).
 24 (3) A law enforcement continuing education program fee
 25 IC 33-37-5-8(c)).
 26 (4) An alcohol and drug countermeasures fee (IC 33-37-5-10).
 27 (5) A highway work zone fee (IC 33-37-5-14).
 28 (6) A deferred prosecution fee (IC 33-37-5-17).
 29 (7) A jury fee (IC 33-19-6-17). (IC 33-37-5-19).
 30 (8) A document storage fee (IC 33-37-5-20).
 31 (9) An automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).
 32 (10) A late payment fee (IC 33-37-5-22).
 33 (c) The clerk shall transfer to the county auditor or fiscal officer
 34 of the municipal corporation the following fees, not later than
 35 thirty (30) days after the fees are collected:
 36 (1) The alcohol and drug services program user fee
 37 (IC 33-37-5-8(b)).
 38 (2) The law enforcement continuing education program fee
 39 (IC 33-37-5-8(c)).
 40 (3) The deferral program fee (subsection e).
 41 The auditor or fiscal officer shall deposit the fees in the user fee
 42 fund established under IC 33-37-8.

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- 1 **(d) The defendant is not liable for any ordinance violation costs**
- 2 **fee in an action if all the following apply:**
- 3 **(1) The defendant was charged with an ordinance violation**
- 4 **subject to IC 33-36.**
- 5 **(2) The defendant denied the violation under IC 33-36-3.**
- 6 **(3) Proceedings in court against the defendant were initiated**
- 7 **under IC 34-28-5 (or IC 34-4-32 before its repeal).**
- 8 **(4) The defendant was tried and the court entered judgment**
- 9 **for the defendant for the violation.**
- 10 **(e) Instead of the infraction or ordinance violation costs fee**
- 11 **prescribed by subsection (a), the clerk shall collect a deferral**
- 12 **program fee if an agreement between a prosecuting attorney or an**
- 13 **attorney for a municipal corporation and the person charged with**
- 14 **a violation entered into under IC 34-28-5-1 (or IC 34-4-32-1 before**
- 15 **its repeal) requires payment of those fees by the person charged**
- 16 **with the violation. The deferral program fee is:**
- 17 **(1) an initial user's fee not to exceed fifty-two dollars (\$52);**
- 18 **and**
- 19 **(2) a monthly user's fee not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) for**
- 20 **each month the person remains in the deferral program.**
- 21 **(f) The fees prescribed by this section are costs for purposes of**
- 22 **IC 34-28-5-4 and may be collected from a defendant against whom**
- 23 **judgment is entered. Any penalty assessed is in addition to costs.**
- 24 **Sec. 3. (a) The clerk shall collect a juvenile costs fee of one**
- 25 **hundred twenty dollars (\$120) for each action filed under any of**
- 26 **the following:**
- 27 **(1) IC 31-34 (children in need of services).**
- 28 **(2) IC 31-37 (delinquent children).**
- 29 **(3) IC 31-14 (paternity).**
- 30 **(b) In addition to the juvenile costs fee collected under this**
- 31 **section, the clerk shall collect the following fees, if they are**
- 32 **required under IC 33-37-5:**
- 33 **(1) A document fee (IC 33-37-5-1, IC 33-37-5-3, or**
- 34 **IC 33-37-5-4).**
- 35 **(2) A marijuana eradication program fee (IC 33-37-5-7).**
- 36 **(3) An alcohol and drug services program user fee**
- 37 **(IC 33-37-5-8(b)).**
- 38 **(4) A law enforcement continuing education program fee**
- 39 **(IC 33-37-5-8(c)).**
- 40 **(5) An alcohol and drug countermeasures fee (IC 33-37-5-10).**
- 41 **(6) A document storage fee (IC 33-37-5-20).**
- 42 **(7) An automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).**

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- 1 **(8) A late payment fee (IC 33-37-5-22).**
- 2 **(c) The clerk shall transfer to the county auditor or city or town**
- 3 **fiscal officer the following fees not later than thirty (30) days after**
- 4 **they are collected:**
- 5 **(1) The marijuana eradication program fee (IC 33-37-5-7).**
- 6 **(2) The alcohol and drug services program user fee**
- 7 **(IC 33-37-5-8(b)).**
- 8 **(3) The law enforcement continuing education program fee**
- 9 **(IC 33-37-5-8(c)).**
- 10 **The auditor or fiscal officer shall deposit the fees in the**
- 11 **appropriate user fee fund established under IC 33-37-8.**
- 12 **Sec. 4. (a) The clerk shall collect a civil costs fee of one hundred**
- 13 **dollars (\$100) from a party filing a civil action. This subsection**
- 14 **does not apply to the following civil actions:**
- 15 **(1) Proceedings to enforce a statute defining an infraction**
- 16 **under IC 34-28-5 (or IC 34-4-32 before its repeal).**
- 17 **(2) Proceedings to enforce an ordinance under IC 34-28-5 (or**
- 18 **IC 34-4-32 before its repeal).**
- 19 **(3) Proceedings in juvenile court under IC 31-34 or IC 31-37.**
- 20 **(4) Proceedings in paternity under IC 31-14.**
- 21 **(5) Proceedings in small claims court under IC 33-34.**
- 22 **(6) Proceedings in actions described in section 7 of this**
- 23 **chapter.**
- 24 **(b) In addition to the civil costs fee collected under this section,**
- 25 **the clerk shall collect the following fees, if they are required under**
- 26 **IC 33-37-5:**
- 27 **(1) A document fee (IC 33-37-5-1, IC 33-37-5-3, or**
- 28 **IC 33-37-5-4).**
- 29 **(2) A support and maintenance fee (IC 33-37-5-6).**
- 30 **(3) A document storage fee (IC 33-37-5-20).**
- 31 **(4) An automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).**
- 32 **Sec. 5. (a) For each small claims action the clerk shall collect**
- 33 **from the party filing the action a small claims costs fee of**
- 34 **thirty-five dollars (\$35). However, a clerk may not collect a small**
- 35 **claims costs fee for a small claims action filed by or on behalf of the**
- 36 **attorney general.**
- 37 **(b) In addition to a small claims costs fee collected under this**
- 38 **section, the clerk shall collect the following fees, if they are**
- 39 **required under IC 33-37-5:**
- 40 **(1) A document fee (IC 33-37-5-1, IC 33-37-5-3, or**
- 41 **IC 33-37-5-4).**
- 42 **(2) A document storage fee (IC 33-37-5-20).**

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1 **(3) An automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).**
2 **(c) This section expires July 1, 2005.**
3 **Sec. 6. (a) For each small claims action, the clerk shall collect**
4 **from the party filing the action both of the following fees:**
5 **(1) A small claims costs fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35).**
6 **(2) A small claims service fee of five dollars (\$5) for each**
7 **defendant named or added in the small claims action.**
8 **However, a clerk may not collect a small claims costs fee or small**
9 **claims service fee for a small claims action filed by or on behalf of**
10 **the attorney general.**
11 **(b) In addition to a small claims costs fee and small claims**
12 **service fee collected under this section, the clerk shall collect the**
13 **following fees, if they are required under IC 33-37-5:**
14 **(1) A document fee (IC 33-37-5-1, IC 33-37-5-3, or**
15 **IC 33-37-5-4).**
16 **(2) A document storage fee (IC 33-37-5-20).**
17 **(3) An automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).**
18 **(c) This section applies after June 30, 2005.**
19 **Sec. 7. (a) Except as provided under subsection (c), the clerk**
20 **shall collect from the party filing the action a probate costs fee of**
21 **one hundred twenty dollars (\$120) for each action filed under any**
22 **of the following:**
23 **(1) IC 6-4.1-5 (determination of inheritance tax).**
24 **(2) IC 29 (probate).**
25 **(3) IC 30 (trusts and fiduciaries).**
26 **(b) In addition to the probate costs fee collected under**
27 **subsection (a), the clerk shall collect from the party filing the**
28 **action the following fees, if they are required under IC 33-37-5:**
29 **(1) A document fee (IC 33-37-5-1, IC 33-37-5-3, or**
30 **IC 33-37-5-4).**
31 **(2) A document storage fee (IC 33-37-5-20).**
32 **(3) An automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).**
33 **(c) A clerk may not collect a court costs fee for the filing of the**
34 **following exempted actions:**
35 **(1) Petition to open a safety deposit box.**
36 **(2) Filing an inheritance tax return, unless proceedings other**
37 **than the court's approval of the return become necessary.**
38 **(3) Offering a will for probate under IC 29-1-7, unless**
39 **proceedings other than admitting the will to probate become**
40 **necessary.**
41 **Sec. 8. (a) This section applies in all actions listed in sections 4,**
42 **5, 6, and 7 of this chapter.**

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1 (b) In an action in which there has been or will be a change of
2 venue or transfer from one (1) county to another, the clerk of the
3 court from which the action is transferred shall collect from the
4 party seeking change of venue a fee equal to that required by
5 sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of this chapter. The clerk of the transferring
6 court shall forward the fee collected under this section to the clerk
7 of the court to which the action is transferred.

8 Sec. 9. The clerk is not required to show on each receipt for
9 court costs collected the proration of court costs:

- 10 (1) remitted to the auditor of state, the county auditor, and the
11 municipality as specified in IC 33-37-7; or
12 (2) collected for any funds specified in IC 33-37-5.

13 Sec. 10. (a) Not later than seventy-five (75) days after judgment
14 is entered in an action, the clerk shall issue an itemized fee bill for
15 the collection of fees that were charged against the party in that
16 action and that remain unpaid. The clerk shall present the fee bill
17 for collection to the sheriff of a county in which the debtor party
18 resides or in which the debtor party has property.

19 (b) The sheriff shall do the following:

- 20 (1) Collect the amount due under the fee bill.
21 (2) Return the fee bill to the clerk not more than sixty (60)
22 days after the day the fee bill was issued.

23 (c) After presented to the sheriff, a fee bill has the effect of an
24 execution and operates as a lien upon the real and personal
25 property of the debtor.

26 (d) A successor of an officer may issue fee bills for the fees of the
27 officer's predecessors in office in the manner provided under this
28 chapter. A clerk may issue the fee bills of the sheriff or the former
29 sheriffs of the county in the same manner.

30 Chapter 5. Collection of Additional Fees

31 Sec. 1. (a) This section applies to a document fee for preparing
32 a transcript or copy of any record. However, this section does not
33 apply to either of the following:

- 34 (1) The preparation or copying of a record:
35 (A) through the use of enhanced access under IC 5-14-3; or
36 (B) by a governmental entity using an electronic device.
37 (2) The transmitting of a document by facsimile machine or
38 other electronic device.

39 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the clerk shall collect
40 a fee of one dollar (\$1) per legal size or letter size page, including
41 a page only partially covered with writing.

42 (c) The legislative body of a county may adopt by ordinance a

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1 schedule of document fees to be collected by a clerk under this
2 section. If an ordinance has been adopted, the clerk shall collect
3 document fees according to the schedule. However, the document
4 fee collected by the clerk under this subsection may not exceed one
5 dollar (\$1) per legal size or letter size page, including a page only
6 partially covered with writing.

7 Sec. 2. (a) Each clerk shall establish a clerk's record
8 perpetuation fund. The clerk shall deposit all the following in the
9 fund:

- 10 (1) Revenue received by the clerk for transmitting documents
11 by facsimile machine to a person under IC 5-14-3.
- 12 (2) Document storage fees required under section 20 of this
13 chapter.
- 14 (3) The late payment fees imposed under section 22 of this
15 chapter that are authorized for deposit in the clerk's record
16 perpetuation fund under IC 33-37-7-1 or IC 33-37-7-2.

17 (b) The clerk may use any money in the fund for the following
18 purposes:

- 19 (1) The preservation of records.
- 20 (2) The improvement of record keeping systems and
21 equipment.

22 Sec. 3. Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3, the clerk shall collect a
23 document fee of one dollar (\$1) for each certificate under seal
24 attached in authentication of a copy of any record, paper, or
25 transcript.

26 Sec. 4. The clerk shall collect a document fee of three dollars
27 (\$3) for preparing or recording a transcript of a judgment to
28 become a lien on real estate.

29 Sec. 5. The clerk shall forward document fees collected under
30 this chapter to the county auditor or city or town fiscal officer in
31 accordance with IC 33-37-7-12(a).

32 Sec. 6. (a) This section applies to an action in which a final court
33 order requires a person to pay support or maintenance payments
34 through the clerk.

35 (b) The clerk shall collect a fee in addition to support and
36 maintenance payments. The fee is the following:

- 37 (1) Twenty dollars (\$20) for the calendar year in which the
38 initial order is entered, unless the first payment is due after
39 June 30 of that calendar year.
- 40 (2) Ten dollars (\$10) for the calendar year in which the initial
41 order was entered, if the first payment is due after June 30 of
42 that calendar year.

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1 (3) In each subsequent year in which the initial order or a
2 modified order is in effect, twenty dollars (\$20) if the fee is
3 paid before February 1, or thirty dollars (\$30) if paid after
4 January 31.

5 (c) The fee required under subsection (b) is due at the time that
6 the first support or maintenance payment for the calendar year in
7 which the fee must be paid is due.

8 (d) The clerk may not deduct the fee from a support or
9 maintenance payment.

10 (e) Except as provided under IC 33-32-4-6, IC 33-37-7-1(g), and
11 IC 33-37-7-2(g), the clerk shall forward the fee collected under this
12 section to the county auditor in accordance with IC 33-37-7-12(a).

13 Sec. 7. (a) This section applies to criminal actions.

14 (b) The clerk shall collect the marijuana eradication program
15 fee set by the court under IC 15-3-4.6-4.1 if:

16 (1) a weed control board has been established in the county
17 under IC 15-3-4.6-1; and

18 (2) the person has been convicted of an offense under
19 IC 35-48-4 in a case prosecuted in that county.

20 (c) The court may set a fee under this section of not more than
21 three hundred dollars (\$300).

22 Sec. 8. (a) This section applies to criminal, infraction, and
23 ordinance violation actions. However, it does not apply to a case
24 excluded under IC 33-37-4-2(d).

25 (b) The clerk shall collect the alcohol and drug services program
26 fee set by the court under IC 12-23-14-16 in a county that has
27 established an alcohol and drug services program.

28 (c) In each action in which a defendant is found to have:

- 29 (1) committed a crime;
- 30 (2) violated a statute defining an infraction; or
- 31 (3) violated an ordinance of a municipal corporation;

32 the clerk shall collect a law enforcement continuing education
33 program fee of three dollars (\$3).

34 Sec. 9. (a) This section applies to criminal actions.

35 (b) The court shall assess a drug abuse, prosecution,
36 interdiction, and correction fee of at least two hundred dollars
37 (\$200) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) against a
38 person convicted of an offense under IC 35-48-4.

39 (c) In determining the amount of the drug abuse, prosecution,
40 interdiction, and correction fee assessed against a person under
41 subsection (b), a court shall consider the person's ability to pay the
42 fee.

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1 (d) The clerk shall collect the drug abuse, prosecution,
2 interdiction, and correction fee set by the court when a person is
3 convicted of an offense under IC 35-48-4.

4 Sec. 10. (a) The clerk shall collect an alcohol and drug
5 countermeasures fee of two hundred dollars (\$200) in each action
6 in which:

7 (1) a person is found to have:

8 (A) committed an offense under IC 9-30-5;

9 (B) violated a statute defining an infraction under
10 IC 9-30-5; or

11 (C) been adjudicated a delinquent for an act that would be
12 an offense under IC 9-30-5, if committed by an adult; and

13 (2) the person's driving privileges are suspended by the court
14 or the bureau of motor vehicles as a result of the finding.

15 (b) The clerk shall collect an alcohol and drug countermeasures
16 fee of two hundred dollars (\$200) in each action in which:

17 (1) a person is charged with an offense under IC 9-30-5; and

18 (2) by a plea agreement or an agreement of the parties that is
19 approved by the court:

20 (A) judgment is entered for an offense under:

21 (i) IC 9-21-8-50;

22 (ii) IC 9-21-8-52;

23 (iii) IC 7.1-5-1-3; or

24 (iv) IC 7.1-5-1-6; and

25 (B) the defendant agrees to pay the alcohol and drug
26 counter measures fee.

27 Sec. 11. (a) This section applies to an action in a circuit court in
28 a county that has established a program under IC 9-30-9.

29 (b) The probation department shall collect an alcohol abuse
30 deterrent program fee and a medical fee set by the court under
31 IC 9-30-9-8 and deposit the fee into the supplemental adult
32 probation services fund.

33 Sec. 12. The court shall order a person to pay a child abuse
34 prevention fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) to the clerk in each
35 criminal action in which:

36 (1) the person is found to have committed the offense of:

37 (A) murder (IC 35-42-1-1);

38 (B) causing suicide (IC 35-42-1-2);

39 (C) voluntary manslaughter (IC 35-42-1-3);

40 (D) reckless homicide (IC 35-42-1-5);

41 (E) battery (IC 35-42-2-1);

42 (F) rape (IC 35-42-4-1);

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- 1 (G) criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2);
- 2 (H) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3);
- 3 (I) child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4);
- 4 (J) vicarious sexual gratification (IC 35-42-4-5);
- 5 (K) child solicitation (IC 35-42-4-6);
- 6 (L) incest (IC 35-46-1-3);
- 7 (M) neglect of a dependent (IC 35-46-1-4);
- 8 (N) child selling (IC 35-46-1-4); or
- 9 (O) child seduction (IC 35-42-4-7); and
- 10 (2) the victim of the offense is less than eighteen (18) years of
- 11 age.

12 **Sec. 13.** The court shall order a person to pay a domestic
 13 violence prevention and treatment fee of fifty dollars (\$50) to the
 14 clerk in each criminal action in which:

- 15 (1) the person is found to have committed the offense of:
 - 16 (A) murder (IC 35-42-1-1);
 - 17 (B) causing suicide (IC 35-42-1-2);
 - 18 (C) voluntary manslaughter (IC 35-42-1-3);
 - 19 (D) reckless homicide (IC 35-42-1-5);
 - 20 (E) battery (IC 35-42-2-1);
 - 21 (F) domestic battery (IC 35-42-2-1.3); or
 - 22 (G) rape (IC 35-42-4-1); and
- 23 (2) the victim:
 - 24 (A) is a spouse or former spouse of the person who
 - 25 committed an offense under subdivision (1);
 - 26 (B) is or was living as if a spouse of the person who
 - 27 committed the offense of domestic battery under
 - 28 subdivision (1)(F); or
 - 29 (C) has a child in common with the person who committed
 - 30 the offense of domestic battery under subdivision (1)(F).

31 **Sec. 14. (a)** This section applies to criminal, infraction, and
 32 ordinance violation actions that are traffic offenses (as defined in
 33 IC 9-30-3-5).

34 (b) The clerk shall collect a highway worksite zone fee of fifty
 35 cents (\$0.50). However, the clerk shall collect a highway worksite
 36 zone fee of twenty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$25.50) if:

- 37 (1) the criminal action, infraction, or ordinance violation is:
 - 38 (A) exceeding a worksite speed limit (as provided in
 - 39 IC 9-21-5-2 and authorized by IC 9-21-5-3); or
 - 40 (B) failure to merge (as provided in IC 9-21-8-7.5); and
- 41 (2) the judge orders the clerk to collect the fee for exceeding
- 42 a worksite speed limit or failure to merge.

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1 **Sec. 15. (a) The sheriff shall collect from the person who filed**
2 **the civil action a service of process fee of forty dollars (\$40), in**
3 **addition to any other fee for service of process, if:**

- 4 **(1) a person files a civil action outside Indiana; and**
- 5 **(2) a sheriff in Indiana is requested to perform a service of**
6 **process associated with the civil action in Indiana.**

7 **(b) A sheriff shall transfer fees collected under this section to the**
8 **county auditor of the county in which the sheriff has jurisdiction.**

9 **(c) The county auditor shall deposit fees collected under this**
10 **section:**

- 11 **(1) in the pension trust established by the county under**
12 **IC 36-8-10-12; or**
- 13 **(2) if the county has not established a pension trust under**
14 **IC 36-8-10-12, in the county general fund.**

15 **Sec. 16. In addition to any other duties, a clerk shall do the**
16 **following:**

- 17 **(1) Collect and transfer additional judgments to a county**
18 **auditor under IC 9-18-2-41.**
- 19 **(2) Deposit funds collected as judgments in the state highway**
20 **fund under IC 9-20-18-12.**
- 21 **(3) Deposit funds in the conservation officers fish and wildlife**
22 **fund under IC 14-22-38-4, IC 14-22-38-5, and IC 14-22-40-8.**
- 23 **(4) Deposit funds collected as judgments in the state general**
24 **fund under IC 34-28-5-4.**

25 **Sec. 17. (a) This section applies to actions in which the court**
26 **defers prosecution under IC 33-39-1-8.**

27 **(b) In each action in which prosecution is deferred, the clerk**
28 **shall collect from the defendant a deferred prosecution fee of fifty**
29 **dollars (\$50) for court costs.**

30 **Sec. 18. (a) In each criminal action in which a person is**
31 **convicted of an offense in which the possession or use of a firearm**
32 **was an element of the offense, the court shall assess a safe schools**
33 **fee of at least two hundred dollars (\$200) and not more than one**
34 **thousand dollars (\$1,000).**

35 **(b) In determining the amount of the safe schools fee assessed**
36 **against a person under subsection (a), a court shall consider the**
37 **person's ability to pay the fee.**

38 **(c) The clerk shall collect the safe schools fee set by the court**
39 **when a person is convicted of an offense in which the possession or**
40 **use of a firearm was an element of the offense.**

41 **Sec. 19. (a) The clerk shall collect a jury fee of two dollars (\$2)**
42 **in each action in which a defendant is found to have committed a**

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crime, violated a statute defining an infraction, or violated an ordinance of a municipal corporation.

(b) The fee collected under this section shall be deposited into the county user fee fund established by IC 33-37-8-5.

Sec. 20. (a) This section applies to all civil, criminal, infraction, and ordinance violation actions.

(b) The clerk shall collect a document storage fee of two dollars (\$2).

Sec. 21. (a) This section applies to all civil, criminal, infraction, and ordinance violation actions.

(b) The clerk shall collect the following automated record keeping fee:

- (1) Seven dollars (\$7) after June 30, 2003, and before July 1, 2009.
- (2) Four dollars (\$4) after June 30, 2009.

Sec. 22. (a) Except as provided in subsection (e), this section applies to an action if all the following apply:

- (1) The defendant is found, in a court that has a local court rule imposing a late payment fee under this section, to have:
 - (A) committed a crime;
 - (B) violated a statute defining an infraction;
 - (C) violated an ordinance of a municipal corporation; or
 - (D) committed a delinquent act.
- (2) The defendant is required to pay:
 - (A) court costs, including fees;
 - (B) a fine; or
 - (C) a civil penalty.
- (3) The defendant is not determined by the court imposing the court costs, fine, or civil penalty to be indigent.
- (4) The defendant fails to pay to the clerk the costs, fine, or civil penalty in full before the later of the following:
 - (A) The end of the business day on which the court enters the conviction or judgment.
 - (B) The end of the period specified in a payment schedule set for the payment of court costs, fines, and civil penalties under rules adopted for the operation of the court.

(b) A court may adopt a local rule to impose a late payment fee under this section on defendants described in subsection (a).

(c) Subject to subsection (d), the clerk of a court that adopts a local rule imposing a late payment fee under this section shall collect a late payment fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) from a defendant described in subsection (a).

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1 (d) Notwithstanding IC 33-37-2-2, a court may suspend a late
2 payment fee if the court finds that the defendant has demonstrated
3 good cause for failure to make a timely payment of court costs, a
4 fine, or a civil penalty.

5 (e) A plaintiff or defendant in an action under IC 33-34 shall
6 pay a late fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) if the plaintiff or
7 defendant:

- 8 (1) is required to pay court fees or costs under IC 33-34-8-1;
- 9 (2) is not determined by the court imposing the court costs to
10 be indigent; and
- 11 (3) fails to pay the costs in full before the later of the
12 following:

13 (A) The end of the business day on which the court enters
14 the judgment.

15 (B) The end of the period specified in a payment schedule
16 set for the payment of court costs under rules adopted for
17 the operation of the court.

18 A court may suspend a late payment fee if the court finds that the
19 plaintiff or defendant has demonstrated good cause for failure to
20 make timely payment of the fee.

21 Sec. 23. (a) This section applies to criminal actions.

22 (b) The court shall assess a sexual assault victims assistance fee
23 of at least two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and not more than one
24 thousand dollars (\$1,000) against an individual convicted in
25 Indiana of any of the following offenses:

- 26 (1) Rape (IC 35-42-4-1).
- 27 (2) Criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2).
- 28 (3) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).
- 29 (4) Child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b)).
- 30 (5) Vicarious sexual gratification (IC 35-42-4-5).
- 31 (6) Child solicitation (IC 35-42-4-6).
- 32 (7) Child seduction (IC 35-42-4-7).
- 33 (8) Sexual battery (IC 35-42-4-8).
- 34 (9) Sexual misconduct with a minor as a Class A or Class B
35 felony (IC 35-42-4-9).
- 36 (10) Incest (IC 35-46-1-3).

37 Sec. 24. (a) This section applies to a proceeding in a drug court
38 under IC 12-23-14.5.

39 (b) The clerk shall collect a drug court fee if payment of the fee
40 is ordered by a drug court under IC 12-23-14.5-12.

41 Chapter 6. Credit Card Service Fee

42 Sec. 1. This chapter applies to any transaction in which:

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- 1 (1) the clerk is required to collect money from a person,
- 2 including:
- 3 (A) bail;
- 4 (B) a fine;
- 5 (C) a civil penalty;
- 6 (D) a court fee, court cost, or user fee imposed by the
- 7 court; or
- 8 (E) a fee for the preparation, duplication, or transmission
- 9 of a document; and
- 10 (2) the person pays the clerk by means of a credit card, debit
- 11 card, charge card, or similar method.

12 **Sec. 2.** A payment made under this chapter does not finally
 13 discharge the person's liability, and the person has not paid the
 14 liability until the clerk receives payment or credit from the
 15 institution responsible for making the payment or credit. The clerk
 16 may contract with a bank or credit card vendor for acceptance of
 17 bank or credit cards. However, if there is a vendor transaction
 18 charge or discount fee, whether billed to the clerk or charged
 19 directly to the clerk's account, the clerk *may or shall* collect a credit
 20 card service fee from the person using the bank or credit card. The
 21 fee collected under this section is a permitted additional charge to
 22 the money the clerk is required to collect under section 1(1) of this
 23 chapter.

24 **Sec. 3. (a)** The clerk shall forward credit card service fees
 25 collected under section 2 of this chapter to the county auditor or
 26 the city or town fiscal officer in accordance with IC 33-37-7-12(a).

27 **(b)** Funds described in subsection (a) may be used without
 28 appropriation to pay the transaction charge or discount fee
 29 charged by the bank or credit card vendor.

30 **Chapter 7. Distribution of Court Fees**

31 **Sec. 1. (a)** The clerk of a circuit court shall semiannually
 32 distribute to the auditor of state as the state share for deposit in the
 33 state general fund seventy percent (70%) of the amount of fees
 34 collected under the following:

- 35 (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
- 36 (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs
- 37 fees).
- 38 (3) IC 33-37-4-3(a) (juvenile costs fees).
- 39 (4) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).
- 40 (5) IC 33-37-4-5(a) (small claims costs fees).
- 41 (6) IC 33-37-4-7(a) (probate costs fees).
- 42 (7) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).

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1 (b) The clerk of a circuit court shall semiannually distribute to
2 the auditor of state for deposit in the state user fee fund established
3 by IC 33-37-9-2 the following:

4 (1) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the drug abuse, prosecution,
5 interdiction, and correction fees collected under
6 IC 33-37-4-1(b)(5).

7 (2) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the alcohol and drug
8 countermeasures fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(6),
9 IC 33-37-4-2(b)(4), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(5).

10 (3) Fifty percent (50%) of the child abuse prevention fees
11 collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(7).

12 (4) One hundred percent (100%) of the domestic violence
13 prevention and treatment fees collected under
14 IC 33-37-4-1(b)(8).

15 (5) One hundred percent (100%) of the highway work zone
16 fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(9) and IC 33-37-4-2(b)(5).

17 (6) One hundred percent (100%) of the safe schools fee
18 collected under IC 33-37-5-18.

19 (7) One hundred percent (100%) of the automated record
20 keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).

21 (c) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the
22 county auditor the following:

23 (1) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the drug abuse, prosecution,
24 interdiction, and correction fees collected under
25 IC 33-37-4-1(b)(5).

26 (2) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the alcohol and drug
27 countermeasures fees collected under, IC 33-37-4-1(b)(6),
28 IC 33-37-4-2(b)(4), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(5).

29 The county auditor shall deposit fees distributed by a clerk under
30 this subsection into the county drug free community fund
31 established under IC 5-2-11.

32 (d) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the
33 county auditor fifty percent (50%) of the child abuse prevention
34 fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(7). The county auditor shall
35 deposit fees distributed by a clerk under this subsection into the
36 county child advocacy fund established under IC 12-17-17.

37 (e) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the
38 county auditor one hundred percent (100%) of the late payment
39 fees collected under IC 33-37-5-22. The county auditor shall
40 deposit fees distributed by a clerk under this subsection as follows:

41 (1) If directed to do so by an ordinance adopted by the county
42 fiscal body, the county auditor shall deposit forty percent

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1 (40%) of the fees in the clerk's record perpetuation fund
 2 established under IC 33-37-5-2 and sixty percent (60%) of the
 3 fees in the county general fund.
 4 (2) If the county fiscal body has not adopted an ordinance
 5 described in subdivision (1), the county auditor shall deposit
 6 all the fees in the county general fund.
 7 (f) The clerk of the circuit court shall distribute semiannually
 8 to the auditor of state for deposit in the sexual assault victims
 9 assistance fund established by IC 16-19-13-6 one hundred percent
 10 (100%) of the sexual assault victims assistance fees collected under
 11 IC 33-37-5-23.
 12 (g) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the
 13 county auditor the following:
 14 (1) One hundred percent (100%) of the support and
 15 maintenance fees for cases designated as non-Title IV-D child
 16 support cases in the Indiana support enforcement tracking
 17 system (ISETS) collected under IC 33-37-5-6.
 18 (2) The percentage share of the support and maintenance fees
 19 for cases designated as IV-D child support cases in ISETS
 20 collected under IC 33-37-5-6 that is reimbursable to the
 21 county at the federal financial participation rate.
 22 The county clerk shall distribute monthly to the office of the
 23 secretary of family and social services the percentage share of the
 24 support and maintenance fees for cases designated as Title IV-D
 25 child support cases in ISETS collected under IC 33-37-5-6 that is
 26 not reimbursable to the county at the applicable federal financial
 27 participation rate.
 28 (h) This section expires July 1, 2005.
 29 Sec. 2. (a) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute
 30 semiannually to the auditor of state as the state share for deposit
 31 in the state general fund seventy percent (70%) of the amount of
 32 fees collected under the following:
 33 (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
 34 (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs
 35 fees).
 36 (3) IC 33-37-4-3(a) (juvenile costs fees).
 37 (4) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).
 38 (5) IC 33-37-4-6(a)(1) (small claims costs fees).
 39 (6) IC 33-37-4-7(a) (probate costs fees).
 40 (7) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).
 41 (b) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute semiannually to
 42 the auditor of state for deposit in the state user fee fund established

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in IC 33-37-9-2 the following:

(1) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the drug abuse, prosecution, interdiction, and correction fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(5).

(2) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the alcohol and drug countermeasures fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(6), IC 33-37-4-2(b)(4), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(5).

(3) Fifty percent (50%) of the child abuse prevention fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(7).

(4) One hundred percent (100%) of the domestic violence prevention and treatment fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(8).

(5) One hundred percent (100%) of the highway work zone fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(9) and IC 33-37-4-2(b)(5).

(6) One hundred percent (100%) of the safe schools fee collected under IC 33-37-5-18.

(7) One hundred percent (100%) of the automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).

(c) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the county auditor the following:

(1) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the drug abuse, prosecution, interdiction, and correction fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(5).

(2) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the alcohol and drug countermeasures fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(6), IC 33-37-4-2(b)(4), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(5).

The county auditor shall deposit fees distributed by a clerk under this subsection into the county drug free community fund established under IC 5-2-11.

(d) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the county auditor fifty percent (50%) of the child abuse prevention fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(7). The county auditor shall deposit fees distributed by a clerk under this subsection into the county child advocacy fund established under IC 12-17-17.

(e) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the county auditor one hundred percent (100%) of the late payment fees collected under IC 33-37-5-22. The county auditor shall deposit fees distributed by a clerk under this subsection as follows:

(1) If directed to do so by an ordinance adopted by the county fiscal body, the county auditor shall deposit forty percent (40%) of the fees in the clerk's record perpetuation fund established under IC 33-37-5-2 and sixty percent (60%) of the

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fees in the county general fund.

(2) If the county fiscal body has not adopted an ordinance described in subdivision (1), the county auditor shall deposit all the fees in the county general fund.

(f) The clerk of the circuit court shall distribute semiannually to the auditor of state for deposit in the sexual assault victims assistance fund established by IC 16-19-13-6 one hundred percent (100%) of the sexual assault victims assistance fees collected under IC 33-37-5-23.

(g) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the county auditor the following:

(1) One hundred percent (100%) of the support and maintenance fees for cases designated as non-Title IV-D child support cases in the Indiana support enforcement tracking system (ISETS) collected under IC 33-37-5-6.

(2) The percentage share of the support and maintenance fees for cases designated as IV-D child support cases in ISETS collected under IC 33-37-5-6 that is reimbursable to the county at the federal financial participation rate.

The county clerk shall distribute monthly to the office of the secretary of family and social services the percentage share of the support and maintenance fees for cases designated as Title IV-D child support cases in ISETS collected under IC 33-37-5-6 that is not reimbursable to the county at the applicable federal financial participation rate.

(h) The clerk of a circuit court shall distribute monthly to the county auditor one hundred percent (100%) of the small claims service fee under IC 33-37-4-6(a)(2) for deposit in the county general fund.

(i) This section applies after June 30, 2005.

Sec. 3. (a) The clerk of a circuit court shall forward the county share of fees collected to the county auditor in accordance with IC 33-37-7-12(a). The auditor shall retain as the county share twenty-seven percent (27%) of the amount of fees collected under the following:

- (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
- (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs fees).
- (3) IC 33-37-4-3(a) (juvenile costs fees).
- (4) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).
- (5) IC 33-37-4-5(a) (small claims costs fees).
- (6) IC 33-37-4-7(a) (probate costs fees).

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1 (7) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).
2 (b) This section expires July 1, 2005.
3 Sec. 4. (a) The clerk of a circuit court shall forward the county
4 share of fees collected to the county auditor in accordance with
5 IC 33-37-7-12(a). The auditor shall retain as the county share
6 twenty-seven percent (27%) of the amount of fees collected under
7 the following:
8 (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
9 (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs
10 fees).
11 (3) IC 33-37-4-3(a) (juvenile costs fees).
12 (4) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).
13 (5) IC 33-37-4-6(a)(1) (small claims costs fees).
14 (6) IC 33-37-4-7(a) (probate costs fees).
15 (7) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).
16 (b) This section applies after June 30, 2005.
17 Sec. 5. (a) The qualified municipality share to be distributed to
18 each city and town maintaining a law enforcement agency that
19 prosecutes at least fifty percent (50%) of the city's or town's
20 ordinance violations in a circuit, superior, or county court located
21 in the county is three percent (3%) of the amount of fees collected
22 under the following:
23 (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
24 (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs
25 fees).
26 (3) IC 33-37-4-3(a) (juvenile costs fees).
27 (4) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).
28 (5) IC 33-37-4-5(a) (small claims costs fees).
29 (6) IC 33-37-4-7(a) (probate costs fees).
30 (7) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).
31 (b) The county auditor shall determine the amount to be
32 distributed to each city and town qualified under subsection (a) as
33 follows:
34 **STEP ONE:** Determine the population of the qualified city or
35 town.
36 **STEP TWO:** Add the populations of all qualified cities and
37 towns determined under STEP ONE.
38 **STEP THREE:** Divide the population of each qualified city
39 and town by the sum determined under STEP TWO.
40 **STEP FOUR:** Multiply the result determined under STEP
41 THREE for each qualified city and town by the amount of the
42 qualified municipality share.

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1 (c) The county auditor shall distribute semiannually to each city
2 and town described in subsection (a) the amount computed for that
3 city or town under STEP FOUR of subsection (b).

4 (d) This section expires July 1, 2005.

5 Sec. 6. (a) The qualified municipality share to be distributed to
6 each city and town maintaining a law enforcement agency that
7 prosecutes at least fifty percent (50%) of the city's or town's
8 ordinance violations in a circuit, superior, or county court located
9 in the county is three percent (3%) of the amount of fees collected
10 under the following:

- 11 (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
- 12 (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs
- 13 fees).
- 14 (3) IC 33-37-4-3(a) (juvenile costs fees).
- 15 (4) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).
- 16 (5) IC 33-37-4-6(a)(1) (small claims costs fees).
- 17 (6) IC 33-37-4-7(a) (probate costs fees).
- 18 (7) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).

19 (b) The county auditor shall determine the amount to be
20 distributed to each city and town qualified under subsection (a) as
21 follows:

22 STEP ONE: Determine the population of the qualified city or
23 town.

24 STEP TWO: Add the populations of all qualified cities and
25 towns determined under STEP ONE.

26 STEP THREE: Divide the population of each qualified city
27 and town by the sum determined under STEP TWO.

28 STEP FOUR: Multiply the result determined under STEP
29 THREE for each qualified city and town by the amount of the
30 qualified municipality share.

31 (c) The county auditor shall distribute semiannually to each city
32 and town described in subsection (a) the amount computed for that
33 city or town under STEP FOUR of subsection (b).

34 (d) This section applies after June 30, 2005.

35 Sec. 7. (a) The clerk of a city or town court shall distribute
36 semiannually to the auditor of state as the state share for deposit
37 in the state general fund fifty-five percent (55%) of the amount of
38 fees collected under the following:

- 39 (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
- 40 (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs
- 41 fees).
- 42 (3) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).

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- 1 (4) IC 33-37-4-5 (small claims costs fees).
- 2 (5) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).
- 3 (b) The city or town fiscal officer shall distribute monthly to the
- 4 county auditor as the county share twenty percent (20%) of the
- 5 amount of fees collected under the following:
- 6 (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
- 7 (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs
- 8 fees).
- 9 (3) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).
- 10 (4) IC 33-37-4-5 (small claims costs fees).
- 11 (5) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).
- 12 (c) The city or town fiscal officer shall retain twenty-five percent
- 13 (25%) as the city or town share of the fees collected under the
- 14 following:
- 15 (1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).
- 16 (2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs
- 17 fees).
- 18 (3) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).
- 19 (4) IC 33-37-4-5 (small claims costs fees).
- 20 (5) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).
- 21 (d) The clerk of a city or town court shall distribute
- 22 semiannually to the auditor of state for deposit in the state user fee
- 23 fund established by IC 33-37-9 the following:
- 24 (1) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the drug abuse, prosecution,
- 25 interdiction, and corrections fees collected under
- 26 IC 33-37-4-1(b)(5).
- 27 (2) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the alcohol and drug
- 28 countermeasures fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(6),
- 29 IC 33-37-4-2(b)(4), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(5).
- 30 (3) One hundred percent (100%) of the highway work zone
- 31 fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(9) and IC 33-37-4-2(b)(5).
- 32 (4) One hundred percent (100%) of the safe schools fee
- 33 collected under IC 33-37-5-18.
- 34 (5) One hundred percent (100%) of the automated record
- 35 keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).
- 36 (e) The clerk of a city or town court shall distribute monthly to
- 37 the county auditor the following:
- 38 (1) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the drug abuse, prosecution,
- 39 interdiction, and corrections fees collected under
- 40 IC 33-37-4-1(b)(5).
- 41 (2) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the alcohol and drug
- 42 countermeasures fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(6),

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1 **IC 33-37-4-2(b)(4), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(5).**
2 **The county auditor shall deposit fees distributed by a clerk under**
3 **this subsection into the county drug free community fund**
4 **established under IC 5-2-11.**
5 **(f) The clerk of a city or town court shall monthly distribute to**
6 **the city or town fiscal officer (as defined in IC 36-1-2-7) one**
7 **hundred percent (100%) of the late payment fees collected under**
8 **IC 33-37-5-22. The city or town fiscal officer (as defined in**
9 **IC 36-1-2-7) shall deposit fees distributed by a clerk under this**
10 **subsection in the city or town general fund.**
11 **(g) This section expires July 1, 2005.**
12 **Sec. 8. (a) The clerk of a city or town court shall distribute**
13 **semiannually to the auditor of state as the state share for deposit**
14 **in the state general fund fifty-five percent (55%) of the amount of**
15 **fees collected under the following:**
16 **(1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).**
17 **(2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs**
18 **fees).**
19 **(3) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).**
20 **(4) IC 33-37-4-6(a)(1) (small claims costs fees).**
21 **(5) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).**
22 **(b) The city or town fiscal officer shall distribute monthly to the**
23 **county auditor as the county share twenty percent (20%) of the**
24 **amount of fees collected under the following:**
25 **(1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).**
26 **(2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs**
27 **fees).**
28 **(3) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).**
29 **(4) IC 33-37-4-6(a)(1) (small claims costs fees).**
30 **(5) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).**
31 **(c) The city or town fiscal officer shall retain twenty-five percent**
32 **(25%) as the city or town share of the fees collected under the**
33 **following:**
34 **(1) IC 33-37-4-1(a) (criminal costs fees).**
35 **(2) IC 33-37-4-2(a) (infraction or ordinance violation costs**
36 **fees).**
37 **(3) IC 33-37-4-4(a) (civil costs fees).**
38 **(4) IC 33-37-4-6(a)(1) (small claims costs fees).**
39 **(5) IC 33-37-5-17 (deferred prosecution fees).**
40 **(d) The clerk of a city or town court shall distribute**
41 **semiannually to the auditor of state for deposit in the state user fee**
42 **fund established in IC 33-37-9 the following:**

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- 1 (1) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the drug abuse, prosecution,
- 2 interdiction, and corrections fees collected under
- 3 IC 33-37-4-1(b)(5).
- 4 (2) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the alcohol and drug
- 5 countermeasures fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(6),
- 6 IC 33-37-4-2(b)(4), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(5).
- 7 (3) One hundred percent (100%) of the highway work zone
- 8 fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(9) and IC 33-37-4-2(b)(5).
- 9 (4) One hundred percent (100%) of the safe schools fee
- 10 collected under IC 33-37-5-18.
- 11 (5) One hundred percent (100%) of the automated record
- 12 keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).
- 13 (e) The clerk of a city or town court shall distribute monthly to
- 14 the county auditor the following:
- 15 (1) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the drug abuse, prosecution,
- 16 interdiction, and corrections fees collected under
- 17 IC 33-37-4-1(b)(5).
- 18 (2) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the alcohol and drug
- 19 countermeasures fees collected under IC 33-37-4-1(b)(6),
- 20 IC 33-37-4-2(b)(4), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(5).
- 21 The county auditor shall deposit fees distributed by a clerk under
- 22 this subsection into the county drug free community fund
- 23 established under IC 5-2-11.
- 24 (f) The clerk of a city or town court shall distribute monthly to
- 25 the city or town fiscal officer (as defined in IC 36-1-2-7) one
- 26 hundred percent (100%) of the late payment fees collected under
- 27 IC 33-37-5-22. The city or town fiscal officer (as defined in
- 28 IC 36-1-2-7) shall deposit fees distributed by a clerk under this
- 29 subsection in the city or town general fund.
- 30 (g) This section applies after June 30, 2005.
- 31 Sec. 9. (a) On June 30 and on December 31 of each year, the
- 32 auditor of state shall transfer to the treasurer of state six million
- 33 seven hundred four thousand two hundred fifty-seven dollars
- 34 (\$6,704,257) for distribution under subsection (b).
- 35 (b) On June 30 and on December 31 of each year the treasurer
- 36 of state shall deposit into:
- 37 (1) the family violence and victim assistance fund established
- 38 by IC 12-18-5-2 an amount equal to eleven and
- 39 eight-hundredths percent (11.08%);
- 40 (2) the Indiana judges' retirement fund established by
- 41 IC 33-38-6-12 an amount equal to twenty-five and twenty-one
- 42 hundredths percent (25.21%);

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1 **(3) the law enforcement academy building fund established by**
2 **IC 5-2-1-13 an amount equal to three and fifty-two**
3 **hundredths percent (3.52%);**
4 **(4) the law enforcement training fund established by**
5 **IC 5-2-1-13 an amount equal to fourteen and**
6 **nineteen-hundredths percent (14.19%);**
7 **(5) the violent crime victims compensation fund established by**
8 **IC 5-2-6.1-40 an amount equal to sixteen and fifty-hundredths**
9 **percent (16.50%);**
10 **(6) the motor vehicle highway account an amount equal to**
11 **twenty-six and ninety-five hundredths percent (26.95%);**
12 **(7) the fish and wildlife fund established by IC 14-22-3-2 an**
13 **amount equal to thirty-two hundredths of one percent**
14 **(0.32%); and**
15 **(8) the Indiana judicial center drug and alcohol programs**
16 **fund established by IC 12-23-14-17 for the administration,**
17 **certification, and support of alcohol and drug services**
18 **programs under IC 12-23-14 an amount equal to two and**
19 **twenty-three hundredths percent (2.23%);**
20 **of the amount transferred by the auditor of state under subsection**
21 **(a).**
22 **(c) On June 30 and on December 31 of each year the auditor of**
23 **state shall transfer to the treasurer of state one million two**
24 **hundred thousand dollars (\$1,200,000) for deposit into the public**
25 **defense fund established by IC 33-40-6-1.**
26 **Sec. 10. (a) In a county having a judicial circuit in which either**
27 **IC 31-12-1 or IC 31-12-2 applies, the county fiscal body shall**
28 **annually appropriate an amount necessary to carry out the**
29 **administration and the purposes of the programs established under**
30 **these chapters.**
31 **(b) Requests for funding under this section must be submitted**
32 **under IC 36-2-5-4 or IC 36-3-6-4.**
33 **Sec. 11. (a) This section applies to a county in which there is**
34 **established a pension trust under IC 36-8-10-12.**
35 **(b) For each service of a writ, an order, a process, a notice, a tax**
36 **warrant, or other paper completed by the sheriff of a county**
37 **described in subsection (a), the sheriff shall submit to the county**
38 **fiscal body a verified claim of service.**
39 **(c) From the county share distributed under section 3 or 4 of**
40 **this chapter and deposited into the county general fund, the county**
41 **fiscal body shall appropriate twelve dollars (\$12) for each verified**
42 **claim submitted by the sheriff under subsection (b). Amounts**

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1 appropriated under this subsection shall be deposited by the county
2 auditor into the pension trust established under IC 36-8-10-12.

3 Sec. 12. (a) Except:

4 (1) for the state share prescribed by section 1 or 2 of this
5 chapter for semiannual distribution; and

6 (2) as provided under sections 1(g) and 2(g) of this chapter,
7 IC 33-32-4-6, and IC 33-37-5-2;

8 not later than thirty (30) days after the clerk collects a fee, the
9 clerk shall forward the fee to the county auditor if the clerk is a
10 clerk of a circuit court, and to the city or town fiscal officer if the
11 clerk is the clerk of a city or town court.

12 (b) If part of the fee is collected on behalf of another person for
13 service as a juror or witness, the county auditor or city or town
14 fiscal officer shall forward that part of the fee to the person not
15 later than forty-five (45) days after the auditor or fiscal officer
16 receives the claim for the fee.

17 (c) Except for amounts deposited in a user fee fund established
18 under IC 33-37-8, the county auditor shall distribute fees received
19 from the clerk to the following:

20 (1) The county treasurer for deposit in the county general
21 fund, if the fee belongs to the county.

22 (2) The fiscal officer of a city or town, if the fee belongs to the
23 city or town under section 5 or 6 of this chapter.

24 (d) Except for amounts deposited in a user fee fund established
25 under IC 33-37-8, the city or town fiscal officer shall deposit all
26 fees received from a clerk in the city's or town's treasury.

27 (e) The clerk shall forward the state share of each fee to the
28 state treasury at the clerk's semiannual settlement for state
29 revenue.

30 Chapter 8. Local User Fee Funds

31 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "city or town fund" refers to the
32 city or town user fee fund established under section 3 of this
33 chapter.

34 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "county fund" refers to the
35 county user fee fund established under section 5 of this chapter.

36 Sec. 3. (a) A city or town user fee fund is established in each city
37 or town having a city or town court for the purpose of
38 supplementing the cost of various program services. The city or
39 town fund is administered by the fiscal officer of the city or town.

40 (b) The city or town fund consists of the following fees collected
41 by a clerk under this article:

42 (1) The pretrial diversion program fee.

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- 1 (2) The alcohol and drug services fee.
- 2 (3) The law enforcement continuing education program fee.
- 3 (4) The deferral program fee.
- 4 (5) The drug court fee.
- 5 **Sec. 4. Upon receipt of monthly claims submitted on oath to the**
- 6 **fiscal body by a program listed in section 3(b) of this chapter, the**
- 7 **fiscal body of the city or town shall appropriate from the city or**
- 8 **town fund to the program the amount collected for the program fee**
- 9 **under IC 33-37-5.**
- 10 **Sec. 5. (a) A county user fee fund is established in each county**
- 11 **to finance various program services. The county fund is**
- 12 **administered by the county auditor.**
- 13 **(b) The county fund consists of the following fees collected by a**
- 14 **clerk under this article and by the probation department for the**
- 15 **juvenile court under IC 31-34-8-8 or IC 31-37-9-9:**
- 16 (1) The pretrial diversion program fee.
- 17 (2) The informal adjustment program fee.
- 18 (3) The marijuana eradication program fee.
- 19 (4) The alcohol and drug services program fee.
- 20 (5) The law enforcement continuing education program fee.
- 21 (6) The deferral program fee.
- 22 (7) The jury fee.
- 23 (8) The drug court fee.
- 24 **(c) All of the jury fee and two dollars (\$2) of a deferral program**
- 25 **fee collected under IC 33-37-4-2(e) shall be deposited by the county**
- 26 **auditor in the jury pay fund established under IC 33-37-11.**
- 27 **Sec. 6. Upon receipt of monthly claims submitted on oath to the**
- 28 **fiscal body by a program listed in section 5(b) of this chapter, the**
- 29 **county fiscal body shall appropriate from the county fund to the**
- 30 **program or fund the amount collected for the program under**
- 31 **IC 33-37-5.**
- 32 **Sec. 7. (a) This section applies when a county auditor has**
- 33 **established a pretrial diversion program fund to receive funds**
- 34 **initially deposited in the county fund from the collection of the**
- 35 **pretrial diversion program fee. Whenever a prosecuting attorney:**
- 36 (1) certifies to the county fiscal body that the amount in the
- 37 pretrial diversion program fund exceeds the amount needed
- 38 to finance the pretrial diversion program services during the
- 39 calendar year; and
- 40 (2) states the amount of the excess funds in the certification;
- 41 **the fiscal body may adopt an ordinance to appropriate the excess**
- 42 **funds from the pretrial diversion program fund to the office of the**

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prosecuting attorney.

(b) Funds appropriated as described in subsection (a) may be used by the office of the prosecuting attorney for any purpose specified in the appropriation ordinance adopted by the fiscal body.

(c) A county fiscal body may not transfer funds previously appropriated to the office of the prosecuting attorney as a result of an appropriation described in subsection (a).

Sec. 8. (a) This section applies to jury fees collected under IC 33-37-5-19.

(b) If a clerk certifies to a county fiscal body the amount of fees collected, the county fiscal body shall direct the county auditor to transfer the amount certified to the jury pay fund established under IC 33-37-11.

Chapter 9. State User Fee Funds

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "state fund" refers to the state user fee fund established by section 2 of this chapter.

Sec. 2. The state user fee fund is established. The state fund is administered by the treasurer of state.

Sec. 3. On June 30 and December 31 each year, the auditor of state shall transfer to the treasurer of state for deposit in the state fund the fees distributed to the auditor of state under IC 33-37-7-1(b), IC 33-37-7-2(b), IC 33-37-7-7(d), and IC 33-37-7-8(d).

Sec. 4. (a) The treasurer of state shall distribute semiannually one million two hundred eighty-eight thousand dollars (\$1,288,000) of the amounts transferred to the state fund under section 3 of this chapter as follows:

- (1) Fourteen and ninety-eight hundredths percent (14.98%) shall be deposited into the alcohol and drug countermeasures fund established by IC 9-27-2-11.
- (2) Eight and forty-two hundredths percent (8.42%) shall be deposited into the drug interdiction fund established by IC 10-11-7-1.
- (3) Four and sixty-eight hundredths percent (4.68%) shall be deposited into the drug prosecution fund established by IC 33-39-8-6.
- (4) Five and sixty-two hundredths percent (5.62%) shall be deposited into the corrections drug abuse fund established by IC 11-8-2-11.
- (5) Twenty-two and forty-seven hundredths percent (22.47%) shall be deposited into the state drug free communities fund

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established by IC 5-2-10-2.
(6) Seven and ninety-eight hundredths percent (7.98%) shall be distributed to the Indiana department of transportation for use under IC 8-23-2-15.
(7) Twenty and thirty-two hundredths percent (20.32%) shall be deposited in the family violence and victim assistance fund established by IC 12-18-5-2.
(8) Fifteen and fifty-three hundredths percent (15.53%) shall be deposited in the Indiana safe schools fund established by IC 5-2-10.1.

(b) The treasurer of state shall distribute semiannually the amount remaining after the distributions are made under subsection (a) to the judicial technology and automation project fund established by IC 33-24-6-12.

Chapter 10. Juror and Witness Fees

Sec. 1. (a) A juror of a circuit, superior, county, or probate court or a member of a grand jury is entitled to the sum of the following:

- (1) An amount for mileage at the mileage rate paid to state officers and employees for each mile necessarily traveled to and from the court.
- (2) Payment at the rate of:
 - (A) fifteen dollars (\$15) for each day the juror is in actual attendance in court until the jury is impaneled; and
 - (B) forty dollars (\$40) for each day the juror is in actual attendance after impaneling and until the jury is discharged.

(b) A county fiscal body may adopt an ordinance to pay from county funds a supplemental fee in addition to the fees prescribed by subsection (a)(2).

(c) A juror of a city or town court is entitled to the sum of the following:

- (1) An amount for mileage at the mileage rate paid to state officers and employees for each mile necessarily traveled to and from the court.
- (2) Fifteen dollars (\$15) per day while the juror is in actual attendance.

(d) A city or town fiscal body may adopt an ordinance to pay from city or town funds a supplemental fee in addition to the fee prescribed by subsection (c)(2).

(e) For purposes of this section, a prospective juror who is summoned for jury duty and who reports to the summoning court

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1 on the day specified in the summons is in actual attendance on that
2 day.

3 Sec. 2. (a) A witness in a criminal action may receive a fee if the
4 witness:

- 5 (1) is summoned by the state;
- 6 (2) is named on the indictment or information; and
- 7 (3) testifies under oath to a material fact in aid of the
8 prosecution.

9 (b) A fee paid under subsection (a) is the sum of the following:

10 (1) An amount for mileage at the mileage rate paid to state
11 officers for each mile necessarily traveled to and from the
12 court.

13 (2) For each day of attendance in court equal to:

14 (A) fifteen dollars (\$15) for witnesses subpoenaed under
15 IC 35-37-5-4; or

16 (B) five dollars (\$5) for all other witnesses.

17 Sec. 3. A witness in an action listed in IC 33-37-4-2,
18 IC 33-37-4-3, IC 33-37-4-4, IC 33-37-4-5, IC 33-37-4-6, and
19 IC 33-37-4-7 is entitled to the sum of the following:

20 (1) An amount for mileage at the mileage rate paid to state
21 officers for each mile necessarily traveled to and from the
22 court.

23 (2) Five dollars (\$5) for each day of attendance in court.

24 Sec. 4. (a) The clerk shall note witness and juror fees when the
25 fees are claimed and forward the claims to the county auditor or
26 city or town fiscal officer.

27 (b) The clerk is not entitled to a fee for providing an affidavit or
28 other proof of attendance to a juror or witness.

29 (c) The county auditor or city or town fiscal officer shall
30 disburse juror or witness fees claimed under this section as
31 provided in IC 33-37-7-12.

32 Chapter 11. Jury Pay Fund

33 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "jury pay fund" refers to the
34 jury pay fund established under section 2 of this chapter.

35 Sec. 2. (a) A jury pay fund is established for each county to
36 supplement the cost of paying jury fees. The jury pay fund is
37 administered by the county auditor.

38 (b) The jury pay fund consists of amounts deposited by the
39 county auditor under IC 33-37-8-5(c) and the fees collected under
40 IC 33-37-5-19 from defendants who:

- 41 (1) committed a crime;
- 42 (2) violated a statute defining an infraction; or

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1 **(3) violated an ordinance of a municipal corporation.**
2 **Sec. 3. Upon receipt of monthly claims submitted on oath to the**
3 **county fiscal body by a clerk serving the county, the county fiscal**
4 **body shall appropriate from the jury pay fund to the court served**
5 **by the clerk an amount to supplement the cost of jury fees.**
6 SECTION 17. IC 33-38 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
7 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
8 2004]:
9 **ARTICLE 38. JUDGES**
10 **Chapter 1. Certain Judgeship's Eligibility; Term of Office;**
11 **Travel Expenses**
12 **Sec. 1. A person is not eligible to hold the office of judge of any**
13 **probate or superior court unless, in addition to other prerequisites**
14 **to eligibility provided by Indiana law, the person is admitted to the**
15 **practice of law in Indiana.**
16 **Sec. 2. Each judge of each:**
17 **(1) judicial circuit containing more than one (1) county;**
18 **(2) county court serving more than one (1) county; and**
19 **(3) superior court district containing more than one (1)**
20 **county;**
21 **shall be paid two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per year to reimburse**
22 **the judge for traveling and other necessary expenses. Two**
23 **thousand dollars (\$2,000) for each judge is appropriated annually**
24 **from the state general fund not otherwise appropriated.**
25 **Sec. 3. The term of office of a person:**
26 **(1) elected judge of the court of appeals or of any circuit,**
27 **superior, probate, criminal, or juvenile court begins on the**
28 **first day of January after the person's election; and**
29 **(2) elected or appointed to any judgeship expires on December**
30 **31 after the election of the respective successors.**
31 **Chapter 2. Appointment of Bailiffs in Certain Counties**
32 **Sec. 1. The judge of the circuit, superior, criminal, probate, and**
33 **juvenile courts in each county having a population of at least**
34 **thirty-five thousand (35,000) shall appoint a bailiff and may**
35 **appoint a riding bailiff for the judge's court, whose per diem shall**
36 **be fixed by the court to be paid from the county treasury.**
37 **Sec. 2. In counties having a population of less than thirty-five**
38 **thousand (35,000), the judge of the circuit court may appoint a**
39 **bailiff. However, if a bailiff is not appointed, the sheriff of the**
40 **county shall perform the duties of the bailiff.**
41 **Chapter 3. Copy of Appointment of a City or Municipal Judge**
42 **to the Clerk of Circuit Court**

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1 **Sec. 1. When a person is appointed as judge of a city or**
 2 **municipal court, a certified copy of the appointment shall be sent**
 3 **by the appointing authority to the clerk of the circuit court of the**
 4 **county in which the city is located.**

5 **Sec. 2. The appointment described in section 1 of this chapter**
 6 **shall be recorded in the order book of the circuit court, and the**
 7 **record authorizes the clerk to certify that the judge is the:**

- 8 (1) appointed;
 9 (2) qualified; and
 10 (3) acting;

11 **judge of the city or municipal court for which the judge was**
 12 **appointed.**

13 **Chapter 4. Chief Clerk in Marion and Lake Counties**

14 **Sec. 1. The judge of the circuit court in a county having a**
 15 **population of at least four hundred thousand (400,000) may**
 16 **appoint a chief clerk for the court.**

17 **Sec. 2. The salary for the chief clerk:**

- 18 (1) shall be fixed by the judge of the court;
 19 (2) may not be more than four thousand eight hundred dollars
 20 (\$4,800) per year; and
 21 (3) shall be paid in monthly installments from the county
 22 treasury of the county in which the court is located.

23 **Sec. 3. The chief clerk may administer oaths that are convenient**
 24 **or necessary to be administered in the discharge of the clerk's**
 25 **duties, for which there is no charge or expense incurred.**

26 **Sec. 4. The chief clerk must be:**

- 27 (1) a graduate of an approved law school; and
 28 (2) admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.

29 **Sec. 5. The county council of the county shall appropriate the**
 30 **money requested by the presiding judge of the circuit court for**
 31 **payment of the salary of the chief clerk, not exceeding the**
 32 **maximum amount of salary provided for by this section.**

33 **Chapter 5. Salaries**

34 **Sec. 1. There is appropriated from the state general fund a**
 35 **sufficient amount to pay the state general fund contributions under**
 36 **this chapter.**

37 **Sec. 2. The county councils of the counties of the state shall**
 38 **appropriate annually a sufficient amount to pay the county salaries**
 39 **under this chapter.**

40 **Sec. 3. (a) This section applies to a judicial circuit that is**
 41 **composed of more than one (1) county.**

42 (b) The counties comprising a circuit to which this section

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1 applies are considered one (1) county for purposes of this chapter.
 2 Each county in the circuit shall pay part of the county salary in the
 3 same proportion as the county's individual classification factor
 4 bears to the classification factor of the judicial circuit.

5 **Sec. 4. For purposes of this chapter, each county is:**

6 (1) graded on the basis of population and gross assessed
 7 valuation; and

8 (2) set up on the percentage ratio it bears to the state, the
 9 whole state being considered as one hundred percent (100%).

10 **Sec. 5. (a) The nine (9) classes of the several counties of the state**
 11 **as set out in this chapter are based on a unit factor system. The**
 12 **factors are determined by the relation of the county to the state as**
 13 **established and certified to each county auditor by the state board**
 14 **of accounts not later than July 1 of each year. They are as follows:**

15 (1) **Population.**

16 (2) **Gross assessed valuation as shown by the last preceding**
 17 **gross assessed valuation as certified by the various counties to**
 18 **the auditor of the state in the calendar year in which the**
 19 **calculation is made.**

20 (b) **The factors for each of the nine (9) classes set out in this**
 21 **chapter shall be obtained as follows:**

22 (1) **The population of each county shall be divided by the**
 23 **population of the entire state.**

24 (2) **The gross assessed valuation of each county shall be**
 25 **divided by the gross assessed valuation of the entire state.**

26 (3) **The results obtained under subdivision (1) and (2) shall be**
 27 **added together and the sum obtained for each county shall be**
 28 **divided by two (2).**

29 (4) **The result obtained under subdivision (3), multiplied by**
 30 **one hundred (100), determines the classification of each**
 31 **county according to the following schedule:**

32 **Classification Factors**

	High	Low	Class
33 No limit		8.00	1
34 All under	8.00	2.25	2
35 All under	2.25	1.25	3
36 All under	1.25	.85	4
37 All under	.85	.70	5
38 All under	.70	.60	6
39 All under	.60	.50	7
40 All under	.50	.35	8
41 All under	.35	no limit	9

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1 **Sec. 6. (a) The total annual salary of each full-time judge of a**
2 **circuit, superior, municipal, county, or probate court is:**

- 3 (1) ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000), paid by the state; and
- 4 (2) any additional salary provided by the county under
- 5 IC 36-2-5-14 or IC 36-3-6-3(c).

6 **The state shall deposit quarterly the money received from the**
7 **counties under subsection (c) for additional salary in the state**
8 **general fund.**

9 **(b) Before November 2 of each year, the county auditor of each**
10 **county shall certify to the division of state court administration the**
11 **amounts, if any, to be provided by the county during the ensuing**
12 **calendar year for judges' salaries under IC 36-2-5-14 or**
13 **IC 36-3-6-3(c).**

14 **(c) When making each payment under subsection (a), the county**
15 **shall determine for each judge whether the total of:**

- 16 (1) the payment made on behalf of that judge;
- 17 (2) previous payments made on behalf of that judge in the same
- 18 calendar year; and

19 (3) the state share of the judge's salary under subsection (a);
20 exceeds the Social Security wage base established by the federal
21 government for that year. If the total does not exceed the Social
22 Security wage base, the payment on behalf of that judge must also
23 be accompanied by an amount equal to the employer's share of
24 Social Security taxes and Medicare taxes. If the total exceeds the
25 Social Security wage base, the part of the payment on behalf of the
26 judge that is below the Social Security wage base must be
27 accompanied by an amount equal to the employer's share of Social
28 Security taxes and Medicare taxes, and the part of the payment on
29 behalf of the judge that exceeds the Social Security wage base must
30 be accompanied by an amount equal to the employer's share of
31 Medicare taxes. Payments made under this subsection shall be
32 deposited in the state general fund under subsection (a).

33 **(d) For purposes of determining the amount of life insurance**
34 **premiums to be paid by a judge who participates in a life insurance**
35 **program that:**

- 36 (1) is established by the state;
- 37 (2) applies to a judge who is covered by this section; and
- 38 (3) bases the amount of premiums to be paid by the judge on
- 39 the amount of the judge's salary;

40 **the judge's salary does not include any amounts paid to the state by**
41 **a county under subsection (a).**

42 **Sec. 7. Of the annual salary of a juvenile court magistrate, the**

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1 county served by the magistrate shall pay forty-one thousand three
2 hundred ninety-three dollars (\$41,393). The balance of the annual
3 salary shall be paid by the state from the state general fund.

4 Sec. 8. (a) The total annual salary for each justice of the supreme
5 court is one hundred fifteen thousand dollars (\$115,000).

6 (b) The total annual salary for each judge of the court of appeals
7 is one hundred ten thousand dollars (\$110,000).

8 (c) The state shall pay the annual salaries prescribed in
9 subsections (a) through (b) from the state general fund.

10 (d) In addition to salary, the state shall pay to a justice or judge,
11 in equal monthly payments on the first day of each month from
12 money in the state general fund not otherwise appropriated, the
13 following annual subsistence allowances to assist in defraying
14 expenses relating to or resulting from the discharge of the justice's
15 or judge's official duties:

16 (1) Five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) to the chief
17 justice of the supreme court.

18 (2) Five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500) to the chief
19 judge of the court of appeals.

20 (3) Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) to each justice of the
21 supreme court who is not the chief justice.

22 (4) Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) to each judge of the court
23 of appeals who is not the chief judge.

24 A justice or judge is not required to make an accounting for an
25 allowance received under this subsection.

26 (e) The state may not furnish automobiles for the use of justices
27 or judges compensated under this section.

28 Sec. 9. (a) A judge described in section 6 of this chapter, the
29 justices of the supreme court, and the judges of the court of appeals
30 shall:

- 31 (1) formulate;
- 32 (2) post in a prominent place; and
- 33 (3) make available to the public;

34 a schedule of the working hours during which the court will be
35 open and during which each judge or justice will be present.

36 (b) A judge or justice shall hold the court open and be available
37 in the court during:

- 38 (1) regular business hours; or
- 39 (2) the hours specified on the schedule, if the business of the
40 court requires evening or weekend sessions.

41 (c) A judge or justice may be absent from the court due to official
42 business, matters relating to the judge's or justice's judicial office,

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1 illness, serious personal matters, or regular vacation.

2 **Sec. 10.** The classification of salary schedules for judges may not
3 be lowered below the classification first fixed by the state board of
4 accounts under this chapter.

5 **Chapter 6. Judge's Retirement System**

6 **Sec. 1.** As used in this chapter, "Americans with Disabilities Act"
7 refers to the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et
8 seq.) and any amendments and regulations related to the act.

9 **Sec. 2.** As used in this chapter, "board" refers to the board of
10 trustees of the public employees' retirement fund.

11 **Sec. 3.** As used in this chapter, "employer" means the state of
12 Indiana.

13 **Sec. 4.** As used in this chapter, "fiscal year" means the period
14 beginning July 1, in any year, and ending June 30 of the succeeding
15 year.

16 **Sec. 5.** As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the Indiana
17 judges' retirement fund established by section 12 of this chapter.

18 **Sec. 6.** As used in this chapter, "Internal Revenue Code":

19 (1) means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as in effect
20 September 1, 1974, if permitted with respect to governmental
21 plans; or

22 (2) to the extent not inconsistent with subdivision (1), has the
23 meaning set forth in IC 6-3-1-11.

24 **Sec. 7.** As used in this chapter, "judge" means a person who
25 serves or has served as a regular judge or justice of one (1) or more
26 of the following courts:

27 (1) Supreme court.

28 (2) Court of appeals.

29 (3) Indiana tax court.

30 (4) Circuit court of a judicial circuit.

31 (5) Superior court of a county.

32 (6) Criminal court of a county having a separate criminal
33 court.

34 (7) Probate court of a county having a separate probate court.

35 (8) Juvenile court of a county having a separate juvenile court.

36 (9) Municipal court of a county.

37 (10) County court of a county.

38 **Sec. 8.** As used in this chapter, "judge pro tempore service"
39 means service in Indiana as a full-time judge pro tempore
40 appointed under Trial Rule 63(B) that:

41 (1) is not covered by IC 33-38-7 or IC 33-38-8; and

42 (2) is served by a person who has other service that is covered

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by IC 33-38-7 or IC 33-38-8.

Sec. 9. As used in this chapter, "participant" means a judge who participates in the fund.

Sec. 10. As used in this chapter, "salary" means the total salary paid to a participant by the state and by a county or counties, determined without regard to any salary reduction agreement established under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Sec. 11. As used in this chapter, "services" means the period beginning on the first day a person first becomes a judge, whether the date is before, on, or after March 11, 1953, and ending on the date under consideration and includes all intervening employment as a judge.

Sec. 12. The Indiana judges' retirement fund is established and consists of:

- (1) each participant's contribution to the fund;
- (2) gifts, grants, devises, and bequests in money, property, or other forms made to the fund;
- (3) interest on investments or on deposits of the funds; and
- (4) contributions or payments to the fund made in the manner provided by the general assembly, including appropriations from the state general fund as provided by this chapter.

Sec. 13. The fund must satisfy the qualification requirements in Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable to the fund. In order to meet those requirements, the fund is subject to the following provisions, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter IC 33-38-7, or IC 33-38-8:

- (1) The board shall distribute the corpus and income of the fund to participants and their beneficiaries in accordance with this chapter, IC 33-38-7, and IC 33-38-8.
- (2) A part of the corpus or income of the fund may not be used or diverted to a purpose other than the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.
- (3) Forfeitures arising from severance of employment, death, or for any other reason may not be applied to increase the benefits a participant would otherwise receive under the fund.
- (4) If the fund is terminated or if all contributions to the fund are completely discontinued, the rights of each affected participant to the benefits accrued at the date of the termination or discontinuance, to the extent then funded, are nonforfeitable.
- (5) All benefits paid from the fund shall be distributed in accordance with the requirements of Section 401(a)(9) of the

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1 Internal Revenue Code and the regulations under that section.
2 In order to meet those requirements, the fund is subject to the
3 following provisions:

4 (A) The life expectancy of a participant, the participant's
5 spouse, or the participant's beneficiary shall not be
6 recalculated after the initial determination, for purposes of
7 determining benefits.

8 (B) If a participant dies before the distribution of the
9 participant's benefits has begun, distributions to
10 beneficiaries must begin not later than December 31 of the
11 calendar year immediately following the calendar year in
12 which the participant died.

13 (6) The board may not:

14 (A) determine eligibility for benefits;

15 (B) compute rates of contribution; or

16 (C) compute benefits of participants or beneficiaries;

17 in a manner that discriminates in favor of participants who are
18 considered officers, supervisors, or highly compensated, as
19 prohibited under Section 401(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue
20 Code.

21 (7) The salary taken into account under this chapter,
22 IC 33-38-7, or IC 33-38-8 may not exceed the applicable
23 amount under Section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue
24 Code.

25 Sec. 14. The board shall administer the fund in a manner that is
26 consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act, to the extent
27 required by the act.

28 Sec. 15. (a) Conditions for participation in the fund,
29 contributions to the fund, withdrawal from the fund, and eligibility
30 for and computation of benefits for participants and their
31 survivors are governed by IC 33-38-7 and IC 33-38-8.

32 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, IC 33-38-7, or
33 IC 33-38-8, the fund must be administered in a manner consistent
34 with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et
35 seq.). A participant on a leave of absence that qualifies for the
36 benefits and protections afforded by the Family and Medical Leave
37 Act is entitled to receive credit for vesting and eligibility purposes
38 to the extent required by the Family and Medical Leave Act but is
39 not entitled to receive credit for service for benefit purposes.

40 (c) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, IC 33-38-7,
41 and IC 33-38-8, a participant is entitled to service credit and
42 benefits in the amount and to the extent required by the Uniformed

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1 Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (38 U.S.C.
2 4301 et seq.).

3 Sec. 16. (a) The governor may conduct, or cause to be conducted,
4 a referendum for the judges who are covered by the provisions of
5 the judges' retirement fund to determine whether the judges
6 covered by the retirement fund shall be excluded from or included
7 in the agreement negotiated under the provisions of Section 218 of
8 the federal Social Security Act (as defined in IC 5-10.1-1-9). The
9 referendum must be conducted in full compliance with all the
10 requirements of Section 218(d) of the federal Social Security Act.
11 The governor shall designate the board as the agency to conduct
12 and supervise the referendum, and the expense of conducting the
13 referendum shall be paid from funds appropriated to the fund.

14 (b) If the majority of the judges who are eligible to vote in the
15 referendum described in subsection (a) vote in the negative, the
16 board may request that a subsequent referendum be conducted in
17 the same manner and with the same effect described in subsection
18 (a). However, a subsequent referendum may not be conducted
19 within one (1) year after the date of the prior referendum.

20 (c) If a majority of the judges who are eligible to vote in the
21 referendum described in subsection (a) vote in the affirmative,
22 both the:

- 23 (1) judges covered by the retirement fund; and
- 24 (2) judges who waived their right to be covered by the
- 25 provisions of the retirement fund;

26 shall be included in the agreement negotiated by the state with the
27 Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human
28 Services in the same manner provided in IC 5-10.1-4 for the
29 inclusion of services covered by the retirement systems specified in
30 IC 5-10.1-4-1 in the agreement.

31 (d) Each judge whose services are covered by Social Security is
32 required to pay during the period of the judge's service the
33 employee contributions required by the agreement. The
34 contributions shall begin on the effective date of the judge's
35 coverage and are subject to the terms and conditions of IC 5-10.1.

36 (e) The auditor of state shall pay the employer contributions
37 required under the agreement wholly from funds appropriated to
38 the fund, and the contributions begin on the effective date of the
39 modification that adds the judges of the fund to the federal-state
40 agreement. The employer contributions shall be paid in the manner
41 provided in the agreement.

42 (f) The modification of the federal-state agreement to effectuate

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1 the participation of the judges in the agreement must be effective
 2 for services performed on a date fixed and determined by the
 3 board.

4 **Sec. 17. (a) For purposes of this chapter, there is appropriated**
 5 **for each biennium a sum of money, computed on an actuarially**
 6 **funded basis, as follows:**

7 (1) From the state general fund for participants' retirement
 8 benefits, the amount determined by the board, on
 9 recommendation of an actuary, which, when added to the part
 10 of the fund held for benefits at the date of the appropriation, is
 11 equal to the total liability of the fund for benefits to the end of
 12 the biennium.

13 (2) From the earnings on the fund, for administration
 14 purposes, the amount required during the biennium, as
 15 determined by the board on the basis of experience. The
 16 amount required for administration shall be paid out as the
 17 operating expenses of other state departments are paid.

18 (b) The biennial appropriation provided in this section shall be
 19 credited to the board annually in equal installments in July of each
 20 year of the biennium.

21 **Sec. 18. The amount appropriated under section 17 of this**
 22 **chapter for participants' retirement benefits shall be used for**
 23 **retirement benefits under IC 33-38-7 and IC 33-38-8.**

24 **Sec. 19. The fund shall be construed to be a trust, separate and**
 25 **distinct from all other entities, maintained to secure payment of**
 26 **benefits to the participants and their beneficiaries, as prescribed in**
 27 **IC 33-38-7 and IC 33-38-8.**

28 **Sec. 20. In addition to the purpose set forth in section 19 of this**
 29 **chapter, the fund may be used for the payment of the costs of**
 30 **administering this chapter.**

31 **Sec. 21. (a) When drawing a salary warrant for a participant, the**
 32 **auditor of state and the county auditor shall deduct from the**
 33 **amount of the warrant the participant's contribution, if any, to the**
 34 **fund in the amount certified in the vouchers or an order issued by**
 35 **the director.**

36 (b) The auditor of state and the county auditor shall draw a
 37 warrant to the fund for the total contributions withheld from the
 38 participants each month. The warrant drawn to the fund together
 39 with a list of participants and the amount withheld from each
 40 participant shall be transmitted immediately to the director.

41 (c) The auditor of state shall draw warrants upon the treasurer
 42 of state, payable from the fund, for purposes provided for in this

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1 chapter, upon the presentation of vouchers or an order signed by
2 the director of the board in accordance with resolutions of the
3 board.

4 Sec. 22. The auditor of state and the county auditor in the
5 preparation of salary warrants to participants shall indicate on the
6 payroll voucher the following information, in addition to other
7 things:

8 (1) The amount of the participant's contribution to the fund
9 deducted from the salary of the participant.

10 (2) The net amount payable to the participant, after the
11 deduction of the participant's contribution.

12 Sec. 23. (a) The board of trustees of the public employees'
13 retirement fund shall administer the fund, which may be
14 commingled with the public employees' retirement fund for
15 investment purposes.

16 (b) The board shall:

17 (1) determine eligibility for and make payments of benefits
18 under IC 33-38-7 and IC 33-38-8;

19 (2) in accordance with the powers and duties granted it in
20 IC 5-10.3-3-7, IC 5-10.3-3-7.1, IC 5-10.3-3-8, and IC 5-10.3-5-3
21 through IC 5-10.3-5-6, administer the fund; and

22 (3) provide by rule for the implementation of this chapter and
23 IC 33-38-7 and IC 33-38-8.

24 (c) A determination by the board may be appealed under the
25 procedures in IC 4-21.5.

26 (d) The powers and duties of the director and the actuary of the
27 board, the treasurer of state, the attorney general, and the auditor
28 of state, with respect to the fund, are those specified in IC 5-10.3-3
29 and IC 5-10.3-4.

30 (e) The board may hire additional personnel, including hearing
31 officers, to assist it in the implementation of this chapter.

32 Sec. 24. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter,
33 IC 33-38-7, or IC 33-38-8, to the extent required by Internal
34 Revenue Code Section 401(a)(31) of the Internal Revenue Code, as
35 added by the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1992
36 (P.L. 102-318), and any amendments and regulations related to
37 Section 401(a)(31) of the Internal Revenue Code, the fund shall
38 allow participants and qualified beneficiaries to elect a direct
39 rollover of eligible distributions to another eligible retirement plan.

40 Sec. 25. (a) A judge is entitled to a month of service credit for
41 services performed in any fraction of a calendar month. However,
42 a judge is not entitled to more than one (1) month of credit for

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services performed in a calendar month.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, if a judge is elected or appointed and serves one (1) or more terms or part of a term, then retires from office but at a later period or periods is appointed or elected and serves as judge, the judge shall pay into the fund during all the periods served as judge, whether the periods are served consecutively or not.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a judge is not required to pay into the fund:

- (1) at any time when the judge is not serving as judge; or
- (2) during any period of service as a senior judge under IC 33-23-3.

Sec. 26. (a) A participant may purchase judge pro tempore service credit if:

- (1) the participant has at least one (1) year of service in the fund;
- (2) before the participant retires, the participant makes contributions to the fund:
 - (A) that are equal to the product of:
 - (i) the participant's salary at the time the participant actually makes a contribution for the service credit; multiplied by
 - (ii) a percentage rate, as determined by the actuary of the fund, that is based on the age of the participant at the time the participant makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; multiplied by
 - (iii) the number of years of judge pro tempore service the participant intends to purchase; and
 - (B) for any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the fund, for the period from the participant's initial membership in the fund to the date payment is made by the participant; and
- (3) the fund receives verification from the applicable court that the judge pro tempore service occurred.

(b) A participant may not receive service credit under this section if the judge pro tempore service for which the participant requests credit also qualifies the participant for a benefit in another retirement system.

(c) A participant who:

- (1) terminates service before satisfying the requirements for

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1 eligibility to receive a retirement benefit from the fund; or
 2 (2) receives a retirement benefit for the same service from
 3 another retirement system, other than under the federal Social
 4 Security Act;
 5 may withdraw the participant's contributions made under this
 6 section plus accumulated interest after submitting to the fund a
 7 properly completed application for a refund.
 8 (d) The following apply to the purchase of service credit under
 9 this section:
 10 (1) The board may allow a participant to make periodic
 11 payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the
 12 service credit. The board shall determine the length of the
 13 period during which the payments are to be made.
 14 (2) The board may deny an application for the purchase of
 15 service credit if the purchase would exceed the limitations set
 16 forth in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 17 (3) A participant may not claim the service credit for purposes
 18 of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the
 19 participant has made all payments required for the purchase
 20 of the service credit.
 21 (e) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and
 22 applicable regulations, the fund may accept, on behalf of a
 23 participant who is purchasing service credit under this section, a
 24 rollover of a distribution from any of the following:
 25 (1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section
 26 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
 27 (2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
 28 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 29 (3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political
 30 subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state
 31 or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the
 32 Internal Revenue Code.
 33 (4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in
 34 Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
 35 (f) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the
 36 applicable regulations, the fund may accept, on behalf of a
 37 participant who is purchasing service credit under this section, a
 38 trustee to trustee transfer from any of the following:
 39 (1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
 40 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 41 (2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section
 42 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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1 **Sec. 27. A reference to the judges' retirement system under this**
2 **chapter is considered a reference to the judges' retirement fund**
3 **under this article.**

4 **Chapter 7. 1977 Retirement, Disability, and Death System**

5 **Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to an individual who begins**
6 **service as a judge before September 1, 1985.**

7 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "Americans with Disabilities Act"**
8 **refers to the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et**
9 **seq.) and any amendments and regulations related to the Act.**

10 **Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "board" refers to the board of**
11 **trustees of the public employees' retirement fund.**

12 **Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "employer" means the state of**
13 **Indiana.**

14 **Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the Indiana**
15 **judges' retirement fund established by IC 33-38-6-12.**

16 **Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "Internal Revenue Code":**
17 (1) means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as in effect on
18 September 1, 1974, if permitted with respect to governmental
19 plans; or
20 (2) to the extent consistent with subdivision (1), has the
21 meaning set forth in IC 6-3-1-11.

22 **Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "participant" means a judge who**
23 **participates in the fund.**

24 **Sec. 8. As used in this chapter, "salary" means the total salary**
25 **paid to a participant by the state and by a county or counties,**
26 **determined without regard to any salary reduction agreement**
27 **established under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code.**

28 **Sec. 9. As used in this chapter, "services" means the period**
29 **beginning on the first day a person first becomes a judge, whether**
30 **the date is before, on, or after March 11, 1953, and ending on the**
31 **date under consideration and includes all intervening employment**
32 **as a judge.**

33 **Sec. 10. (a) A person who completed at least eight (8) years of**
34 **service as a judge before July 1, 1953, may become a participant in**
35 **the fund and be subject to this chapter if the person qualifies for**
36 **benefits under section 11 of this chapter. A person who is a judge**
37 **on July 1, 1953, shall become a participant in the fund and be**
38 **subject to this chapter, beginning on July 1, 1953, unless twenty**
39 **(20) days before July 1, 1953, the judge files with the board a**
40 **written notice of election not to participate in the fund.**

41 **(b) A person who:**
42 (1) becomes a judge after July 1, 1953, and before September

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1 **1, 1985; and**
2 **(2) is not a participant in the fund;**
3 **becomes a participant in the fund and is subject to this chapter,**
4 **beginning on the date the person becomes a judge, unless within**
5 **twenty (20) days after that date the judge files with the board a**
6 **written notice of election not to participate in the fund. An election**
7 **filed under this subsection is irrevocable.**
8 **(c) A person who irrevocably:**
9 **(1) elects not to participate in the fund; or**
10 **(2) withdraws from the fund under section 13 of this chapter;**
11 **is ineligible to participate and to receive benefits under this**
12 **chapter.**
13 **(d) Participation of a judge in the fund continues until the date**
14 **on which the judge:**
15 **(1) becomes an annuitant;**
16 **(2) dies; or**
17 **(3) accepts a refund;**
18 **but a person is not required to pay into the fund during any period**
19 **that the person is not serving as a judge, except as otherwise**
20 **provided in this chapter.**
21 **(e) A participant is considered to have made a one (1) time**
22 **irrevocable salary reduction agreement of six percent (6%) of each**
23 **payment of salary that a participant would otherwise have received**
24 **for services as a judge.**
25 **(f) The auditor of state and the county auditor shall pay and**
26 **credit to the fund the amounts described in subsection (e) as**
27 **provided in IC 33-38-6-21 and IC 33-38-6-22. However, no**
28 **amounts shall be paid on behalf of a participant for more than**
29 **twenty-two (22) years.**
30 **Sec. 11. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to**
31 **IC 33-38-6-13 and section 16 of this chapter.**
32 **(b) A participant whose employment as judge is terminated,**
33 **regardless of cause, is entitled to a retirement annuity beginning on**
34 **the date specified by the participant in a written application, if the**
35 **following conditions are met:**
36 **(1) The date the annuity begins is not:**
37 **(A) before the date of final termination of employment by the**
38 **participant; or**
39 **(B) the date thirty (30) days before the receipt of the**
40 **participant's written application by the board.**
41 **(2) The participant:**
42 **(A) is at least sixty-two (62) years of age and has at least**

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- 1 **eight (8) years of service credit;**
- 2 **(B) is at least fifty-five (55) years of age and the participant's**
- 3 **age in years plus the participant's years of service is at least**
- 4 **eighty-five (85); or**
- 5 **(C) has become permanently disabled.**
- 6 **(3) The participant is not receiving a salary from the state for**
- 7 **services currently performed, except for services rendered in**
- 8 **the capacity of judge pro tempore or senior judge.**
- 9 **(c) A participant:**
 - 10 **(1) who:**
 - 11 **(A) elects to accept retirement after June 30, 1977; and**
 - 12 **(B) is at least sixty-five (65) years of age; or**
 - 13 **(2) who:**
 - 14 **(A) elects to accept retirement after June 30, 1999;**
 - 15 **(B) is at least fifty-five (55) years of age; and**
 - 16 **(C) meets the requirements under subsection (b)(2)(B);**
- 17 **is entitled to an annual retirement benefit as calculated in**
- 18 **subsection (d).**
- 19 **(d) The annual retirement benefit for a participant who meets the**
- 20 **requirements of subsection (c) equals the product of:**
 - 21 **(1) the salary being paid for the office that the participant held**
 - 22 **at the time of the participant's separation from service;**
 - 23 **multiplied by**
 - 24 **(2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:**

TABLE A

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage
8	24%
9	27%
10	30%
11	33%
12	50%
13	51%
14	52%
15	53%
16	54%
17	55%
18	56%
19	57%
20	58%
21	59%
22 or more	60%

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1 If a participant has a partial year of service in addition to at least
 2 eight (8) full years of service, an additional percentage shall be
 3 calculated by prorating between the applicable percentages, based
 4 on the number of months in the partial year of service. A
 5 participant who elects to accept retirement before July 1, 1977, is
 6 entitled to an annual retirement benefit that equals the average of
 7 the benefit computed under this subsection and the benefit the
 8 participant would have received under IC 33-38-6 as in effect on
 9 June 30, 1977.

10 (e) If the annual retirement benefit of a participant who began
 11 service as a judge before July 1, 1977, as computed under
 12 subsection (d), is less than the amount the participant would have
 13 received under IC 33-38-6 as in effect on June 30, 1977, the
 14 participant is entitled to receive the greater amount as the
 15 participant's annual retirement benefit instead of the benefit
 16 computed under subsection (d).

17 (f) Except as provided in subsections (b)(2)(B) and (d), if a
 18 participant who elects to accept retirement after June 30, 1977, has
 19 not attained sixty-five (65) years of age, the participant is entitled
 20 to receive a reduced annual retirement benefit that equals the
 21 benefit that would be payable if the participant were sixty-five (65)
 22 years of age reduced by one-tenth percent (0.1%) for each month
 23 that the participant's age at retirement precedes the participant's
 24 sixty-fifth birthday. This reduction does not apply to:

- 25 (1) participants who are separated from service because of
- 26 permanent disability;
- 27 (2) survivors of participants who die while in service after
- 28 August 1, 1992; or
- 29 (3) survivors of participants who die while not in service but
- 30 while entitled to a future benefit.

31 (g) A participant who is permanently disabled is entitled to an
 32 annual benefit equal to the product of:

- 33 (1) the salary being paid for the office that the participant held
- 34 at the time of separation from service; multiplied by
- 35 (2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:

36 TABLE B

37 Participant's Years 38 of Service	Percentage
39 0-12	50%
40 13	51%
41 14	52%
42 15	53%

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1	16	54%
2	17	55%
3	18	56%
4	19	57%
5	20	58%
6	21	59%
7	22 or more	60%

8 If a participant has a partial year of service in addition to at least
 9 eight (8) full years of service, an additional percentage shall be
 10 calculated by prorating between the applicable percentages, based
 11 on the number of months in the partial year of service.

12 (h) The surviving spouse or surviving child or children, as
 13 designated by the participant, of a participant who has qualified
 14 before July 1, 1977, to receive the retirement annuity under the
 15 provisions of this chapter, either by length of service or by being
 16 permanently disabled, shall, upon the death of such participant, be
 17 entitled to an annuity in an amount equal to the greater of:

- 18 (1) the sum of:
 19 (A) two thousand dollars (\$2,000); plus
 20 (B) fifty percent (50%) of the amount of retirement annuity
 21 the participant was drawing at the time of the participant's
 22 death, or to that which the participant would have been
 23 entitled had the participant retired and begun receiving
 24 retirement annuity benefits prior to the participant's death;
 25 or

26 (2) the amount determined under the following table:

27 **TABLE C**

28 Year	29 Amount
30 July 1, 1995, to 31 June 30, 1996	\$10,000
32 July 1, 1996, to 33 June 30, 1997	\$11,000
34 July 1, 1997, and 35 thereafter	\$12,000

36 (i) If a participant who qualifies after June 30, 1977, and before
 37 July 1, 1983, to receive a retirement annuity under the provisions
 38 of this chapter, either by length of service or by being permanently
 39 disabled, dies, the participant's surviving spouse or surviving child
 40 or children, as designated by the participant, is or are entitled to an
 41 annuity in an amount equal to the greater of:

- 42 (1) fifty percent (50%) of the amount of retirement annuity the
 participant was drawing at the time of death, or to that which

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- 1 the participant would have been entitled had the participant
 2 retired and begun receiving retirement annuity benefits before
 3 death; or
 4 (2) the amount determined under TABLE C in subsection
 5 (h)(2).
 6 (j) If a participant:
 7 (1) dies after June 30, 1983; and
 8 (2) on the date of the participant's death:
 9 (A) was receiving benefits under this chapter;
 10 (B) had completed at least eight (8) years of service and was
 11 in service as a judge;
 12 (C) was permanently disabled; or
 13 (D) had completed at least eight (8) years of service, was not
 14 still in service as a judge, and was entitled to a future benefit;
 15 the participant's surviving spouse or surviving child or children, as
 16 designated by the participant, is or are entitled, regardless of the
 17 participant's age, to an annuity in an amount equal to the greater
 18 of the amount determined under TABLE C in subsection (h)(2) or
 19 fifty percent (50%) of the amount of retirement annuity the
 20 participant was drawing at the time of death, or to that which the
 21 participant would have been entitled had the participant retired
 22 and begun receiving retirement annuity benefits on the
 23 participant's date of death, with reductions as necessary under
 24 subsection (f).
 25 (k) Notwithstanding subsection (j), if a participant:
 26 (1) died after June 30, 1983, and before July 1, 1985; and
 27 (2) was serving as a judge at the time of death;
 28 the surviving spouse is entitled to the same retirement annuity as
 29 the surviving spouse of a permanently disabled participant entitled
 30 to benefits under subsection (i).
 31 (l) The annuity payable to a surviving child or children under
 32 subsection (h), (i), or (j), is subject to the following:
 33 (1) The total monthly benefit payable to a surviving child or
 34 children is equal to the same monthly annuity that was to have
 35 been payable to the surviving spouse.
 36 (2) If there is more than one (1) child designated by the
 37 participant, then the children are entitled to share the annuity
 38 in equal monthly amounts.
 39 (3) Each child entitled to an annuity shall receive that child's
 40 share until the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age or
 41 during the entire period of the child's physical or mental
 42 disability, whichever period is longer.

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- 1 (4) Upon the cessation of payments to one (1) designated child,
- 2 if there is at least one (1) other child then surviving and still
- 3 entitled to payments, the remaining child or children shall
- 4 share equally the annuity. If the surviving spouse of the
- 5 participant is surviving upon the cessation of payments to all
- 6 designated children, the surviving spouse will then receive the
- 7 annuity for the remainder of the surviving spouse's life.
- 8 (5) The annuity shall be payable to the participant's surviving
- 9 spouse if any of the following occur:
- 10 (A) No child named as a beneficiary by a participant survives
- 11 the participant.
- 12 (B) No children designated by the participant are entitled to
- 13 an annuity due to their age at the time of death of the
- 14 participant.
- 15 (C) A designation is not made.
- 16 (6) An annuity payable to a surviving child or children may be
- 17 paid to a trust or a custodian account under IC 30-2-8.5,
- 18 established for the surviving child or children as designated by
- 19 the participant.
- 20 Sec. 12. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to
- 21 IC 33-38-6-13.
- 22 (b) A participant is considered permanently disabled if the board
- 23 has received a written certificate by at least two (2) licensed and
- 24 practicing physicians, appointed by the board, indicating that:
- 25 (1) the participant is totally incapacitated, by reason of
- 26 physical or mental infirmities, from earning a livelihood; and
- 27 (2) the condition is likely to be permanent.
- 28 (c) The participant shall be reexamined by at least two (2)
- 29 physicians appointed by the board at the times as the board
- 30 designates but at intervals not to exceed one (1) year. If, in the
- 31 opinion of these physicians, the participant has recovered from the
- 32 participant's disability, then benefits cease to be payable as of the
- 33 date of the examination unless, on that date, the participant is:
- 34 (1) at least sixty-five (65) years of age; or
- 35 (2) at least fifty-five (55) years of age and meets the
- 36 requirements under section 11(b)(2)(B) of this chapter.
- 37 (d) To the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act,
- 38 the transcripts, reports, records, and other material generated by
- 39 the initial and periodic examinations and reviews to determine
- 40 eligibility for disability benefits under this section shall be:
- 41 (1) kept in separate medical files for each member; and
- 42 (2) treated as confidential medical records.

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1 **Sec. 13. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a**
2 **participant:**

3 **(1) whose employment as a judge is terminated regardless of**
4 **cause; and**

5 **(2) who has less than twelve (12) years service;**
6 **is entitled to withdraw from the fund, beginning on the date**
7 **specified by the participant in a written application. However, the**
8 **date on which the withdrawal begins may not be before the date of**
9 **final termination of employment of the participant, or the date**
10 **thirty (30) days before the receipt of the application by the board.**

11 **(b) Upon the withdrawal, a participant is entitled to receive out**
12 **of the fund an amount equal to the total sum contributed to the**
13 **fund on behalf of the participant, payable within sixty (60) days**
14 **after date of the withdrawal application or in monthly installments**
15 **as the participant may elect.**

16 **Sec. 14. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to**
17 **IC 33-38-6-13 and section 16 of this chapter.**

18 **(b) If annuities are not payable to the survivors of a participant**
19 **who dies after July 1, 1983, the surviving spouse or child or**
20 **children of the participant, if any, as determined by the**
21 **participant, and if none survive, then any dependent or dependents**
22 **surviving shall draw from the fund the amount that the participant**
23 **paid into the fund plus interest as determined by the board. If no**
24 **spouse, child or children, or other dependents survive, then the**
25 **amount plus interest minus any payments made to the participant**
26 **shall be paid to the executor or administrator of the participant's**
27 **estate.**

28 **(c) The amount owed a spouse, child or children, or other**
29 **dependent, or estate under this section is payable within sixty (60)**
30 **days after date of the withdrawal application or in the monthly**
31 **installments as the recipient may elect.**

32 **Sec. 15. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to**
33 **IC 33-38-6-13 and section 16 of this chapter.**

34 **(b) If a participant's spouse does not survive the participant, and**
35 **a child is not designated and entitled to receive an annuity under**
36 **section 11 of this chapter, any surviving dependent child of a**
37 **participant is, upon the death of the participant, entitled to an**
38 **annuity in an amount equal to the annuity the participant's spouse**
39 **would have received under section 11 of this chapter.**

40 **(c) If a surviving spouse of a decedent participant dies and a**
41 **dependent child of the surviving spouse and the decedent**
42 **participant survives them, then that dependent child is entitled to**

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1 receive an annuity in an amount equal to the annuity the spouse
2 was receiving or would have received under section 11 of this
3 chapter.

4 (d) If there is more than one (1) dependent child, the dependent
5 children are entitled to share the annuity equally.

6 (e) Each dependent child is entitled to receive that child's share
7 until the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age or during the
8 entire period of the child's physical or mental disability, whichever
9 period is longer.

10 Sec. 16. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, and
11 solely for the purposes of the benefits provided under this chapter,
12 the benefit limitations of Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code
13 shall be determined by applying the provisions of Section
14 415(b)(10) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by the
15 Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 (P.L.100-647).
16 This section constitutes an election under Section 415(b)(10)(C) of
17 the Internal Revenue Code to have Section 415(b) of the Internal
18 Revenue Code (other than Section 415(b)(2)(G)) applied without
19 regard to Section 415(b)(2)(F) to anyone who did not first become
20 a participant before January 1, 1990.

21 Sec. 17. (a) A judge is entitled to a month of service credit for
22 services performed in any fraction of a calendar month. However,
23 a judge is not entitled to more than one (1) month of credit for
24 services performed in a calendar month.

25 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, if a judge is
26 elected or appointed and serves one (1) or more terms or part of a
27 term then retires from office but at a later period or periods is
28 appointed or elected and serves as judge, the judge shall pay into
29 the fund during all the periods served as judge, whether the
30 periods are served consecutively or not.

31 (c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a judge is not
32 required to pay into the fund:

- 33 (1) at any time when the judge is not serving as judge; or
- 34 (2) during any period of service as a senior judge under
- 35 IC 33-23-3.

36 Sec. 18. (a) This section applies to a person who:

- 37 (1) is a judge participating under this chapter;
- 38 (2) before becoming a judge was appointed by a court to serve
- 39 as a full-time referee, full-time commissioner, or full-time
- 40 magistrate;
- 41 (3) was a member of the public employees' retirement fund
- 42 during the employment described in subdivision (2); and

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- 1 (4) received credited service under the public employees'
- 2 retirement fund for the employment described in subdivision
- 3 (2).
- 4 (b) If a person becomes a participant in the judges' 1977 benefit
- 5 system under section 1 of this chapter, credit for prior service by
- 6 the judge as a full-time referee, full-time commissioner, or full-time
- 7 magistrate shall be granted under this chapter by the board if:
- 8 (1) the prior service was credited under the public employees'
- 9 retirement fund;
- 10 (2) the state contributes to the judges' 1977 benefit system the
- 11 amount the board determines necessary to amortize the prior
- 12 service liability over a period determined by the board, but not
- 13 more than ten (10) years; and
- 14 (3) the judge pays in a lump sum or in a series of payments
- 15 determined by the board, not exceeding five (5) annual
- 16 payments, the amount the judge would have contributed if the
- 17 judge had been a member of the judges' 1977 benefit system
- 18 during the prior service.
- 19 (c) If the requirements of subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3) are not
- 20 satisfied, a participant is entitled to credit only for years of service
- 21 after the date of participation in the 1977 benefit system.
- 22 (d) An amortization schedule for contributions paid under
- 23 subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) must include interest at a rate
- 24 determined by the board.
- 25 (e) The following provisions apply to a person described in
- 26 subsection (a):
- 27 (1) A minimum benefit applies to participants receiving credit
- 28 in the judges' 1977 benefit system from service covered by the
- 29 public employees' retirement fund. The minimum benefit is
- 30 payable at sixty-five (65) years of age and equals the actuarial
- 31 equivalent of the vested retirement benefit that is:
- 32 (A) payable to the member at normal retirement under
- 33 IC 5-10.2-4-1 as of the day before the transfer; and
- 34 (B) based solely on:
- 35 (i) creditable service;
- 36 (ii) the average of the annual compensation; and
- 37 (iii) the amount credited under IC 5-10.2 and IC 5-10.3 to
- 38 the annuity savings account of the transferring member as
- 39 of the day before the transfer.
- 40 (2) If the requirements of subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3) are
- 41 satisfied, the board shall transfer from the public employees'
- 42 retirement fund to the judges' 1977 benefit system the amount

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1 credited to the annuity savings account and the present value
 2 of the retirement benefit payable at sixty-five (65) years of age
 3 that is attributable to the transferring participant.
 4 (3) The amount the state and the participant must contribute
 5 to the judges' 1977 benefit system under subsection (b) shall be
 6 reduced by the amount transferred to the judges' 1977 benefit
 7 system by the board under subdivision (2).
 8 (4) If the requirements of subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3) are
 9 satisfied, credit for prior service in the public employees'
 10 retirement fund as a full-time referee, full-time commissioner,
 11 or full-time magistrate is waived. Any credit for the prior
 12 service under the judges' 1977 benefit system may be granted
 13 only under subsection (b).
 14 (5) Credit for prior service in the public employees' retirement
 15 fund for service other than as a full-time referee, full-time
 16 commissioner, or full-time magistrate remains under the
 17 public employees' retirement fund and may not be credited
 18 under the judges' 1977 benefit system.
 19 (f) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the
 20 applicable regulations, the judges' 1977 benefit system may accept,
 21 on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service
 22 credit under subsection (b), a rollover of a distribution from any of
 23 the following:
 24 (1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section
 25 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
 26 (2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
 27 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 28 (3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, political
 29 subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state
 30 or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the
 31 Internal Revenue Code.
 32 (4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in
 33 Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
 34 (g) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the
 35 applicable regulations, the judges' 1977 benefit system may accept,
 36 on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service
 37 credit under subsection (b), a trustee to trustee transfer from any
 38 of the following:
 39 (1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
 40 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 41 (2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section
 42 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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Sec. 19. (a) This section applies only to a person who:

- (1) is a judge participating under this chapter;**
- (2) before becoming a judge was a member of an Indiana public employees' retirement fund;**
- (3) received credited service under an Indiana public employees' retirement fund for the employment described in subdivision (2), and the credited service is not eligible for prior service credit under section 18 of this chapter;**
- (4) has not attained vested status under a public employees' retirement fund for the employment described in subdivision (2); and**
- (5) has at least eight (8) years of service credit in the judges' retirement system.**

(b) If a person becomes a participant in the judges' 1977 benefit system under this chapter, credit for service described in subsection (a) shall be granted under this chapter by the board if:

- (1) the prior service was credited under an Indiana public employees' retirement fund; and**
- (2) the judge pays in a lump sum or in a series of payments determined by the board, not exceeding five (5) annual payments, the amount determined by the actuary for the 1977 benefit system as the total actual cost of the service.**

(c) If the requirements of subsection (b) are not satisfied, a participant is entitled to credit only for years of service after the date of participation in the 1977 benefit system.

(d) An amortization schedule for contributions paid under this section must include interest at a rate determined by the board.

(e) If the requirements of subsection (b) are satisfied, the appropriate board shall transfer from the retirement fund described in subsection (a)(2) to the judges' 1977 benefit system the amount credited to the judge's annuity savings account and the present value of the retirement benefit payable at sixty-five (65) years of age that is attributable to the transferring participant.

(f) The amount a participant must contribute to the judges' 1977 benefit system under subsection (b) shall be reduced by the amount transferred to the judges' 1977 benefit system by the appropriate board under subsection (e).

(g) If the requirements of subsection (b) are satisfied, credit for prior service in a public employees' retirement fund is waived.

(h) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the applicable regulations, the judges' 1977 benefit system may accept, on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive

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1 service credit under subsection (b), a rollover of a distribution
2 from any of the following:

3 (1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section
4 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

5 (2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
6 of the Internal Revenue Code.

7 (3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political
8 subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state
9 or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the
10 Internal Revenue Code.

11 (4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in
12 Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

13 (i) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the
14 applicable regulations, the judges' 1977 benefit system may accept,
15 on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service
16 credit under subsection (b), a trustee to trustee transfer from any
17 of the following:

18 (1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
19 of the Internal Revenue Code.

20 (2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section
21 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

22 **Chapter 8. 1985 Retirement, Disability, and Death System**

23 **Sec. 1.** This chapter applies only to an individual who begins
24 service as a judge after August 31, 1985.

25 **Sec. 2.** As used in this chapter, "Americans with Disabilities Act"
26 refers to the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et
27 seq.) and any amendments and regulations related to the act.

28 **Sec. 3.** As used in this chapter, "board" refers to the board of
29 trustees of the public employees' retirement fund.

30 **Sec. 4.** As used in this chapter, "employer" means the state of
31 Indiana.

32 **Sec. 5.** As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the Indiana
33 judges' retirement fund established by IC 33-38-6-12.

34 **Sec. 6. (a)** As used in this chapter, "Internal Revenue Code":

35 (1) means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as in effect on
36 September 1, 1974, if permitted with respect to governmental
37 plans; or

38 (2) to the extent consistent with subdivision (1), has the
39 meaning set forth in IC 6-3-1-11.

40 **Sec. 7.** As used in this chapter, "participant" means a judge who
41 participates in the fund.

42 **Sec. 8.** As used in this chapter, "salary" means the total salary

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1 paid to a participant by the state and by a county or counties,
 2 determined without regard to any salary reduction agreement
 3 established under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code.

4 Sec. 9. As used in this chapter, "services" means the period
 5 beginning on the first day a person first becomes a judge, whether
 6 the date is before, on, or after March 11, 1953, and ending on the
 7 date under consideration and includes all intervening employment
 8 as a judge.

9 Sec. 10. A person who:

10 (1) begins service as a judge after August 31, 1985; and

11 (2) is not a participant in the fund;

12 shall become a participant in the fund.

13 Sec. 11. (a) A participant shall make contributions to this fund of
 14 six percent (6%) of each payment of salary received for services as
 15 judge. However, the employer may elect to pay the contribution for
 16 the participant as a pickup under Section 414(h) of the Internal
 17 Revenue Code.

18 (b) Participants' contributions, other than participants'
 19 contributions paid by the employer, shall be deducted from the
 20 monthly salary of each participant by the auditor of state and by
 21 the county auditor and credited to the fund as provided in
 22 IC 33-38-6-21 and IC 33-38-6-22. However, a contribution is not
 23 required:

24 (1) because of any salary received after the participant has
 25 contributed to the fund for twenty-two (22) years; or

26 (2) during any period that the participant is not serving as
 27 judge.

28 Sec. 12. (a) A participant who:

29 (1) ceases service as a judge, other than by death or disability;
 30 and

31 (2) is not eligible for a retirement benefit under this chapter;
 32 is entitled to withdraw from the fund, beginning on the date
 33 specified by the participant in a written application. The date on
 34 which the withdrawal begins may not be before the date of final
 35 termination of employment or the date thirty (30) days before the
 36 receipt of the application by the board.

37 (b) Upon the withdrawal, the participant is entitled to receive the
 38 total sum contributed, payable within sixty (60) days from date of
 39 withdrawal application or in monthly installments as the
 40 participant may elect.

41 Sec. 13. A participant whose employment as judge is terminated
 42 is entitled to a retirement benefit computed under section 14 of this

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chapter, beginning on the date specified by the participant in a written application, if the following conditions are met:

- (1) The date on which the benefit begins is not:
 - (A) before the date of final termination of employment of the participant; or
 - (B) the date thirty (30) days before the receipt of the application by the board.
- (2) The participant:
 - (A) is at least sixty-two (62) years of age and has at least eight (8) years of service credit;
 - (B) is at least fifty-five (55) years of age and the participant's age in years plus the participant's years of service is at least eighty-five (85); or
 - (C) has become permanently disabled.
- (3) The participant is not receiving a salary from the state for services currently performed, except for services rendered in the capacity of judge pro tempore or senior judge.

Sec. 14. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to IC 33-38-6-13 and section 20 of this chapter.

- (b) A participant who:
 - (1) applies for a retirement benefit; and
 - (2) is at least:
 - (A) sixty-five (65) years of age; or
 - (B) fifty-five (55) years of age and meets the requirements under section 13(2)(B) of this chapter;

is entitled to an annual retirement benefit as calculated in subsection (c).

(c) The annual retirement benefit for a participant who meets the requirements of subsection (b) equals the product of:

- (1) the salary that was paid to the participant at the time of separation from service; multiplied by
- (2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage
8	24%
9	27%
10	30%
11	33%
12	50%
13	51%
14	52%
15	53%

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1	16	54%
2	17	55%
3	18	56%
4	19	57%
5	20	58%
6	21	59%
7	22 or more	60%

8 If a participant has a partial year of service in addition to at least
 9 eight (8) full years of service, an additional percentage shall be
 10 calculated by prorating between the applicable percentages, based
 11 on the number of months in the partial year of service.

12 (d) Except as provided in section 13(2)(B) of this chapter and
 13 subsection (b)(2)(B), if a participant who applies for a retirement
 14 benefit has not attained sixty-five (65) years of age, the participant
 15 is entitled to receive a reduced annual retirement benefit that
 16 equals the benefit that would be payable if the participant were
 17 sixty-five (65) years of age reduced by one-tenth percent (0.1%) for
 18 each month that the participant's age at retirement precedes the
 19 participant's sixty-fifth birthday. This reduction does not apply to:

- 20 (1) participants who are separated from service because of
- 21 permanent disability;
- 22 (2) survivors of participants who die while in service after
- 23 August 1, 1992; or
- 24 (3) survivors of participants who die while not in service but
- 25 while entitled to a future benefit.

26 Sec. 15. (a) A participant is considered permanently disabled if
 27 the board has received a written certification by at least two (2)
 28 licensed and practicing physicians, appointed by the board, that:

- 29 (1) the participant is totally incapacitated, by reason of
- 30 physical or mental infirmities, from earning a livelihood; and
- 31 (2) the condition is likely to be permanent.

32 (b) The participant shall be reexamined by at least two (2)
 33 physicians appointed by the board, at the times the board
 34 designates but at intervals not to exceed one (1) year. If, in the
 35 opinion of these physicians, the participant has recovered from the
 36 participant's disability, then benefits shall cease to be payable as of
 37 the date of the examination unless, on that date, the participant is
 38 at least:

- 39 (1) sixty-five (65) years of age; or
- 40 (2) fifty-five (55) years of age and meets the requirements
- 41 under section 13(2)(B) of this chapter.

42 (c) To the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act,

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1 the transcripts, reports, records, and other material generated by
 2 the initial and periodic examinations and reviews to determine
 3 eligibility for disability benefits under this section shall be:

- 4 (1) kept in separate medical files for each member; and
- 5 (2) treated as confidential medical records.

6 Sec. 16. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to
 7 IC 33-38-6-13 and section 20 of this chapter.

8 (b) A participant who becomes permanently disabled is entitled
 9 to an annual benefit that equals the product of:

- 10 (1) the salary that was paid to the participant at the time of
 11 separation from service; multiplied by
- 12 (2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage
13 0-12	50%
14 13	51%
15 14	52%
16 15	53%
17 16	54%
18 17	55%
19 18	56%
20 19	57%
21 20	58%
22 21	59%
23 22 or more	60%

24 If a participant has a partial year of service in addition to at least
 25 eight (8) full years of service, an additional percentage shall be
 26 calculated by prorating between the applicable percentages, based
 27 on the number of months in the partial year of service.

28 Sec. 17. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to
 29 IC 33-38-6-13 and section 20 of this chapter.

30 (b) The surviving spouse or child or children, as designated by
 31 the participant, of a participant who:

- 32 (1) dies; and
 - 33 (2) on the date of death:
 - 34 (A) was receiving benefits under this chapter;
 - 35 (B) had completed at least eight (8) years of service and was
 36 in service as a judge;
 - 37 (C) was permanently disabled; or
 - 38 (D) had completed at least eight (8) years of service, was not
 39 still in service as a judge, and was entitled to a future benefit;
- 40 are entitled, regardless of the participant's ages, to the benefit
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prescribed by subsection (c).

(c) The surviving spouse or child or children, as designated under subsection (b), are entitled to a benefit equal to the greater of:

(1) fifty percent (50%) of the amount of the retirement benefit the participant was drawing at the time of death, or to which the participant would have been entitled had the participant retired and begun receiving retirement benefits on the date of death, with reductions as necessary under section 14(d) of this chapter; or

(2) the amount determined under the following table:

Year	Amount
July 1, 1995, to June 30, 1996	\$10,000
July 1, 1996, to June 30, 1997	\$11,000
July 1, 1997, and thereafter	\$12,000

(d) The benefit payable to a surviving spouse or surviving child or children under subsection (c) is subject to the following:

(1) A surviving spouse is entitled to receive the benefit for life.

(2) The total monthly benefit payable to a surviving child or children is equal to the same monthly benefit that was to have been payable to the surviving spouse.

(3) If there is more than one (1) child designated by the participant, then the children are entitled to share the benefit in equal monthly amounts.

(4) A child entitled to a benefit shall receive that child's share until the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age or during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability, whichever period is longer.

(5) Upon the cessation of benefits to one (1) designated child, if there are one (1) or more other children then surviving and still entitled to benefits, the remaining children shall share equally the benefit. If the surviving spouse of the participant is surviving upon the cessation of benefits to all designated children, the surviving spouse shall then receive the benefit for the remainder of the spouse's life.

(6) The benefit shall be payable to the participant's surviving spouse if any of the following occur:

(A) No child or children named as a beneficiary by a participant survives the participant.

(B) No child or children designated by the participant is or

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1 are entitled to a benefit due to the age of the child or children
2 at the time of death of the participant.
3 (C) A designation is not made.
4 (7) A benefit payable to a surviving child or children may be
5 paid to a trust or a custodian account under IC 30-2-8.5,
6 established for the surviving child or children as designated by
7 the participant.
8 Sec. 18. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to
9 IC 33-38-6-13 and section 20 of this chapter.
10 (b) If a participant's spouse does not survive the participant, and
11 there is no child designated and entitled to receive a benefit under
12 section 17 of this chapter, any surviving dependent child of a
13 participant is, upon the death of the participant, entitled to a
14 benefit equal to the benefit the participant's spouse would have
15 received under section 17 of this chapter.
16 (c) If a surviving spouse of a decedent participant dies and a
17 dependent child of the surviving spouse and the decedent
18 participant survives them, the dependent child is entitled to receive
19 a benefit equal to the benefit the spouse was receiving or would
20 have received under section 17 of this chapter.
21 (d) If there is more than one (1) dependent child, then the
22 dependent children are entitled to share the benefit equally.
23 (e) A dependent child is entitled to receive the child's share until
24 the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age or during the entire
25 period of the child's physical or mental disability, whichever period
26 is longer.
27 Sec. 19. (a) Benefits provided under this section are subject to
28 IC 33-38-6-13.
29 (b) If benefits are not payable to the survivors of a participant
30 who dies, and if a withdrawal application is filed with the board,
31 the total of the participant's contributions plus interest (as
32 determined by the board) minus any payments made to the
33 participant shall be paid to:
34 (1) the surviving spouse of the participant or a child or
35 children of the participant, as designated by the participant;
36 (2) any other dependent or dependents of the participant, if a
37 spouse or designated child or children does or do not survive;
38 or
39 (3) the participant's estate, if a spouse, designated child or
40 children, or other dependent does or do not survive.
41 (c) The amount owed a spouse, designated child or children, or
42 other dependent or dependents, or estate under subsection (b) is

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1 payable within sixty (60) days from the date of receipt of the
2 withdrawal application or in the monthly installments as the
3 recipient elects.

4 **Sec. 20.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter,
5 benefits paid under this chapter may not exceed the maximum
6 annual benefit specified by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue
7 Code.

8 **Sec. 21. (a)** A judge is entitled to a month of service credit for
9 services performed in any fraction of a calendar month. However,
10 a judge is not entitled to more than one (1) month of credit for
11 services performed in a calendar month.

12 **(b)** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, if a judge is
13 elected or appointed and serves one (1) or more terms or part of a
14 term then retires from office but at a later period or periods is
15 appointed or elected and serves as judge, the judge shall pay into
16 the fund during all the periods served as judge, whether the
17 periods are served consecutively or not.

18 **(c)** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a judge is not
19 required to pay into the fund:

- 20 (1) at any time when the judge is not serving as judge; or
- 21 (2) during any period of service as a senior judge under
- 22 IC 33-23-3.

23 **Sec. 22. (a)** This section applies to a person who:

- 24 (1) is a judge participating under this chapter;
- 25 (2) before becoming a judge was appointed by a court to serve
- 26 as a full-time referee, full-time commissioner, or full-time
- 27 magistrate;
- 28 (3) was a member of the public employees' retirement fund
- 29 during the employment described in subdivision (2); and
- 30 (4) received credited service under the public employees'
- 31 retirement fund for the employment described in subdivision
- 32 (2).

33 **(b)** If a person becomes a participant in the judges' 1985 benefit
34 system under section 1 of this chapter, credit for prior service by
35 the judge as a full-time referee, full-time commissioner, or full-time
36 magistrate shall be granted under this chapter by the board if:

- 37 (1) the prior service was credited under the public employees'
- 38 retirement fund;
- 39 (2) the state contributes to the judges' 1985 benefit system the
- 40 amount the board determines necessary to amortize the prior
- 41 service liability over a period determined by the board, but not
- 42 more than ten (10) years; and

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- 1 **(3) the judge pays in a lump sum or in a series of payments**
- 2 **determined by the board, not exceeding five (5) annual**
- 3 **payments, the amount the judge would have contributed if the**
- 4 **judge had been a member of the judges' 1985 benefit system**
- 5 **during the prior service.**
- 6 **(c) If the requirements of subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3) are not**
- 7 **satisfied, a participant is entitled to credit only for years of service**
- 8 **after the date of participation in the 1985 benefit system.**
- 9 **(d) An amortization schedule for contributions paid under**
- 10 **subsection (b)(2) or (b)(3) must include interest at a rate**
- 11 **determined by the board.**
- 12 **(e) The following provisions apply to a person described in**
- 13 **subsection (a):**
- 14 **(1) A minimum benefit applies to participants receiving credit**
- 15 **in the judges' 1985 benefit system from service covered by the**
- 16 **public employees' retirement fund. The minimum benefit is**
- 17 **payable at sixty-five (65) years of age or when the participant**
- 18 **is at least fifty-five (55) years of age and meets the**
- 19 **requirements under section 13(2)(b) of this chapter and equals**
- 20 **the actuarial equivalent of the vested retirement benefit that is:**
- 21 **(A) payable to the member at normal retirement under**
- 22 **IC 5-10.2-4-1 as of the day before the transfer; and**
- 23 **(B) based solely on:**
- 24 **(i) creditable service;**
- 25 **(ii) the average of the annual compensation; and**
- 26 **(iii) the amount credited under IC 5-10.2 and IC 5-10.3 to**
- 27 **the annuity savings account of the transferring member as**
- 28 **of the day before the transfer.**
- 29 **(2) If the requirements of subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3) are**
- 30 **satisfied, the board shall transfer from the public employees'**
- 31 **retirement fund to the judges' 1985 benefit system the amount**
- 32 **credited to the annuity savings account and the present value**
- 33 **of the retirement benefit payable at sixty-five (65) years of age**
- 34 **or at least fifty-five (55) years of age under section 13(2)(b) of**
- 35 **this chapter that is attributable to the transferring participant.**
- 36 **(3) The amount the state and the participant must contribute**
- 37 **to the judges' 1985 benefit system under subsection (b) shall be**
- 38 **reduced by the amount transferred to the judges' 1985 benefit**
- 39 **system by the board under subdivision (2).**
- 40 **(4) If the requirements of subsection (b)(2) and (b)(3) are**
- 41 **satisfied, credit for prior service in the public employees'**
- 42 **retirement fund as a full-time referee, full-time commissioner,**

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1 or full-time magistrate is waived. Any credit for the prior
2 service under the judges' 1985 benefit system may be granted
3 only under subsection (b).

4 (f) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the
5 applicable regulations, the judges' 1985 benefit system may accept,
6 on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service
7 credit under subsection (b), a rollover of a distribution from any of
8 the following:

9 (1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section
10 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

11 (2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
12 of the Internal Revenue Code.

13 (3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political
14 subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state
15 or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the
16 Internal Revenue Code.

17 (4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in
18 Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

19 (g) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the
20 applicable regulations, the judges' 1985 benefit system may accept,
21 on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service
22 credit under subsection (b), a trustee to trustee transfer from any
23 of the following:

24 (1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
25 of the Internal Revenue Code.

26 (2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section
27 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

28 Sec. 23. (a) This section applies only to a person who:

29 (1) is a judge participating under this chapter;

30 (2) before becoming a judge was a member of a public
31 employees' retirement fund;

32 (3) received credited service under a public employees'
33 retirement fund for the employment described in subdivision
34 (2), and the credited service is not eligible for prior service
35 credit under section 22 of this chapter;

36 (4) has not attained vested status under a public employees'
37 retirement fund for the employment described in subdivision
38 (2); and

39 (5) has at least eight (8) years of service credit in the judges'
40 retirement system.

41 (b) If a person becomes a participant in the judges' 1985 benefit
42 system under this chapter, credit for service described in

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1 subsection (a) shall be granted under this chapter by the board if:

2 (1) the prior service was credited under a public employees'
3 retirement fund; and

4 (2) the judge pays in a lump sum or in a series of payments
5 determined by the board, not exceeding five (5) annual
6 payments, the amount determined by the actuary for the 1985
7 benefit system as the total cost of the service.

8 (c) If the requirements of subsection (b) are not satisfied, a
9 participant is entitled to credit only for years of service after the
10 date of participation in the 1985 benefit system.

11 (d) An amortization schedule for contributions paid under this
12 section must include interest at a rate determined by the board.

13 (e) If the requirements of subsection (b) are satisfied, the
14 appropriate board shall transfer from the retirement fund
15 described in subsection (a)(2) to the judges' 1985 benefit system the
16 amount credited to the judge's annuity savings account and the
17 present value of the retirement benefit payable at sixty-five (65)
18 years of age that is attributable to the transferring participant.

19 (f) The amount a participant must contribute to the judges' 1985
20 benefit system under subsection (b) shall be reduced by the amount
21 transferred to the judges' 1985 benefit system by the appropriate
22 board under subsection (e).

23 (g) If the requirements of subsection (b) are satisfied, credit for
24 prior service in a public employees' retirement fund is waived.

25 (h) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and
26 the applicable regulations, the judges' 1985 benefit system may
27 accept, on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive
28 service credit under subsection (b), a rollover of a distribution
29 from any of the following:

30 (1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section
31 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

32 (2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
33 of the Internal Revenue Code.

34 (3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political
35 subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state
36 or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the
37 Internal Revenue Code.

38 (4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in
39 Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

40 (i) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the
41 applicable regulations, the judges' 1985 benefit system may accept,
42 on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service

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1 credit under subsection (b), a trustee to trustee transfer from any
2 of the following:

- 3 (1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b)
- 4 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 5 (2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section
- 6 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

7 Chapter 9. Judicial Conference of Indiana and the Indiana
8 Judicial Center

9 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "judicial conference" refers to the
10 judicial conference of Indiana established by section 3 of this
11 chapter.

12 Sec. 2. As used in section 4 of this chapter, "trial court judges"
13 refers only to those trial court judges who are members of the
14 judicial conference under section 3 of this chapter.

15 Sec. 3. (a) The judicial conference of Indiana is established.
16 (b) The membership of the judicial conference consists of the
17 following:

- 18 (1) All justices of the supreme court.
- 19 (2) All judges of the court of appeals.
- 20 (3) The judge of the tax court.
- 21 (4) All circuit, superior, probate, and county court judges.
- 22 (5) All municipal court judges who are serving on a full-time
- 23 basis.
- 24 (6) Any retired judge who serves as a special judge and notifies
- 25 the conference of the service.

26 (c) A full-time magistrate under IC 33-23-5 is a nonvoting
27 member of the conference.

28 Sec. 4. (a) The activities of the judicial conference shall be
29 directed by a board of directors having the following members:

- 30 (1) The chief justice of Indiana.
- 31 (2) The chief judge of the court of appeals.
- 32 (3) The president of the Indiana judges association.
- 33 (4) The president of the Indiana council of juvenile court
- 34 judges.
- 35 (5) One (1) judge from each of the trial court districts
- 36 established by the supreme court, elected for a term of two (2)
- 37 years by the trial court judges of the district.
- 38 (6) Five (5) trial court judges appointed for terms of one (1)
- 39 year by the chief justice of Indiana.

40 (b) The chief justice of Indiana shall serve as chairperson of the
41 board of directors. The judicial conference, through the board of
42 directors:

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1 (1) shall establish a staff agency to be designated the Indiana
2 judicial center; and

3 (2) may establish positions for an executive director, staff
4 personnel, and other necessary personnel.

5 All personnel of the Indiana judicial center shall be appointed by
6 the chief justice of Indiana, and their salaries shall be fixed by the
7 supreme court, subject to appropriation by the general assembly.

8 Sec. 5. (a) The entire membership of the judicial conference shall
9 meet:

10 (1) at least once a year at a time and place to be fixed by the
11 board of directors; and

12 (2) at other times as may be designated by the board of
13 directors.

14 (b) The judicial conference may create committees either upon
15 action of the board of directors or by majority vote of the members
16 attending a meeting of the judicial conference. The judicial
17 conference, the board of directors, or any committee of the judicial
18 conference may hold hearings on any question related to the duties
19 set out in section 6 of this chapter. A proposal for legislation
20 relating to courts that is made by the judicial conference shall be
21 presented to the division of state court administration for study
22 and recommendation by the division before being presented to the
23 general assembly.

24 Sec. 6. The judicial conference shall do the following:

25 (1) Promote an exchange of experience and suggestions
26 regarding the operation of Indiana's judicial system.

27 (2) Promote the continuing education of judges.

28 (3) Seek to promote a better understanding of the judiciary.

29 (4) Act as administrator for probationers participating in the
30 interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and
31 probationers under IC 11-13-4-3.

32 (5) Act as compact administrator for probationers
33 participating in the interstate compact on juveniles under
34 IC 11-13-4-3.

35 Sec. 7. All members, including full-time magistrates, shall attend
36 and those invited to participate may attend the meetings of the
37 judicial conference. Per diem and travel allowances authorized by
38 law shall be paid to the members and full-time magistrates
39 attending from the annual appropriation to the judicial conference.

40 Sec. 8. (a) The Indiana judicial center shall maintain a roster of
41 in-state facilities that have the expertise to provide child services
42 (as defined in IC 12-19-7-1) in a residential setting to:

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- 1 (1) children in need of services (as described in IC 31-34-1); or
- 2 (2) delinquent children (as described in IC 31-37-1 and
- 3 IC 31-37-2).
- 4 (b) The roster under subsection (a) must include the information
- 5 necessary to allow a court having juvenile jurisdiction to select an
- 6 in-state placement of a child instead of placing the child in an
- 7 out-of-state facility under IC 31-34 or IC 31-37. The roster must
- 8 include at least the following information:
- 9 (1) Name, address, and telephone number of each facility.
- 10 (2) Owner and contact person for each facility.
- 11 (3) Description of the child services that each facility provides
- 12 and any limitations that the facility imposes on acceptance of
- 13 a child placed by a juvenile court.
- 14 (4) Number of children that each facility can serve on a
- 15 residential basis.
- 16 (5) Number of residential openings at each facility.
- 17 (c) The Indiana judicial center shall revise the information in the
- 18 roster at least monthly.
- 19 (d) The Indiana judicial center shall make the information in the
- 20 roster readily available to courts with juvenile jurisdiction.
- 21 Sec. 9. The Indiana judicial center shall administer the alcohol
- 22 and drug services program under IC 12-23-14 and the certification
- 23 of drug courts under IC 12-23-14.5.
- 24 Chapter 10. Private Judges
- 25 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "private judge" means a person
- 26 who is qualified to act as judge of a case under this chapter.
- 27 Sec. 2. (a) A person who:
- 28 (1) has been but is not currently a judge of a circuit, superior,
- 29 criminal, probate, municipal, or county court and has served
- 30 in the capacity of judge for at least four (4) consecutive years;
- 31 (2) is admitted to the practice of law in Indiana; and
- 32 (3) is a resident of Indiana;
- 33 may act as judge for certain cases under this chapter.
- 34 (b) A person may act as a judge of a case under this chapter only
- 35 if:
- 36 (1) all parties to the action file a written petition with the
- 37 executive director of the division of state court administration
- 38 consenting to the case being heard by a private judge, and
- 39 naming the person whom the parties wish to have as private
- 40 judge;
- 41 (2) the case is one over which the court in which the former
- 42 judge served would have had subject matter and monetary

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1 jurisdiction;
 2 (3) the case is founded exclusively on contract, tort, or a
 3 combination of contract and tort; and
 4 (4) the case is one in which a utility (as defined in IC 8-1-2-1)
 5 is not a party.
 6 **Sec. 3. (a) A former judge qualified under section 2(a) of this**
 7 **chapter who wishes to serve as a private judge must register with**
 8 **the executive director of the division of state court administration.**
 9 **The executive director shall:**
 10 (1) compile;
 11 (2) periodically update; and
 12 (3) make available to the public;
 13 a list of registered former judges.
 14 (b) If the parties to an action wish to have the action heard before
 15 a private judge, the parties shall submit to the executive director
 16 of the division of state court administration a written petition as
 17 described in section 2(b)(1) of this chapter. After verifying that the
 18 former judge is qualified under section 2(a) of this chapter and is
 19 registered under subsection (a), the executive director shall
 20 forward the petition to the former judge named on the petition.
 21 (c) The regular or presiding judge of the court in which the
 22 action is filed shall appoint the private judge to hear the action if
 23 the written petition of the parties to the action and the written
 24 consent of the private judge to hear the action is presented to the
 25 regular or presiding judge:
 26 (1) contemporaneously with the filing of the action; or
 27 (2) after the action has been filed.
 28 **Sec. 4. (a) A trial conducted by a private judge shall be conducted**
 29 **without a jury.**
 30 (b) A person who serves as a private judge has, for each case the
 31 private judge hears, the same powers as the judge of a circuit court
 32 in relation to:
 33 (1) court procedure;
 34 (2) deciding the outcome of the case;
 35 (3) attendance of witnesses;
 36 (4) punishment of contempts;
 37 (5) enforcement of orders;
 38 (6) administering oaths; and
 39 (7) giving all necessary certificates for the authentication of the
 40 records and proceedings.
 41 (c) All proceedings in an action heard by a private judge are of
 42 record and must be:

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(1) filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county of proper venue under the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure; and (2) made available to the public in the same manner as circuit court records.

(d) The Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure apply for all actions brought before a private judge. An appeal from an action or a judgment of a private judge may be taken in the same manner as an appeal from the circuit court of the county where the case is filed.

Sec. 5. Costs in an action brought before a private judge shall be taxed and distributed in the same manner as costs in the circuit court of the county in which the case is filed.

Sec. 6. (a) The clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the case is filed serves as the clerk of the court for a case heard by a private judge, and the sheriff of that county serves as the sheriff of the court for the case. The clerk and the sheriff shall attend the proceedings and perform the same duties relating to their offices as are required for the circuit court of the county in which the case is filed.

(b) The clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the case is filed shall provide to a private judge for each case all books, dockets, papers, and printed blanks necessary to discharge the duties of the court.

Sec. 7. (a) A case heard by a private judge may be heard: (1) at any time; and (2) at any place in Indiana; that is mutually agreeable to all parties and the judge.

(b) There shall be posted in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the case is filed, in a place accessible to the public, a notice of the date, time, and place of any proceeding, including:

- (1) a hearing on a motion for judgment by default;
 - (2) a hearing for judgment on the pleadings;
 - (3) a hearing for summary judgment; and
 - (4) a trial upon the merits;
- that could result in a judgment. The notice shall be posted at least three (3) days before the proceeding is conducted.

Sec. 8. Notwithstanding the rules of trial procedure, a private judge may receive compensation for hearing a case in an amount and subject to the terms and conditions agreed to by the judge and the parties to the case. A contract for the services of a private judge must provide for the payment of the judge's compensation

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1 by the parties. In addition, the contract must include terms and
2 conditions relating to:

3 (1) the compensation of all personnel; and

4 (2) the costs of all facilities and materials;

5 as determined by the clerk of the court that are used in relation to
6 the case and not otherwise covered.

7 Sec. 9. The supreme court shall adopt rules to carry out this
8 chapter.

9 Chapter 11. Temporary Judges

10 Sec. 1. (a) The judge of a circuit, superior, or county court may
11 appoint temporary judges. Each temporary judge must be:

12 (1) a competent attorney admitted to the practice of law in
13 Indiana; and

14 (2) a resident of the judicial district of the court after the
15 temporary judge's appointment.

16 The temporary judge's appointment must be in writing. The
17 temporary judge continues in office until removed by the judge.

18 (b) A temporary juvenile law judge may be appointed under this
19 subsection for the exclusive purpose of hearing cases arising under
20 IC 31-30 through IC 31-40. The appointment shall be made under
21 an agreement between at least two (2) judges of courts located:

22 (1) in the same county; or

23 (2) in counties that are adjacent to each other.

24 (c) An agreement under subsection (b) must:

25 (1) be filed with the circuit court clerk of each county in which
26 a court subject to the agreement is located;

27 (2) specify the duration of the agreement, which may not
28 exceed one (1) year; and

29 (3) permit a judge to end the participation of a court in the
30 agreement.

31 Sec. 2. A temporary judge:

32 (1) may:

33 (A) administer all oaths and affirmations required by law;

34 (B) take and certify affidavits and depositions; and

35 (C) issue subpoenas for witnesses whose testimony is to be
36 taken before the temporary judge;

37 (2) has the same power to compel the attendance of witnesses
38 and to punish contempts as the judge of the court;

39 (3) may:

40 (A) conduct preliminary hearings in criminal matters;

41 (B) issue search warrants and arrest warrants; and

42 (C) fix bond; and

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(4) may enforce court rules.

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a temporary judge may hear evidence upon and report findings to the judge of the court for each probate, civil, criminal, and other case referred to the temporary judge by that judge. The temporary judge may:

- (1) make the final judgment in these cases; and
- (2) in a criminal case tried by the court, conduct all sentencing hearings in the case.

(b) If a defendant is being tried for a felony, the judge of the court shall conduct all sentencing hearings and make the final judgment in the case.

Sec. 4. A temporary judge may:

- (1) conduct a jury trial;
- (2) receive the verdict of the jury; and
- (3) make and enter the judgment on the jury verdict;

in a civil case referred to the temporary judge by the judge of the court.

Sec. 5. In a criminal jury trial referred to a temporary judge by the judge of the court, the temporary judge may conduct the trial, receive the verdict of the jury, conduct all sentencing hearings, and make all final judgments. However, if the criminal case is a case in which the defendant is being tried for a felony, the judge of the court shall:

- (1) make the final judgment in the case; and
- (2) conduct all sentencing hearings in the case.

Sec. 6. The judge of the court may:

- (1) limit any of the rights or powers of the temporary judge specified in this chapter; and
- (2) specifically determine the duties of the temporary judge within the limits established in this chapter.

Sec. 7. A temporary judge may serve as a judge pro tempore or a special judge of the court but is not entitled to additional compensation for that service.

Sec. 8. A temporary judge has no power of judicial mandate.

Sec. 9. A temporary judge is entitled to twenty-five dollars (\$25), paid by the county, for each day of service as a temporary judge.

Sec. 10. Except for:

- (1) a temporary juvenile law judge appointed under section 1(b) of this chapter for the exclusive purpose of hearing cases arising under IC 31-30 through IC 31-40; or
- (2) a temporary judge appointed by a court located in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand

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1 (200,000) but less than three hundred thousand (300,000);
2 a temporary judge appointed under this chapter may not serve for
3 more than sixty (60) calendar days in all during a calendar year.

4 Sec. 11. A temporary judge appointed under this chapter may
5 serve even though the judge of the court is present and presiding
6 in the court.

7 Chapter 12. Defense and Indemnification of Judges for Civil
8 Damages

9 Sec. 1. This chapter does not apply to a threatened, pending, or
10 completed action or proceeding that:

- 11 (1) results in the criminal conviction of; or
- 12 (2) is a disciplinary action or proceeding against;
13 a judge.

14 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "expenses" includes the following:

- 15 (1) Reasonable attorney's fees, if the attorney general has
16 authorized the executive director of the division of state court
17 administration to hire private counsel to provide the defense.
- 18 (2) A judgment.
- 19 (3) A settlement.
- 20 (4) Court costs.
- 21 (5) Discovery costs.
- 22 (6) Expert witness fees.
- 23 (7) Any other expense incurred as a result of an action or a
24 proceeding.

25 Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "judge" means an individual who
26 holds or formerly held one (1) of the following offices or
27 appointments:

- 28 (1) Justice of the supreme court.
- 29 (2) Judge of the court of appeals.
- 30 (3) Judge of the tax court.
- 31 (4) Judge of a circuit court.
- 32 (5) Judge of a superior court.
- 33 (6) Judge of a probate court.
- 34 (7) Judge of a municipal court.
- 35 (8) Judge of a county court.
- 36 (9) Judge of a city court.
- 37 (10) Judge of a town court.
- 38 (11) Judge of a small claims court.
- 39 (12) A judge pro tempore, senior judge, temporary judge, or
40 any other individual serving as judge in an action or a
41 proceeding in an Indiana court.
- 42 (13) Bail commissioner.

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1 (14) Magistrate.
 2 (15) Master commissioner.
 3 (16) Probate commissioner.
 4 (17) Referee.
 5 Sec. 4. The state shall pay the expenses incurred by a judge from
 6 a threatened, pending, or completed action or proceeding that
 7 arises from:
 8 (1) making;
 9 (2) performing; or
 10 (3) failing to make or perform;
 11 a decision, a duty, an obligation, a privilege, or a responsibility of
 12 the judge's office.
 13 Chapter 13. The Commission on Judicial Qualifications and the
 14 Retirement, Discipline, and Removal of Justices and Judges
 15 Sec. 1. This chapter applies to all proceedings before the
 16 commission on judicial qualifications and masters involving the
 17 censure, retirement, or removal of justices of the supreme court
 18 and judges of the court of appeals, as provided by Article 7, Section
 19 11 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.
 20 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "commission" means the
 21 commission on judicial qualifications described in Article 7,
 22 Section 9 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.
 23 Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "counsel" means the lawyer
 24 designated by the commission to:
 25 (1) gather and present evidence before the masters or
 26 commission with respect to the charges against a judge; and
 27 (2) represent the commission before the supreme court in
 28 connection with any proceedings before the court.
 29 Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "judge" means a judge of the
 30 court of appeals.
 31 Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "mail" includes ordinary mail or
 32 personal delivery.
 33 Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "masters" means the special
 34 masters appointed by the chief justice upon request of the
 35 commission.
 36 Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "presiding master" means the
 37 master so designated by the chief justice or, in the absence of a
 38 designation, the justice or judge named in the order appointing
 39 masters.
 40 Sec. 8. (a) Every justice of the supreme court and judge of the
 41 court of appeals shall retire at seventy-five (75) years of age.
 42 (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the supreme court may

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1 authorize retired justices and judges to perform temporary judicial
2 duties in any state court.

3 Sec. 9. (a) The commission shall meet as necessary to discharge
4 its statutory and constitutional responsibilities. Meetings of the
5 commission shall be called in the same manner as prescribed for
6 the judicial nominating commission. Four (4) members of the
7 commission constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

8 (b) Meetings of the commission shall be held in Indiana as the
9 chairman of the commission arranges.

10 (c) The commission may act only at a meeting. The commission
11 may adopt rules and regulations to conduct meetings and discharge
12 its duties.

13 Sec. 10. (a) All papers filed with the commission before the
14 institution of formal proceedings under section 14 of this chapter
15 are confidential unless:

16 (1) the justice or judge against whom a recommendation has
17 been filed elects to have the information divulged; or

18 (2) the commission elects to answer publicly disseminated
19 statements issued by any complainant.

20 (b) All papers filed with the commission during and after the
21 institution of formal proceedings are open for public inspection at
22 all reasonable times. Records of commission proceedings are open
23 for public inspection at all reasonable times. After the institution
24 of formal proceedings, all hearings and proceedings before the
25 commission or before the masters appointed under this chapter are
26 open to the public.

27 Sec. 11. Filing papers with and giving testimony before the
28 commission or the masters appointed by the supreme court under
29 this chapter are privileged.

30 Sec. 12. (a) A complaint filed with the commission must be in
31 writing and directed to the commission or to any member of the
32 commission.

33 (b) A specified form of complaint may not be required.

34 Sec. 13. (a) Any Indiana citizen may complain to the commission
35 about the activities, fitness, or qualifications of a judge or justice.
36 Upon receiving a complaint, the commission shall determine if the
37 complaint is founded and not frivolous. If the commission
38 determines that the complaint is frivolous or malicious, the
39 commission shall file with the proper court charges against the
40 complainant. The commission, without receiving a complaint, may
41 conduct an initial inquiry on its own motion.

42 (b) If the commission determines it is necessary to investigate a

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1 justice or judge, the commission shall notify the justice or judge by
2 prepaid registered or certified mail addressed to the justice or
3 judge at the justice's or judge's chambers and last known
4 residence. The notice must contain information concerning the
5 following:

- 6 (1) The investigation.
- 7 (2) The nature of the complaint.
- 8 (3) The origin of the complaint, including the name of the
9 complainant or that the investigation is on the commission's
10 motion.
- 11 (4) The opportunity to present matters as the justice or judge
12 may choose.

13 If the investigation does not disclose sufficient cause to warrant
14 further proceedings the justice or judge shall be so notified.

- 15 (c) The commission may do the following:
 - 16 (1) Make investigations or employ special investigators.
 - 17 (2) Hold confidential hearings with the complainant or the
18 complainant's agents or attorneys.
 - 19 (3) Hold confidential hearings with the judge or justice
20 involved in the complaint.

- 21 (d) If:
 - 22 (1) the commission's initial inquiry or investigation does not
23 disclose sufficient cause to warrant further proceedings; and
 - 24 (2) the complainant issues a public statement relating to the
25 activities or actions of the commission;
- 26 the commission may answer the statement by referring to the
27 record of its proceedings or the results of its investigation.

28 Sec. 14. (a) If the commission concludes, after investigation, to
29 institute formal proceedings against a justice or judge, the
30 commission shall give written notice of the proceedings to the
31 justice or judge by registered or certified mail addressed to the
32 judge at the judge's chambers and last known residence. The
33 proceedings must be entitled:

34 "BEFORE THE INDIANA JUDICIAL
35 QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION
36 Inquiry Concerning a (Justice) Judge, No. _____".

- 37 (b) The notice must:
 - 38 (1) be issued in the name of the commission;
 - 39 (2) specify in ordinary and concise language the charges
40 against the justice or judge and the alleged facts upon which
41 the charges are based; and
 - 42 (3) advise the justice or judge of the justice's or judge's right

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1 to file a written answer to the charges not more than twenty
 2 (20) days after service of the notice.
 3 A charge is not sufficient if it merely recites the general language
 4 of the original complaint, but must specify the facts relied upon to
 5 support a particular charge.
 6 (c) A copy of the notice shall be filed in the office of the
 7 commission.
 8 Sec. 15. Not more than twenty (20) days after service of the notice
 9 of formal proceedings, the justice or judge:
 10 (1) may file with the commission a signed original and one (1)
 11 copy of an answer; and
 12 (2) shall mail a copy of the answer to the counsel.
 13 Sec. 16. (a) Upon the filing of or the expiration of time for filing
 14 an answer, the commission shall:
 15 (1) hold a hearing concerning the discipline, retirement, or
 16 removal of the justice or judge; or
 17 (2) request the supreme court to appoint three (3) active or
 18 retired justices or judges of courts of record as special masters
 19 to hear and take evidence and report to the commission.
 20 (b) The commission shall:
 21 (1) set a date, time, and place for a hearing under subsection
 22 (a); and
 23 (2) give notice of the hearing by registered or certified mail to
 24 the justice or judge, the masters, and the counsel not less than
 25 twenty (20) days before the date of the hearing.
 26 Sec. 17. (a) The commission or a master may proceed with a
 27 scheduled hearing whether or not the judge files an answer or
 28 appears at the hearing.
 29 (b) The failure of a justice or judge to answer or appear at the
 30 hearing may not be taken as evidence of the truth of the facts
 31 alleged to constitute grounds for censure, retirement, or removal.
 32 In a proceeding for involuntary retirement for disability, the
 33 failure of a justice or judge to testify in the justice's or judge's
 34 behalf or to submit to a medical examination requested by the
 35 commission or the masters may be considered, unless the failure
 36 was due to circumstances beyond the justice's or judge's control.
 37 (c) The hearing shall be reported verbatim.
 38 (d) At least four (4) commission members must be present when
 39 evidence is produced at a hearing before the commission.
 40 Sec. 18. The Indiana Rules of Evidence apply at a hearing before
 41 the commission or the masters.
 42 Sec. 19. (a) In formal proceedings involving a justice's or judge's

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1 discipline, retirement, or removal, the justice or judge may do the
2 following:

- 3 (1) Defend against the charges by introducing evidence.
- 4 (2) Be represented by counsel.
- 5 (3) Examine and cross-examine witnesses.
- 6 (4) Issue subpoenas for attendance of witnesses to testify or
7 produce evidentiary matter under section 31 of this chapter.

8 (b) The commission shall transcribe the testimony and provide
9 a copy at no cost to the justice or judge. The justice or judge is
10 entitled to have any part of the testimony transcribed at the
11 justice's or judge's expense.

12 (c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, notice or any
13 other matter shall be sent to a justice or judge by registered or
14 certified mail to the justice or judge at the justice's or judge's office
15 and residence unless the justice or judge requests otherwise in
16 writing. A copy of the notice or other matter must be mailed to the
17 justice's or judge's attorney of record.

18 (d) If a justice or judge has been adjudged incapacitated under
19 IC 29-3, the justice's or judge's guardian may claim and exercise
20 any right and privilege and make any defense for the justice or
21 judge with the same force and effect as if claimed, exercised, or
22 made by the justice or judge if competent. If the rules provide for
23 serving or giving notice or sending any matter to the justice or
24 judge, a copy of any notice or other matter sent to the justice or
25 judge also shall be served, given, or sent to the justice's or judge's
26 guardian.

27 **Sec. 20.** The masters, at any time before the conclusion of the
28 hearing, or the commission, at any time before its determination:

- 29 (1) may allow or require amendments to the notice of formal
30 proceedings; and
- 31 (2) may allow amendments to the answer.

32 The notice may be amended to conform to proof or to set forth
33 additional facts whether occurring before or after the
34 commencement of the hearing. If an amendment is made, the
35 justice or judge shall be given reasonable time both to answer the
36 amendment and to prepare and present a defense.

37 **Sec. 21.** (a) After a hearing, the masters shall promptly prepare
38 and transmit to the commission an original and four (4) copies of
39 a transcript of the hearing and an original and four (4) copies of a
40 report that contains a brief statement of the proceedings and the
41 masters' recommended findings of fact. The recommended findings
42 of facts are not binding upon the commission.

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1 (b) Upon receiving the report of the masters, the commission
2 shall mail a copy of the report and transcript to the justice or judge
3 and the counsel.

4 Sec. 22. Not more than fifteen (15) days after the commission
5 mails a copy of the report of the masters to the justice or judge, the
6 counsel or the justice or judge may file with the commission an
7 original and one (1) copy of objections to the report of masters. If
8 the counsel files objections, the counsel shall mail a copy of the
9 objections to the justice or judge. If the justice or judge files
10 objections, the justice or judge shall send a copy of the objections
11 by registered or certified mail to the counsel.

12 Sec. 23. If objections to a report of the masters under section 21
13 of this chapter are not timely filed, the commission may adopt the
14 recommended findings of the masters without a hearing. If
15 objections are timely filed, or if objections are not timely filed and
16 the commission proposes to modify or reject the recommended
17 findings of the masters, the commission shall give the justice or
18 judge and the counsel an opportunity to be heard before the
19 commission in the county in which the justice or judge resides. The
20 commission shall mail written notice of the time and place of the
21 hearing to the justice or judge and the counsel not less than ten (10)
22 days before the hearing.

23 Sec. 24. (a) The chairman of the commission may extend the time
24 for:

- 25 (1) filing an answer;
- 26 (2) conducting a hearing before the commission; and
- 27 (3) filing objections to the report of the masters.

28 (b) The presiding master may, with the approval of the chairman
29 of the commission, extend the time for conducting a hearing before
30 the masters.

31 Sec. 25. The commission may order a hearing to take additional
32 evidence at any time while a matter is pending before it. The
33 hearing must be in the county in which the justice or judge resides.
34 The order must set the time and place of the hearing and shall
35 indicate the matters on which evidence will be taken. The
36 commission shall send a copy of the order to the judge and the
37 counsel not less than ten (10) days before the hearing. If masters
38 have been appointed, the hearing shall be before the masters, and
39 the hearing must conform with sections 18 through 24 of this
40 chapter and this section.

41 Sec. 26. If the commission finds good cause, it shall recommend
42 to the supreme court the censure, retirement, or removal of a

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1 justice or judge. If a hearing is before the masters, the affirmative
 2 vote of four (4) members of the commission is required to
 3 recommend censure, retirement, or removal of a justice or judge.
 4 If a hearing is before the commission, the affirmative vote of four
 5 (4) members of the commission, including a majority of the
 6 members who were present at the hearing, is required to
 7 recommend censure, retirement, or removal of a justice or judge.

8 **Sec. 27.** The commission shall keep a record of all formal
 9 proceedings concerning a judge. The commission shall record its
 10 determination and mail notice of the determination to the justice
 11 or judge and the counsel. If the commission recommends censure,
 12 retirement, or removal, the commission shall prepare a transcript
 13 of the evidence and proceedings and shall make written findings of
 14 fact and conclusions of law.

15 **Sec. 28.** Upon recommending the censure, retirement, or removal
 16 of a justice or judge, the commission shall promptly file the
 17 following with the clerk of the supreme court:

- 18 (1) A copy of the recommendation certified by the chairman or
 19 secretary of the commission.
- 20 (2) A transcript of the evidence.
- 21 (3) Findings of fact and conclusions of law.

22 The commission shall promptly mail to the justice or judge and the
 23 counsel notice of the filing and copies of the filed documents.

24 **Sec. 29. (a)** Not more than thirty (30) days after a certified copy
 25 of the commission's recommendation is filed with the clerk of the
 26 supreme court, a justice or judge may petition the supreme court
 27 to modify or reject the commission's recommendation.

28 (b) The justice or judge shall verify the petition. The petition
 29 must be based on the record. The petition must specify the grounds
 30 relied on and must be accompanied by the petitioner's brief and
 31 proof of service of two (2) copies of the petition and brief on the
 32 commission and one (1) copy of the petition and brief on the
 33 counsel.

34 (c) Not more than twenty (20) days after service of the
 35 petitioner's brief, the commission shall file a respondent's brief and
 36 serve a copy on the justice or judge. Not more than twenty (20)
 37 days after service of respondent's brief, the petitioner may file a
 38 reply brief and shall serve two (2) copies on the commission and
 39 one (1) copy on the counsel.

40 (d) Failure to timely file a petition is considered consent to the
 41 determination on the merits based upon the record filed by the
 42 commission.

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1 (e) To the extent necessary and not inconsistent with this section,
2 the Indiana Rules of Appellate Procedure apply to reviews by the
3 supreme court of commission proceedings.

4 Sec. 30. The commission has jurisdiction and powers necessary
5 to conduct the proper and speedy disposition of any investigation
6 or hearing, including the powers to depose witnesses and to order
7 the production of documentary evidence. A member of the
8 commission or a master may administer oaths to witnesses in a
9 matter under the commission's jurisdiction.

10 Sec. 31. (a) A master may issue a subpoena for:

- 11 (1) the attendance of witnesses;
- 12 (2) the production of documentary evidence; or
- 13 (3) discovery;

14 in a proceeding before the masters. The master shall serve the
15 subpoena in the manner provided by law.

16 (b) The chairman of the commission may issue a subpoena for:

- 17 (1) the attendance of witnesses;
- 18 (2) the production of documentary evidence; or
- 19 (3) discovery;

20 in a proceeding before the commission in which masters have not
21 been appointed. The chairman shall serve the subpoena in the
22 manner provided by law.

23 Sec. 32. If a witness in a commission proceeding:

- 24 (1) fails or refuses to attend upon subpoena; or
- 25 (2) refuses to testify or produce documentary evidence
26 demanded by subpoena;

27 a circuit court may enforce the subpoena.

28 Sec. 33. A master may issue a subpoena for:

- 29 (1) the attendance of witnesses;
- 30 (2) the production of documentary evidence; or
- 31 (3) discovery;

32 in a proceeding before the masters. The master shall serve the
33 subpoena in the manner provided by law.

34 Sec. 34. (a) In all formal proceedings, discovery is available to the
35 commission and the judge or justice under the Indiana Rules of
36 Civil Procedure. A motion requesting a discovery order must be
37 made to the circuit court judge in the county in which the
38 commission hearing is held.

39 (b) In all formal proceedings, the counsel shall provide the
40 following to the judge or justice at least twenty (20) days before the
41 hearing:

- 42 (1) The names and addresses of all witnesses whose testimony

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1 the counsel expects to offer at the hearing.
 2 (2) Copies of all written statements and transcripts of
 3 testimony of witnesses described in subdivision (1) that:
 4 (A) are in the possession of the counsel or the commission;
 5 (B) are relevant to the hearing; and
 6 (C) have not previously been provided to the justice or judge.
 7 (3) Copies of all documentary evidence that the counsel expects
 8 to offer in evidence at the hearing.
 9 (c) Upon objection of the justice or judge, the following are not
 10 admissible in a hearing:
 11 (1) The testimony of a witness whose name and address have
 12 not been furnished to the judge or justice under subsection (b).
 13 (2) Documentary evidence that has not been furnished to the
 14 judge or justice under subsection (b).
 15 (d) After formal proceedings have been instituted, the justice or
 16 judge may request in writing that the counsel furnish to the justice
 17 or judge the names and addresses of all witnesses known at any
 18 time to the counsel who have information that may be relevant to
 19 a charge against or a defense of the justice or judge. The counsel
 20 shall provide to the justice or judge copies of documentary
 21 evidence that:
 22 (1) are known at any time to the counsel or in the possession at
 23 any time of the counsel or the commission;
 24 (2) are relevant to a charge against or defense of the justice or
 25 judge; and
 26 (3) have not previously been provided to the justice or judge.
 27 The counsel shall comply with a request under this subsection not
 28 more than ten (10) days after receiving the request and not more
 29 than ten (10) days after the counsel becomes aware of the
 30 information or evidence.
 31 (e) During the course of an investigation by the commission, the
 32 justice or judge whose conduct is being investigated may demand
 33 in writing that the commission:
 34 (1) institute formal proceedings against the justice or judge; or
 35 (2) enter a formal finding that there is not probable cause to
 36 believe that the justice or judge is guilty of any misconduct.
 37 The commission shall comply with a request under this subsection
 38 not more than sixty (60) days after receiving the request. A copy of
 39 the request shall be filed with the supreme court. If the commission
 40 finds that there is not probable cause, the commission shall file the
 41 finding with the supreme court. A document filed with the supreme
 42 court under this subsection is a matter of public record.

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1 **Sec. 35. This chapter does not encroach upon or impair the**
2 **vested rights of a justice or judge or the surviving spouse of a**
3 **justice or judge under any constitutional or statutory retirement**
4 **program.**

5 **Chapter 14. The Commission on Judicial Qualifications and the**
6 **Discipline of Judges of Superior, Probate, Juvenile, and Criminal**
7 **Courts**

8 **Sec. 1. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide that judges of**
9 **superior, probate, juvenile, or criminal courts in counties described**
10 **in section 9 of this chapter are subject to disciplinary action on the**
11 **grounds and in the manner set forth in this chapter.**

12 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "commission" means the**
13 **commission on judicial qualifications described in Article 7,**
14 **Section 9 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.**

15 **Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "counsel" means the lawyer**
16 **designated by the commission to:**

- 17 (1) **gather and present evidence before the masters or the**
- 18 **commission with respect to the charges against a judge; and**
- 19 (2) **represent the commission before the supreme court in**
- 20 **connection with any proceedings before the court.**

21 **Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "judge" means a judge of a**
22 **superior or probate court.**

23 **Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "mail" includes ordinary mail or**
24 **personal delivery.**

25 **Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "masters" means the special**
26 **masters appointed by the chief justice upon request of the**
27 **commission.**

28 **Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "presiding master" means the**
29 **master so designated by the chief justice or, in the absence of a**
30 **designation, the justice or judge named in the order appointing**
31 **masters.**

32 **Sec. 8. The commission is the commission on judicial**
33 **qualifications for judges of superior and probate courts in the**
34 **counties described in section 9 of this chapter. The members of the**
35 **commission on judicial qualifications for the court of appeals and**
36 **the supreme court are the members of the commission on judicial**
37 **qualifications for judges of the superior and probate courts.**

38 **Sec. 9. (a) The commission shall exercise disciplinary jurisdiction**
39 **over judges.**

40 **(b) In a county in which a commission on judicial qualifications**
41 **operated by virtue of law before July 26, 1973, the county**
42 **commission on judicial qualifications ceases to exercise disciplinary**

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1 jurisdiction over the county courts and the commission shall
 2 exercise disciplinary jurisdiction. However, if the law creating a
 3 county commission on judicial qualifications in a county before
 4 July 26, 1973, precluded judges subject to its disciplinary
 5 jurisdiction from participating in political activities because the
 6 judges are selected by a merit system, the judges are precluded
 7 from participating in political activities.

8 (c) The operation and function of a judicial nominating
 9 commission operating in a county by virtue of law before July 26,
 10 1973, is not affected by this chapter.

11 Sec. 10. (a) A judge is disqualified from acting as a judicial
 12 officer, without loss of salary, while there is pending:

- 13 (1) an indictment or information charging the judge in a
 14 United States court with a crime punishable as a felony under
 15 Indiana or federal law; or
 16 (2) a recommendation to the supreme court by the commission
 17 for the judge's removal or retirement.

18 (b) On recommendation of the commission or on its own motion,
 19 the supreme court may suspend a judge from office without salary
 20 if in a United States court the judge pleads guilty or no contest or
 21 is found guilty of a crime that:

- 22 (1) is punishable as a felony under Indiana or federal law; or
 23 (2) involves moral turpitude under the law.

24 If the judge's conviction is reversed, the suspension terminates and
 25 the judge shall be paid the judge's salary for the period of
 26 suspension. If the judge's conviction becomes final, the supreme
 27 court shall remove the judge from office.

28 (c) On recommendation of the commission, the supreme court
 29 may:

- 30 (1) retire a judge for a disability that:
 31 (A) seriously interferes with the performance of the judge's
 32 duties; and
 33 (B) is or is likely to become permanent; and
 34 (2) censure or remove a judge for an action that:
 35 (A) occurs not more than six (6) years before the beginning
 36 of the judge's current term; and
 37 (B) constitutes at least one (1) of the following:
 38 (i) Willful misconduct in office.
 39 (ii) Willful or persistent failure to perform the judge's
 40 duties.
 41 (iii) Habitual intemperance.
 42 (iv) Conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice

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- 1 that brings the judicial office into disrepute.
 2 A judge retired under this subsection is considered to have retired
 3 voluntarily. A judge removed under this subsection is ineligible for
 4 judicial office and, pending further order of the supreme court, is
 5 suspended from the practice of law in Indiana.
 6 Sec. 11. (a) The commission shall meet as necessary to discharge
 7 its statutory responsibilities. Meetings of the commission shall be
 8 called in the same manner as prescribed for the judicial
 9 nominating commission. Four (4) members of the commission
 10 constitute a quorum.
 11 (b) Commission meetings are to be held in Indiana on the call of
 12 the chairman.
 13 (c) The commission may act only at a meeting. The commission
 14 may adopt rules and regulations to conduct its meetings and
 15 discharge its duties.
 16 Sec. 12. (a) Papers filed with and proceedings before the
 17 commission before the institution of formal proceedings are
 18 confidential unless:
 19 (1) the judge against whom a recommendation is filed elects to
 20 have the information divulged; or
 21 (2) the commission elects to answer public statements by a
 22 complainant.
 23 (b) Papers filed with the commission during or after the
 24 institution of formal proceedings are open for public inspection at
 25 all reasonable times. Records of commission proceedings are open
 26 for public inspection at all reasonable times. All hearings and
 27 proceedings before the commission, after the institution of formal
 28 proceedings, are open to the public.
 29 Sec. 13. Filing papers with or giving testimony before the
 30 commission or the masters under this chapter is privileged.
 31 Sec. 14. (a) Any citizen of Indiana may file with the commission
 32 a written and verified complaint on the judicial fitness of a judge
 33 of a superior, criminal, juvenile, or probate court of Indiana.
 34 (b) A specified form of complaint may not be required.
 35 Sec. 15. (a) A judge may request retirement due to disability.
 36 (b) A citizen of Indiana may complain to the commission about
 37 the activities, fitness, or qualifications of a judge. Upon receipt of
 38 a complaint, the commission shall determine if the complaint is
 39 frivolous. The commission may, on its own motion, inquire into the
 40 activities, fitness, or qualifications of a judge.
 41 (c) If the commission determines it is necessary to investigate a
 42 judge, the commission shall notify the judge by prepaid registered

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1 or certified mail addressed to the judge at the judge's chambers
2 and last known residence of the following:

- 3 (1) The investigation.
- 4 (2) The nature of the complaint.
- 5 (3) The origin of the complaint, including the name of the
- 6 complainant or that the investigation is on the commission's
- 7 motion.
- 8 (4) The opportunity to present in the court of the investigation
- 9 matters as the judge chooses.

10 (d) The commission may do the following:

- 11 (1) Conduct investigations.
- 12 (2) Employ special investigators.
- 13 (3) Hold confidential hearings with the judge's or commission's
- 14 agents or attorneys.
- 15 (4) Hold confidential hearings with any judge involved.

16 (e) If:

- 17 (1) the commission's initial inquiry or investigation does not
- 18 disclose sufficient cause to warrant further proceedings; and
- 19 (2) the complainant subsequently issues any public statement
- 20 relating to the activities or actions of the commission;

21 the commission may answer the statement by referring to the
22 record of proceedings or the results of the investigations.

23 Sec. 16. (a) If the commission decides to institute formal
24 proceedings, the commission shall give written notice to the judge
25 advising the judge of the institution of formal proceedings to
26 inquire into the charges against judge. The proceedings must be
27 entitled:

28 "BEFORE THE INDIANA JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS
29 COMMISSION

30 Inquiry Concerning a Judge, No. _____".

31 (b) The notice must:

- 32 (1) specify in ordinary and concise language the charges
- 33 against the judge and the alleged facts upon which the charges
- 34 are based; and
- 35 (2) advise the judge of the judge's right to file a written answer
- 36 not more than twenty (20) days after service of notice.

37 A charge is not sufficient if it recites the general language of the
38 original complaint.

39 (c) The notice shall be made upon the judge by registered or
40 certified mail addressed to the judge at the judge's chambers and
41 last known residence.

42 Sec. 17. Not more than twenty (20) days after service of the notice

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of formal proceedings, the judge:

- (1) may file with the commission a signed original and one (1) copy of an answer; and
- (2) shall serve by mail a copy of the answer on the counsel.

Sec. 18. (a) Upon the filing of or the expiration of the time for filing an answer, the commission shall:

- (1) order a hearing before the commission on the discipline, retirement, or removal of the judge; or
- (2) request the supreme court to appoint three (3) active or retired judges of courts of record as special masters to hear and take evidence on the matter and to report to the commission.

(b) The commission shall:

- (1) set a time and place in the state in which the judge involved resides for a hearing; and
- (2) mail notice of the hearing to the judge, the masters, and the counsel at least twenty (20) days before the hearing date.

Sec. 19. (a) The commission, or the masters when the hearing is before the masters, may proceed with the hearing whether or not the judge files an answer or appears at the hearing.

(b) The failure of a judge to answer or to appear at the hearing by itself is not evidence of the facts alleged and does not constitute grounds for censure, retirement, or removal. In a proceeding for involuntary retirement for disability, the failure of a judge to testify in the judge's own behalf or to submit to a medical examination requested by the commission or the masters may be considered, unless the failure was due to circumstances beyond the judge's control.

(c) The hearing shall be reported verbatim.

(d) At a hearing before the commission, not less than four (4) members must be present when the evidence is produced.

Sec. 20. The Indiana Rules of Evidence apply at a hearing before the commission or the masters.

Sec. 21. (a) In formal proceedings involving the discipline, retirement, or removal of a judge, the judge may:

- (1) defend against the charges by introducing evidence;
- (2) be represented by counsel;
- (3) examine and cross-examine witnesses; and
- (4) issue subpoenas for attendance of witnesses to testify or produce evidentiary matter.

(b) If testimony is transcribed at the expense of the commission, a copy shall be provided to the judge at no cost. The judge is

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entitled to have testimony transcribed at the judge's expense.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any notice or matter sent to the judge shall be mailed by registered or certified mail to the judge at the judge's office and residence unless the judge requests otherwise in writing. A copy of the notice or matter shall be mailed to the judge's counsel.

(d) If a judge has been adjudicated incapacitated under IC 29-3, the judge's guardian may exercise any right or privilege and make any defense for the judge as if exercised or made by the judge. If any notice or matter is sent to the judge, a copy of the notice or matter also shall be sent to the judge's guardian.

Sec. 22. The masters, before the conclusion of the hearing, or the commission, before its determination, may allow or require amendments to the notice of formal proceedings and may allow amendments to the answer. The notice may be amended to conform to proof or to set forth additional facts. If an amendment is made, the judge shall be given reasonable time to answer the amendment and to prepare and present a defense.

Sec. 23. (a) After a hearing before the masters, the masters shall promptly transmit to the commission an original and four (4) copies of:

- (1) a transcript of the hearing; and
- (2) a report that contains a brief statement of the proceedings and recommended findings of fact.

The recommended findings of facts are not binding on the commission.

(b) Upon receiving the report of the masters, the commission shall promptly mail a copy of the report and transcript to the judge and the judge's counsel.

Sec. 24. Not more than fifteen (15) days after a copy of the report of the masters is mailed to the judge, the counsel or the judge may file with the commission an original and one (1) copy of objections to the report of the masters. If the counsel files objections, the counsel shall mail a copy of the objections to the judge. If the judge files objections, the judge shall mail a copy of the objections to the counsel.

Sec. 25. If objections to the report of the masters are not timely filed, the commission may adopt the recommended findings of the masters without a hearing. If objections are timely filed, or if objections are not timely filed and the commission proposes to modify or reject the recommended findings of the masters, the commission shall give the judge and the counsel an opportunity to

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1 be heard in the county where the judge resides. The commission
2 shall mail to the judge and the counsel written notice of the time
3 and place of the hearing not less than ten (10) days before the
4 hearing.

5 Sec. 26. (a) The chairman of the commission may extend the time
6 for:

- 7 (1) filing an answer;
- 8 (2) commencing a hearing before the commission; or
- 9 (3) filing objections to the report of the masters.

10 (b) The presiding master, with the approval of the chairman of
11 the commission, may extend the time for commencing a hearing
12 before the masters.

13 Sec. 27. (a) The commission may order a hearing to take
14 additional evidence at any time while the matter is pending before
15 the commission. The order must set the time and place of the
16 hearing in the county in which the judge resides and must indicate
17 the matters on which evidence will be taken. A copy of the order
18 shall be mailed to the judge and the counsel at least ten (10) days
19 before the hearing.

20 (b) If masters have been appointed, the hearing of additional
21 evidence is before the masters in accordance with this chapter.

22 Sec. 28. If the commission finds good cause, it shall recommend
23 to the supreme court the discipline, retirement, or removal of a
24 judge. If a hearing is before the masters, the affirmative vote of
25 four (4) commission members is required to recommend the
26 discipline, retirement, or removal of a judge. If a hearing is before
27 the commission, the affirmative vote of four (4) commission
28 members, including a majority of the members present at the
29 hearing, is required to recommend the discipline, retirement, or
30 removal of a judge.

31 Sec. 29. The commission shall keep a record of all formal
32 proceedings concerning a judge. The commission shall enter its
33 determination in the record and mail notice to the judge and the
34 counsel. If the commission recommends the discipline, retirement,
35 or removal of a judge to the supreme court, the commission shall
36 prepare a transcript of the evidence and proceedings and shall
37 make written findings of fact and conclusions of law.

38 Sec. 30. Upon recommending the discipline, retirement, or
39 removal of a judge, the commission shall file a copy of each of the
40 following with the clerk of the supreme court:

- 41 (1) The recommendation certified by the chairman or secretary
42 of the commission.

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1 (2) The transcript.
2 (3) The findings of fact and conclusions of law.
3 **The commission shall mail to the judge and the counsel notice of**
4 **the filing and copies of the filed documents.**
5 **Sec. 31. (a) A judge may petition the supreme court to modify or**
6 **reject the recommendation of the commission for discipline,**
7 **retirement, or removal of the judge not more than thirty (30) days**
8 **after the certified copy of the commission's recommendation is**
9 **filed with the clerk of the supreme court.**
10 **(b) A petition described in subsection (a) must:**
11 **(1) be verified;**
12 **(2) be based on the record;**
13 **(3) specify the grounds relied on; and**
14 **(4) be accompanied by the petitioner's brief and proof of**
15 **service of two (2) copies of the petition and brief on the**
16 **commission and one (1) copy of the petition and brief on the**
17 **counsel.**
18 **(c) Not more than twenty (20) days after service of the**
19 **petitioner's brief, the commission shall file a respondent's brief and**
20 **serve a copy of the brief on the judge.**
21 **(d) Not more than twenty (20) days after service of the**
22 **respondent's brief, the judge may file a reply brief. The judge shall**
23 **serve two (2) copies of the reply brief on the commission and one**
24 **(1) copy of the reply brief on the counsel.**
25 **(e) Failure to timely file a petition is considered consent to the**
26 **determination on the merits based on the record filed by the**
27 **commission.**
28 **(f) To the extent necessary and not inconsistent with this section,**
29 **the Indiana Rules of Appellate Procedure apply to reviews by the**
30 **supreme court of commission proceedings.**
31 **Sec. 32. The commission has jurisdiction and powers to dispose**
32 **of any investigation or hearing, including the following:**
33 **(1) The power to compel the attendance of witnesses.**
34 **(2) The power to depose witnesses.**
35 **(3) The power to order the production of documentary**
36 **evidence.**
37 **Any commission member or any master may administer oaths and**
38 **affirmations to witnesses in a matter under the jurisdiction of the**
39 **commission.**
40 **Sec. 33. (a) A master may issue a subpoena for:**
41 **(1) the attendance of witnesses;**
42 **(2) the production of documentary evidence; or**

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1 (3) discovery;
2 in a proceeding before the masters. The master shall serve the
3 subpoena in the manner provided by law.
4 (b) The chairman of the commission may issue a subpoena for:
5 (1) the attendance of witnesses;
6 (2) the production of documentary evidence; or
7 (3) discovery;
8 in a proceeding before the commission or in which masters have
9 not been appointed. The chairman shall serve the subpoena in the
10 manner provided by law.
11 Sec. 34. If a witness in a commission proceeding:
12 (1) fails or refuses to attend upon subpoena; or
13 (2) refuses to testify or produce documentary evidence
14 demanded by subpoena;
15 a circuit court may enforce the subpoena.
16 Sec. 35. All papers and pleadings filed with the office of the
17 chairman of the commission are considered filed with the
18 commission.
19 Sec. 36. (a) In all formal proceedings, discovery is available to the
20 commission and the judge under the Indiana Rules of Civil
21 Procedure. A motion requesting a discovery order must be made
22 to the circuit court in the county in which the commission hearing
23 is held.
24 (b) In all formal proceedings, the counsel shall provide the
25 following to the judge at least twenty (20) days before a hearing:
26 (1) The names and addresses of all witnesses whose testimony
27 the counsel expects to offer at the hearing.
28 (2) Copies of all written statements and transcripts of
29 testimony of witnesses described in subdivision (1) that:
30 (A) are in the possession of the counsel or the commission;
31 (B) are relevant to the hearing; and
32 (C) have not been provided to the judge.
33 (3) Copies of all documentary evidence that the counsel expects
34 to introduce at the hearing.
35 (c) On objection by a judge, the testimony of a witness whose
36 name and address have not been furnished to the judge and
37 documentary evidence that has not been furnished to the judge, are
38 not admissible at a hearing.
39 (d) After formal proceedings have been instituted, a judge may
40 request in writing that the counsel provide the judge the names and
41 addresses of all witnesses known at any time to the counsel who
42 have information that may be relevant to any charge against or

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1 any defense of the judge. The counsel shall provide copies of
2 written statements, transcripts of testimony, and documentary
3 evidence that:

- 4 (1) are in the commission counsel's possession at any time;
- 5 (2) are relevant to a charge against or defense of the judge; and
- 6 (3) have not been furnished to the judge.

7 The counsel shall comply with the request not more than ten (10)
8 days after receiving the request or not more than ten (10) days
9 after any information or evidence becomes known to the counsel.

10 (e) During an investigation by the commission, a judge whose
11 conduct is being investigated may demand in writing that the
12 commission institute formal proceedings against the judge or enter
13 a formal finding that there is not probable cause to believe the
14 judge is guilty of misconduct. Not more than sixty (60) days after
15 receiving a written demand, the commission shall comply with the
16 demand. A copy of the demand shall be filed in the supreme court
17 and is a matter of public record. If the commission finds there is
18 not probable cause, the finding shall be filed in the supreme court
19 and is a matter of public record.

20 SECTION 18. IC 33-39 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
21 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
22 2004]:

23 **ARTICLE 39. PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS**

24 **Chapter 1. Bond, Duty to Prosecute, Special Prosecutors, and**
25 **Pretrial Diversion**

26 **Sec. 1. (a) As used in this chapter, "senior prosecuting attorney"**
27 **means a person who:**

- 28 (1) was employed for at least eight (8) years as a prosecuting
- 29 attorney or chief deputy prosecuting attorney; and
- 30 (2) files an affidavit requesting designation as a senior
- 31 prosecuting attorney in the circuit court in a county in which
- 32 the person is willing to serve as a senior prosecuting attorney.

33 (b) An affidavit filed under subsection (a) must contain the
34 following:

- 35 (1) The name of the person filing the affidavit.
- 36 (2) The person's attorney number issued by the supreme court.
- 37 (3) The length of time the person served as a chief deputy
- 38 prosecuting attorney or prosecuting attorney.
- 39 (4) The name of any county in which the person served as a
- 40 chief deputy prosecuting attorney or prosecuting attorney.

41 (c) The circuit court shall promptly forward each affidavit
42 received under this section to the prosecuting attorneys council of

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Sec. 2. (a) This section does not apply to a deputy prosecuting attorney appointed by a prosecuting attorney or a special prosecutor appointed by a court.

(b) To be eligible to hold office as a prosecuting attorney, a person must be a resident of the judicial circuit that the person serves.

Sec. 3. A person elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, before entering upon the duties of the office, shall execute a bond in the manner prescribed by IC 5-4-1.

Sec. 4. (a) When a prosecuting attorney receives information of the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, the prosecuting attorney shall cause process to issue from a court (except the circuit court) having jurisdiction to issue the process to the proper officer, directing the officer to subpoena the persons named in the process who are likely to have information concerning the commission of the felony or misdemeanor. The prosecuting attorney shall examine a person subpoenaed before the court that issued the process concerning the offense.

(b) If the facts elicited under subsection (a) are sufficient to establish a reasonable presumption of guilt against the party charged, the court shall:

- (1) cause the testimony that amounts to a charge of a felony or misdemeanor to be reduced to writing and subscribed and sworn to by the witness; and**
- (2) issue process for the apprehension of the accused, as in other cases.**

Sec. 5. Except as provided in IC 12-15-23-6(d), the prosecuting attorneys, within their respective jurisdictions, shall:

- (1) conduct all prosecutions for felonies, misdemeanors, or infractions and all suits on forfeited recognizances;**
- (2) superintend, on behalf of counties or any of the trust funds, all suits in which the the counties or trust funds may be interested or involved; and**
- (3) perform all other duties required by law.**

Sec. 6. (a) Special prosecutors may be appointed only under this section.

(b) A circuit or superior court judge:

- (1) shall appoint a special prosecutor if:**
 - (A) any person other than the prosecuting attorney or the prosecuting attorney's deputy files a verified petition requesting the appointment of a special prosecutor; and**

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- 1 **(B) the prosecuting attorney agrees that a special prosecutor**
- 2 **is needed;**
- 3 **(2) may appoint a special prosecutor if:**
- 4 **(A) a person files a verified petition requesting the**
- 5 **appointment of a special prosecutor; and**
- 6 **(B) the court, after:**
 - 7 **(i) notice is given to the prosecuting attorney; and**
 - 8 **(ii) an evidentiary hearing is conducted at which the**
 - 9 **prosecuting attorney is given an opportunity to be heard;**
 - 10 **finds by clear and convincing evidence that the appointment**
 - 11 **is necessary to avoid an actual conflict of interest or there is**
 - 12 **probable cause to believe that the prosecutor has committed**
 - 13 **a crime;**
- 14 **(3) may appoint a special prosecutor if:**
 - 15 **(A) the prosecuting attorney files a petition requesting the**
 - 16 **court to appoint a special prosecutor; and**
 - 17 **(B) the court finds that the appointment is necessary to avoid**
 - 18 **the appearance of impropriety; and**
- 19 **(4) may appoint a special prosecutor if:**
 - 20 **(A) an elected public official, who is a defendant in a criminal**
 - 21 **proceeding, files a verified petition requesting a special**
 - 22 **prosecutor within ten (10) days after the date of the initial**
 - 23 **hearing; and**
 - 24 **(B) the court finds that the appointment of a special**
 - 25 **prosecutor is in the best interests of justice.**
- 26 **(c) Each person appointed to serve as a special prosecutor:**
 - 27 **(1) must consent to the appointment; and**
 - 28 **(2) must be:**
 - 29 **(A) the prosecuting attorney or a deputy prosecuting**
 - 30 **attorney in a county other than the county in which the**
 - 31 **person is to serve as special prosecutor; or**
 - 32 **(B) except as provided in subsection (d), a senior prosecuting**
 - 33 **attorney.**
 - 34 **(d) A senior prosecuting attorney may be appointed in the county**
 - 35 **in which the senior prosecuting attorney previously served if the**
 - 36 **court finds that an appointment under this subsection would not**
 - 37 **create the appearance of impropriety.**
 - 38 **(e) A person appointed to serve as a special prosecutor has the**
 - 39 **same powers as the prosecuting attorney of the county. However,**
 - 40 **the appointing judge shall limit scope of the special prosecutor's**
 - 41 **duties to include only the investigation or prosecution of a**
 - 42 **particular case or particular grand jury investigation.**

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1 (f) The court shall establish the length of the special prosecutor's
2 term. If the target of an investigation by the special prosecutor is
3 a public servant (as defined in IC 35-41-1-24), the court shall order
4 the special prosecutor to file a report of the investigation with the
5 court at the conclusion of the investigation. The report is a public
6 record.

7 (g) If the special prosecutor is not regularly employed as a
8 full-time prosecuting attorney or full-time deputy prosecuting
9 attorney, the compensation for the special prosecutor's services:

10 (1) shall be paid to the special prosecutor from the
11 unappropriated funds of the appointing county; and

12 (2) may not exceed:

13 (A) a per diem equal to the regular salary of a full-time
14 prosecuting attorney of the appointing circuit; and

15 (B) travel expenses and reasonable accommodation expenses
16 actually incurred.

17 (h) If the special prosecutor is regularly employed as a full-time
18 prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney, the
19 compensation for the special prosecutor's services:

20 (1) shall be paid out of the appointing county's unappropriated
21 funds to the treasurer of the county in which the special
22 prosecutor regularly serves; and

23 (2) must include a per diem equal to the regular salary of a
24 full-time prosecuting attorney of the appointing circuit, travel
25 expenses, and reasonable accommodation expenses actually
26 incurred.

27 (i) The combination of:

28 (1) the compensation paid to a senior prosecuting attorney
29 under this chapter; and

30 (2) retirement benefits that the person appointed as a senior
31 prosecuting attorney is receiving or entitled to receive;

32 may not exceed the minimum compensation to which a full-time
33 prosecuting attorney is entitled under IC 33-39-6-5.

34 (j) A senior prosecuting attorney appointed under this chapter
35 may not be compensated as senior prosecuting attorney for more
36 than one hundred (100) calendar days in total during a calendar
37 year.

38 Sec. 7. A person may not be appointed a senior prosecuting
39 attorney under section 6 of this chapter if the person:

40 (1) is not available for the minimum period of commitment for
41 service as a special prosecutor; or

42 (2) has had a disciplinary sanction imposed by the Indiana

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1 supreme court disciplinary commission or a similar body in
2 another state that restricts the person's ability to practice law.
3 **Sec. 8. (a) After June 30, 2005, this section does not apply to a**
4 **person who:**
5 (1) holds a commercial driver's license; and
6 (2) has been charged with an offense involving the operation of
7 a motor vehicle in accordance with the federal Motor Carrier
8 Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (MCSIA) (Public Law
9 106-159.113 Stat. 1748).
10 **(b) A prosecuting attorney may withhold prosecution against an**
11 **accused person if:**
12 (1) the person is charged with a misdemeanor;
13 (2) the person agrees to conditions of a pretrial diversion
14 program offered by the prosecuting attorney; and
15 (3) the terms of the agreement are recorded in an instrument
16 signed by the person and the prosecuting attorney and filed in
17 the court in which the charge is pending.
18 **(c) An agreement under subsection (b) may include conditions**
19 **that the person:**
20 (1) pay to the clerk of the court an initial user's fee and
21 monthly user's fees in the amounts specified in IC 33-37-4-1;
22 (2) work faithfully at a suitable employment or faithfully
23 pursue a course of study or vocational training that will equip
24 the person for suitable employment;
25 (3) undergo available medical treatment or counseling and
26 remain in a specified facility required for that purpose;
27 (4) support the person's dependents and meet other family
28 responsibilities;
29 (5) make restitution or reparation to the victim of the crime for
30 the damage or injury that was sustained;
31 (6) refrain from harassing, intimidating, threatening, or having
32 any direct or indirect contact with the victim or a witness;
33 (7) report to the prosecuting attorney at reasonable times;
34 (8) answer all reasonable inquiries by the prosecuting attorney
35 and promptly notify the prosecuting attorney of any change in
36 address or employment; and
37 (9) participate in dispute resolution either under IC 34-57-3 or
38 a program established by the prosecuting attorney.
39 **(d) An agreement under subsection (b)(2) may include other**
40 **provisions reasonably related to the defendant's rehabilitation, if**
41 **approved by the court.**
42 **(e) The prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim when**

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prosecution is withheld under this section.

(f) All money collected by the clerk as user's fees under this section shall be deposited in the appropriate user fee fund under IC 33-37-8.

(g) If a court withholds prosecution under this section and the terms of the agreement contain conditions described in subsection (c)(6):

- (1) the clerk of the court shall comply with IC 5-2-9; and
- (2) the prosecuting attorney shall file a confidential form prescribed or approved by the division of state court administration with the clerk.

Sec. 9. A prosecuting attorney who charges a person with committing any of the following shall inform the person's employer of the charge, unless the prosecuting attorney determines that the person charged does not work with children:

- (1) Rape (IC 35-42-4-1), if the victim is less than eighteen (18) years of age.
- (2) Criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2), if the victim is less than eighteen (18) years of age.
- (3) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).
- (4) Child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b)).
- (5) Vicarious sexual gratification (IC 35-42-4-5).
- (6) Child solicitation (IC 35-42-4-6).
- (7) Child seduction (IC 35-42-4-7).
- (8) Incest (IC 35-46-1-3), if the victim is less than eighteen (18) years of age.

Chapter 2. Powers and Duties

Sec. 1. A prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney may:

- (1) take acknowledgments of deeds or other instruments in writing;
- (2) administer oaths;
- (3) protest notes and checks;
- (4) take the deposition of a witness;
- (5) take and certify affidavits and depositions; and
- (6) perform any duty now conferred upon a notary public by a statute.

An acknowledgment of a deed or another instrument taken by a prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney may be recorded in the same manner as though a deed or another instrument were acknowledged before a notary public.

Sec. 2. A prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney

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1 may not perform a duty set forth in section 1 of this chapter until
2 the prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney obtains a
3 seal that stamps upon paper a distinct impression:

4 (1) in words or letters sufficiently indicating the official
5 character of the prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting
6 attorney; and

7 (2) that may include any other device chosen by the
8 prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney.

9 All acts not attested by a seal are void.

10 Sec. 3. A prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney
11 who performs any of the acts set forth in section 1 of this chapter
12 shall, at the time of signing a certificate of acknowledgment of a
13 deed, mortgage, other instrument, jurat, or other official
14 document, append to the certificate a true statement of the date of
15 the expiration of the commission of the prosecuting attorney or
16 deputy prosecuting attorney. A prosecuting attorney or deputy
17 prosecuting attorney has jurisdiction to perform the duties set
18 forth in this chapter anywhere in Indiana.

19 Sec. 4. A prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting attorney
20 who performs an act under this chapter is entitled to the same fees
21 as those charged by notaries public. If an act committed by a
22 notary public would be a violation of the law, the act is a violation
23 of the law if committed by a prosecuting attorney or deputy
24 prosecuting attorney in the performance of an act authorized
25 under this chapter.

26 Sec. 5. A prosecuting attorney or a deputy prosecuting attorney
27 may administer all oaths that are convenient and necessary to be
28 administered in the discharge of their official duties. An oath under
29 this section shall be administered without any charge or expense.

30 **Chapter 3. Travel Expenses Reimbursed for Taking Depositions**
31 **in Criminal Actions**

32 Sec. 1. Except as provided in section 2 of this chapter and upon
33 the order of a judge trying a criminal case, the county auditor shall
34 pay to a prosecuting attorney, from funds in the county treasury
35 not otherwise appropriated and as a part of the costs of the trial,
36 an amount equal to the expenses necessarily incurred by a
37 prosecuting attorney in traveling to attend the taking of any
38 deposition in connection with the criminal action.

39 Sec. 2. If a prosecuting attorney incurred expenses described in
40 section 1 of this chapter for a criminal case from another county
41 being heard on a change of venue, the expenses shall be collected
42 from the other county as other costs are collected in the case.

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1 **Sec. 3. The court shall provide a prosecuting attorney an**
2 **allowance for reasonable expenses after the prosecuting attorney**
3 **files with the clerk of the court an itemized and verified statement**
4 **of expenses.**

5 **Chapter 4. Appointment of Investigators and Jurisdiction to**
6 **Investigate**

7 **Sec. 1. (a) The prosecuting attorney of any judicial circuit of**
8 **Indiana may appoint one (1) or more investigators with the**
9 **approval of the county council or councils. An investigator**
10 **appointed under this section:**

- 11 (1) works under the direction of the prosecuting attorney; and
- 12 (2) may conduct investigations and assist in collecting and
- 13 assembling evidence that, in the judgment of the prosecuting
- 14 attorney, may be necessary for the successful prosecution of
- 15 any of the criminal offenders of the judicial circuit.

16 **(b) An investigator appointed under this section shall give bond**
17 **in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and has the same police**
18 **powers within the county authorized by law to all police officers.**

19 **(c) In each judicial circuit the salary or other compensation to be**
20 **paid an investigator appointed under this section shall be set by the**
21 **county council or councils. A county council or councils may not**
22 **reduce the number of investigators or compensation of any**
23 **investigator without approval of the prosecuting attorney.**

24 **Sec. 2. (a) If the place of trial for commission of an offense, as**
25 **determined under IC 35-32-2-1, would potentially require a choice**
26 **between or among counties, the coroner and law enforcement**
27 **officers of the county where the offense is discovered have**
28 **jurisdiction to investigate the offense.**

29 **(b) This section may be modified by agreement between or**
30 **among the prosecuting attorneys of the counties involved.**

31 **Chapter 5. Assistance Procuring a Liquor License Prohibited**
32 **Sec. 1. A:**

- 33 (1) prosecuting attorney;
- 34 (2) deputy prosecuting attorney; or
- 35 (3) judge of a city court;

36 **who recklessly acts as attorney, agent, or counsel for an applicant**
37 **in a proceeding to procure a license to retail or wholesale**
38 **intoxicating liquors under IC 7.1, or aids or assists in any manner**
39 **in the procuring of a license commits a Class B misdemeanor.**

40 **Chapter 6. Compensation of Prosecutors, Deputies, and**
41 **Investigators**

42 **Sec. 1. (a) Prosecuting attorneys and deputy prosecuting**

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1 attorneys are entitled to receive the compensation provided in this
2 chapter. The minimum compensation of the prosecuting attorneys
3 shall be paid in the manner prescribed in section 5 of this chapter.
4 The compensation of the deputy prosecuting attorneys shall be
5 paid in the manner prescribed in section 2 of this chapter.

6 (b) Upon the allowance of an itemized and verified claim by the
7 board of county commissioners, the auditor of the county shall
8 issue a warrant to a prosecuting attorney or deputy prosecuting
9 attorney who filed the claim to pay any part of the compensation
10 of a prosecuting attorney or a deputy prosecuting attorney that
11 exceeds the amount that the state is to pay.

12 (c) A deputy prosecuting attorney who knowingly divides
13 compensation with the prosecuting attorney or any other officer or
14 person in connection with employment commits a Class B
15 misdemeanor.

16 (d) A prosecuting attorney or any other officer or person who
17 accepts any division of compensation described in subsection (c)
18 commits a Class B misdemeanor.

19 (e) The attorney general shall call at least one (1) and not more
20 than two (2) conferences of the prosecuting attorneys, each year,
21 to consider, discuss, and develop coordinated plans for the
22 enforcement of the laws of Indiana. The date or dates upon which
23 the conferences are held shall be fixed by the attorney general. The
24 expenses necessarily incurred by a prosecuting attorney in
25 attending a conference, including the actual expense of
26 transportation to and from the place where the conference is held,
27 together with meals and lodging, shall be paid from the general
28 fund of the county upon the presentation of an itemized and
29 verified claim, filed as required by law, and by warrant issued by
30 the county auditor. If there is more than one (1) county in any
31 judicial circuit, the expenses of the prosecuting attorneys incurred
32 by virtue of this subsection shall be paid from the general fund of
33 the respective counties constituting the circuit in the same
34 proportion that the classification factor of each county bears to the
35 classification factor of the judicial circuit as determined according
36 to law by the state board of accounts.

37 Sec. 2. (a) A prosecuting attorney may appoint one (1) chief
38 deputy prosecuting attorney. The maximum annual salary paid by
39 the state of a chief deputy prosecuting attorney appointed under
40 this subsection is as follows:

41 (1) If the prosecuting attorney is a full-time prosecuting
42 attorney appointing a full-time chief deputy prosecuting

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attorney, the annual salary of the chief deputy prosecuting attorney is equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of the salary paid by the state to a full-time prosecuting attorney.

(2) If the prosecuting attorney is a full-time prosecuting attorney appointing a part-time chief deputy prosecuting attorney, the annual salary of the chief deputy prosecuting attorney is equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of the salary paid by the state to a part-time prosecuting attorney serving the judicial district served by the chief deputy prosecuting attorney.

(3) If the prosecuting attorney is a part-time prosecuting attorney appointing a full-time chief deputy prosecuting attorney, the annual salary of the chief deputy prosecuting attorney is equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of the salary paid by the state to a full-time prosecuting attorney.

(4) If the prosecuting attorney is a part-time prosecuting attorney appointing a part-time chief deputy prosecuting attorney, the annual salary of the chief deputy prosecuting attorney is equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of the salary paid by the state to a part-time prosecuting attorney.

(b) The prosecuting attorney in a county in which is located at least one (1) institution operated by the department of correction that houses at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) offenders may appoint two (2) additional deputy prosecuting attorneys. In a county having two (2) institutions, each of which houses at least one thousand five hundred (1,500) offenders, the prosecuting attorney may appoint a third deputy prosecuting attorney.

(c) The prosecuting attorney in a county in which is located an institution operated by the department of correction that houses at least one hundred (100) but less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) adult offenders may appoint one (1) additional deputy prosecuting attorney.

(d) The prosecuting attorney in a county in which is located a state institution (as defined in IC 12-7-2-184) that has a daily population of at least three hundred fifty (350) patients may appoint one (1) additional deputy prosecuting attorney.

(e) The annual salary of a deputy prosecuting attorney appointed under subsections (b) through (d) may not be less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the annual salary of the appointing prosecuting attorney, as determined under section 5 of this chapter as though the prosecuting attorney had not elected full-time status.

(f) The salaries provided in this section shall be paid by the state

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1 once every two (2) weeks from the state general fund. There is
 2 appropriated annually out of the general fund of the state sufficient
 3 funds to pay any amount necessary. However, the salaries fixed in
 4 this chapter are determined to be maximum salaries to be paid by
 5 the state. This chapter does not limit the power of counties
 6 comprising the respective judicial circuits to pay additional
 7 salaries upon proper action by the appropriate county officials.

8 (g) The various county councils shall appropriate annually for
 9 other deputy prosecuting attorneys, investigators, clerical
 10 assistance, witness fees, out-of-state travel, postage, telephone tolls
 11 and telegraph, repairs to equipment, office supplies, other
 12 operating expenses, and equipment an amount necessary for the
 13 proper discharge of the duties imposed by law upon the office of
 14 the prosecuting attorney of each judicial circuit.

15 Sec. 3. For purposes of fixing the salaries of the various
 16 prosecuting attorneys under this chapter, each judicial circuit of
 17 the state is:

- 18 (1) graded on the basis of population and gross assessed
 19 valuation; and
- 20 (2) set up on the percentage ratio it bears to the state, the whole
 21 state being considered as one hundred percent (100%).

22 Sec. 4. (a) The nine (9) classes of the several judicial circuits of
 23 the state as set out in this chapter are based on a unit factor system.
 24 The factors are determined by the relations of the judicial circuit
 25 to the state as established and certified to each county auditor by
 26 the state board of accounts not later than June 20 of any calendar
 27 year. They are as follows:

- 28 (1) Population.
- 29 (2) Gross assessed valuation as shown by the last preceding
 30 gross assessed valuation as certified by the various counties to
 31 the auditor of the state in the calendar year in which the
 32 calculation is made.

33 (b) The factors for each of the nine (9) classes set out in this
 34 chapter shall be obtained as follows:

- 35 (1) The population of each judicial circuit shall be divided by
 36 the population of the entire state.
- 37 (2) The gross assessed valuation of each judicial circuit shall be
 38 divided by the gross assessed valuation of the entire state.
- 39 (3) The two (2) results thus obtained shall be added together
 40 and the sum thus obtained for each judicial circuit shall be
 41 divided by two (2).
- 42 (4) The final result so obtained, multiplied by one hundred

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1 (100), shall determine the classification of each judicial circuit
 2 according to the following schedule:

3 CLASSIFICATION FACTORS

4	HIGH	LOW	CLASS
5 NO LIMIT		8.00	1
6 ALL UNDER	8.00	2.25	2
7 ALL UNDER	2.25	1.25	3
8 ALL UNDER	1.25	.85	4
9 ALL UNDER	.85	.70	5
10 ALL UNDER	.70	.60	6
11 ALL UNDER	.60	.50	7
12 ALL UNDER	.50	.35	8
13 ALL UNDER	.35	No limit	9

14 Sec. 5. (a) The annual minimum salary paid by the state to a
 15 full-time prosecuting attorney described in section 6 of this chapter
 16 is equal to the minimum salary of the circuit court judge of the
 17 same judicial circuit as the prosecuting attorney.

18 (b) A prosecuting attorney of a judicial circuit, other than a
 19 full-time prosecuting attorney described in section 6 of this chapter
 20 is entitled to a minimum annual salary in an amount equal to sixty
 21 percent (60%) of the salary provided in subsection (a), except as
 22 provided by subsection (c).

23 (c) A prosecuting attorney, other than a full-time prosecuting
 24 attorney described in section 6 of this chapter, of a judicial circuit:

25 (1) that has a population of less than eighty-five thousand
 26 (85,000) and that adjoins any county having a population of
 27 more than one hundred sixty thousand (160,000); or

28 (2) in which is located:

29 (A) the Indiana state prison, the Pendleton Correctional
 30 Facility, the Plainfield Correctional Facility, the Branchville
 31 Correctional Facility, the Wabash Valley Correctional
 32 Facility, or the Putnamville Correctional Facility; or

33 (B) a state institution (as defined in IC 12-7-2-184) that has
 34 a daily population of at least three hundred fifty (350)
 35 patients;

36 is entitled to a minimum annual salary in an amount equal to
 37 sixty-six percent (66%) of the salary provided in subsection (a).

38 (d) The state shall pay, from the state general fund, the minimum
 39 annual salary of a prosecuting attorney. The state shall pay the
 40 minimum annual salary in equal installments with payments being
 41 made once every two (2) weeks.

42 Sec. 6. (a) Except as provided in section 7 of this chapter, a

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1 prosecuting attorney may elect to devote the prosecuting attorney's
 2 full professional time to the duties of the office of prosecuting
 3 attorney by filing a written notice with the circuit court of the
 4 prosecuting attorney's judicial circuit and the auditor of state. The
 5 election may be made annually during the prosecuting attorney's
 6 term. However, the notice of election must be made before June 30
 7 of the applicable year. An election is effective for each successive
 8 year of the term unless it is revoked before June 30 of the year
 9 during which the prosecuting attorney wants to change the
 10 prosecuting attorney's status. However, only one (1) change in
 11 status may be made during the term. A revocation is made by the
 12 prosecuting attorney by filing a written notice with the circuit
 13 court of the prosecuting attorney's judicial circuit and the auditor
 14 of state.

15 (b) A prosecuting attorney who elects to be a full-time
 16 prosecuting attorney:

17 (1) shall devote the prosecuting attorney's full professional
 18 time to the prosecuting attorney's office; and

19 (2) may not engage in the private practice of law.

20 (c) If a prosecuting attorney of a judicial circuit of the sixth
 21 through ninth class elects to become a full-time prosecuting
 22 attorney and the majority of the county council consents to the
 23 election, a copy of the consent must be filed with the notice of
 24 election to full-time status with the circuit court of the prosecuting
 25 attorney's judicial circuit and with the auditor of state.

26 Sec. 7. The prosecuting attorney of each judicial circuit of the
 27 second class within a county having a population of more than two
 28 hundred thousand (200,000) but less than three hundred thousand
 29 (300,000) shall devote the prosecuting attorney's full professional
 30 time to the duties of the prosecuting attorney's office. The
 31 prosecuting attorney may not engage in the private practice of law
 32 for the term for which the prosecuting attorney was elected or
 33 appointed, and the prosecuting attorney is entitled to a minimum
 34 annual salary that is not less than the salary of the judge of the
 35 circuit court of the same judicial circuit.

36 Sec. 8. (a) The compensation provided in this chapter for
 37 prosecuting attorneys and their deputies is in full for all services
 38 required by law. Prosecuting attorneys shall appear in all courts
 39 and in all cases where the law provides that they shall appear.

40 (b) Prosecuting attorneys, deputy prosecuting attorneys, and
 41 investigators are entitled to a sum for mileage for the miles
 42 necessarily traveled in the discharge of their duties. The sum for

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1 mileage provided by this subsection must:

2 (1) equal the sum per mile paid to state officers and employees,

3 with the rate changing each time the state government changes

4 its rate per mile;

5 (2) be allowed by the board of county commissioners on a claim

6 duly filed monthly by the prosecutor, deputy prosecuting

7 attorneys, and investigators itemizing the specific mileage

8 traveled; and

9 (3) be paid by the county in which the duty arose that

10 necessitated the travel.

11 (c) This chapter does not prohibit the payment of other expenses

12 as may be allowed by law.

13 (d) If a board of county commissioners does not furnish the

14 prosecuting attorney with office space, the county council shall

15 appropriate a reasonable amount of money per year to the

16 prosecuting attorney for office space.

17 Sec. 9. The classification of salary schedules for prosecuting

18 attorneys may not be lowered below the classification first fixed by

19 the state board of accounts under IC 33-14-7 (before its repeal).

20 Chapter 7. Retirement Fund

21 Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to:

22 (1) an individual who serves as a prosecuting attorney or chief

23 deputy prosecuting attorney on or after January 1, 1990; and

24 (2) a participant employed in a position described in section

25 8(a)(2) or 8(a)(3) of this chapter who serves in the position

26 after June 30, 1995.

27 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "Americans with Disabilities Act"

28 refers to the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 et

29 seq.) and any amendments and regulations related to the Act.

30 Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "board" refers to the board of

31 trustees of the public employees' retirement fund.

32 Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "fiscal year" means the period

33 beginning on July 1 in any year and ending on June 30 of the

34 following year.

35 Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the prosecuting

36 attorneys retirement fund established by this chapter.

37 Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "participant" means a person

38 serving in a position described in section 8 of this chapter who is

39 participating in the fund.

40 Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "salary" means the salary paid to

41 a participant by the state, determined without regard to any salary

42 reduction agreement established under Section 125 of the Internal

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1 Revenue Code. The term does not include an amount paid to a
2 participant by a county or counties.

3 Sec. 8. (a) As used in this chapter, "services" means the period
4 beginning on the first day upon which a person first became:

- 5 (1) a prosecuting attorney or chief deputy prosecuting
6 attorney;
- 7 (2) any other deputy prosecuting attorney who is:
8 (A) appointed under IC 33-39-6-2; and
9 (B) paid by the state from the state general fund; or
- 10 (3) the executive director or the assistant executive director of
11 the prosecuting attorneys council of Indiana;

12 whether that date is before, on, or after January 1, 1990, and
13 ending on the date under consideration, including all intervening
14 employment in a position described in subdivisions (1) through (3).
15 If an individual is elected or appointed to a position described in
16 subdivisions (1) through (3) and serves one (1) or more terms or
17 part of a term, then retires from office, but at a later period or
18 periods is appointed or elected and serves in a position described
19 in subdivisions (1) through (3), the individual shall pay into the
20 fund during all the periods that the individual serves in that
21 position, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, whether the
22 periods are connected or disconnected.

23 (b) A senior prosecuting attorney appointed under IC 33-39-1
24 is not required to pay into the fund during any period of service as
25 a senior prosecuting attorney.

26 Sec. 9. The prosecuting attorneys retirement fund is established.
27 The fund consists of the following:

- 28 (1) Each participant's contributions to the fund.
- 29 (2) All gifts, grants, devises, and bequests in money, property,
30 or other form made to the fund.
- 31 (3) All interest on investments or on deposits of the funds.
- 32 (4) A contribution or payment to the fund made in a manner
33 provided by the general assembly.

34 Sec. 10. The fund shall be construed to be a trust, separate and
35 distinct from all other entities, maintained to:

- 36 (1) secure payment of benefits to the participants and their
37 beneficiaries; and
- 38 (2) pay the costs of administering this chapter.

39 Sec. 11. (a) The board shall administer the fund, which may be
40 commingled with the public employees' retirement fund for
41 investment purposes.

42 (b) The board shall do the following:

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1 (1) Determine eligibility for and make payments of benefits
2 under this chapter.
3 (2) In accordance with the powers and duties granted the
4 board in IC 5-10.3-3-7, IC 5-10.3-3-7.1, IC 5-10.3-3-8, and
5 IC 5-10.3-5-3 through IC 5-10.3-5-6, administer the fund.
6 (3) Provide by rule for the implementation of this chapter.
7 (c) A determination by the board may be appealed under
8 IC 4-21.5.
9 (d) The powers and duties of:
10 (1) the director and the actuary of the board;
11 (2) the treasurer of state;
12 (3) the attorney general; and
13 (4) the auditor of state;
14 with respect to the fund are those specified in IC 5-10.3-3 and
15 IC 5-10.3-4.
16 (e) The board may hire additional personnel, including hearing
17 officers, to assist in the implementation of this chapter.
18 Sec. 12. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), each participant
19 shall make contributions to the fund as follows:
20 (1) A participant described in section 8(a)(1) of this chapter
21 shall make contributions of six percent (6%) of each payment
22 of salary received for services after December 31, 1989.
23 (2) A participant described in section 8(a)(2) or 8(a)(3) of this
24 chapter shall make contributions of six percent (6%) of each
25 payment of salary received for services after June 30, 1994.
26 A participant's contributions shall be deducted from the
27 participant's monthly salary by the auditor of state and credited to
28 the fund.
29 (b) The state may pay the contributions for a participant.
30 Sec. 13. (a) A participant who:
31 (1) ceases service in a position described in section 8 of this
32 chapter, other than by death or disability; and
33 (2) is not eligible for a retirement benefit under this chapter;
34 is entitled to withdraw from the fund, beginning on the date
35 specified by the participant in a written application. The date upon
36 which the withdrawal begins may not be before the date of final
37 termination of employment or the date thirty (30) days before the
38 receipt of the application by the board. Upon withdrawal the
39 participant is entitled to receive the total sum contributed plus
40 interest at the rate of five and one-half percent (5.5%)
41 compounded annually, payable not later than sixty (60) days from
42 the date of the withdrawal application.

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1 (b) Notwithstanding section 8 of this chapter, a participant who
2 withdraws from the fund under subsection (a) and becomes a
3 participant again at a later date is not entitled to service credit for
4 years of service before the withdrawal.

5 Sec. 14. (a) Interest shall be credited annually on June 30 at the
6 rate of five and one-half percent (5.5%) on all amounts credited to
7 the member as of June 30 of the preceding year.

8 (b) Contributions begin to accumulate interest at the beginning
9 of the fiscal year after the year in which the contributions are due.

10 (c) When a member retires or withdraws, a proportional interest
11 credit determined under this chapter shall be paid for the period
12 elapsed since the last date on which interest was credited.

13 Sec. 15. A participant whose employment in a position described
14 in section 8 of this chapter is terminated is entitled to a retirement
15 benefit computed under section 16 or 18 of this chapter, beginning
16 on the date specified by the participant in a written application, if
17 all of the following conditions are met:

18 (1) The application for retirement benefits and the choice of
19 the retirement date is filed on a form provided by the board
20 and the retirement date is:

- 21 (A) after the cessation of the participant's service;
- 22 (B) on the first day of a month; and
- 23 (C) not more than six (6) months before the date the
24 application is received by the board.

25 However, if the board determines that a participant is
26 incompetent to file for benefits and choose a retirement date,
27 the retirement date may be any date that is the first of the
28 month after the time the participant became incompetent.

29 (2) The participant:

- 30 (A) is at least sixty-two (62) years of age and has at least ten
31 (10) years of service credit; or
- 32 (B) meets the requirements for disability benefits under
33 section 17 of this chapter.

34 (3) The participant is not receiving and is not entitled to
35 receive any salary for services currently performed, except for
36 services rendered as a senior prosecuting attorney under
37 IC 33-39-1.

38 Sec. 16. (a) This section does not apply to a participant who meets
39 the requirements for disability benefits under section 17 of this
40 chapter.

41 (b) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), the amount of
42 the annual retirement benefit to which a participant who applies

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1 for a retirement benefit and who is at least sixty-five (65) years of
 2 age is entitled equals the product of:

3 (1) the highest annual salary that was paid to the participant
 4 before separation from service; multiplied by

5 (2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage
Less than 10	0
10	30%
11	33%
12	50%
13	51%
14	52%
15	53%
16	54%
17	55%
18	56%
19	57%
20	58%
21	59%
22 or more	60%

22 (c) If a participant who applies for a retirement benefit is not at
 23 least sixty-five (65) years of age, the participant is entitled to
 24 receive a reduced annual retirement benefit that equals the benefit
 25 that would be payable if the participant were sixty-five (65) years
 26 of age reduced by one-fourth percent (0.25%) for each month that
 27 the participant's age at retirement precedes the participant's
 28 sixty-fifth birthday.

29 (d) Benefits payable to a participant under this section are
 30 reduced by the pension, if any, that would be payable to the
 31 participant from the public employees' retirement fund if the
 32 participant had retired from the public employees' retirement fund
 33 on the date of the participant's retirement from the prosecuting
 34 attorneys retirement fund. Benefits payable to a participant under
 35 this section are not reduced by annuity payments made to the
 36 participant from the public employees' retirement fund.

37 (e) If benefits payable from the public employees' retirement
 38 fund exceed the benefits payable from the prosecuting attorneys
 39 retirement fund, the participant is entitled at retirement to
 40 withdraw from the prosecuting attorneys retirement fund the total
 41 sum contributed plus interest at the rate of five and one-half
 42 percent (5.5%) compounded annually.

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1 **Sec. 17. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a participant**
2 **who becomes disabled while in active service in a position**
3 **described in section 8 of this chapter may retire for the duration of**
4 **the disability if:**

- 5 **(1) the participant has at least five (5) years of creditable**
6 **service;**
- 7 **(2) the participant has qualified for Social Security disability**
8 **benefits and has furnished proof of the Social Security**
9 **qualification to the board; and**
- 10 **(3) at least once each year until the participant becomes**
11 **sixty-five (65) years of age a representative of the board**
12 **verifies the continued disability.**

13 **For purposes of this section, a participant who has qualified for**
14 **disability benefits under the federal civil service system is**
15 **considered to have met the requirement of subdivision (2) if the**
16 **participant furnishes proof of the qualification to the board.**

17 **(b) Benefits may not be provided under this chapter for any**
18 **disability that:**

- 19 **(1) results from an intentionally self-inflicted injury or**
20 **attempted suicide while sane or insane;**
- 21 **(2) results from the participant's commission or attempted**
22 **commission of a felony; or**
- 23 **(3) begins within two (2) years after a participant's entry or**
24 **reentry into active service in a position described in section 8**
25 **of this chapter and was caused or contributed to by a mental**
26 **or physical condition that manifested itself before the**
27 **participant entered or reentered active service.**

28 **(c) To the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act,**
29 **the transcripts, reports, records, and other material generated to**
30 **prove that an individual is qualified for disability benefits under**
31 **this section shall be:**

- 32 **(1) kept in separate medical files for each member; and**
- 33 **(2) treated as confidential medical records.**

34 **Sec. 18. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the amount of**
35 **the annual benefit payable to a participant who meets the**
36 **requirements for disability benefits under section 17 of this chapter**
37 **is equal to the product of:**

- 38 **(1) the annual salary that was paid to the participant at the**
39 **time of separation from service; multiplied by**
- 40 **(2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:**

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage
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1	Less than 5	0
2	5-10	40%
3	11	41%
4	12	42%
5	13	43%
6	14	44%
7	15	45%
8	16	46%
9	17	47%
10	18	48%
11	19	49%
12	20 or more	50%

(b) Benefits payable to a participant under this section are reduced by the amounts, if any, that are payable to the participant from the public employees' retirement fund.

Sec. 19. (a) The surviving spouse of a participant who:

(1) dies; and

(2) on the date of death:

(A) was receiving benefits under this chapter;

(B) had completed at least ten (10) years of service in a position described in section 8 of this chapter; or

(C) met the requirements for disability benefits under section 17 of this chapter;

is entitled, regardless of the participant's age, to the benefit prescribed by subsection (b).

(b) The surviving spouse is entitled to a benefit for life equal to the greater of:

(1) seven thousand dollars (\$7,000); or

(2) fifty percent (50%) of the amount of retirement benefit the participant was drawing at the time of death, or to which the participant would have been entitled had the participant retired and begun receiving retirement benefits on the date of death, with reductions as necessary under section 16(c) of this chapter.

(c) Benefits payable to a surviving spouse under this section are reduced by the amounts, if any, that are payable to the surviving spouse from the public employees' retirement fund as a result of the participant's death.

Sec. 20. (a) If a participant's spouse does not survive the participant, the dependent child of a participant is, upon the death of the participant, entitled to a benefit equal to the benefit the participant's spouse would have received under section 19 of this

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chapter.

(b) If a surviving spouse of a decedent participant dies and a dependent child of the surviving spouse and the decedent participant survives them, that dependent child is entitled to receive a benefit equal to the benefit the spouse was receiving or would have received under section 19 of this chapter.

(c) If there is more than one (1) dependent child, the dependent children are entitled to share the benefit equally.

(d) Each dependent child is entitled to receive that child's share until the child becomes eighteen (18) years of age or during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability, whichever period is longer.

(e) Benefits payable to a dependent child are reduced by the amounts, if any, that are payable to the dependent child from the public employees' retirement fund.

Sec. 21. (a) If benefits are not payable to the survivors of a participant who dies, and if a withdrawal application is filed with the board by the survivors or the participant's estate, the total of the participant's contributions plus interest at the rate of five and one-half percent (5.5%) compounded annually, minus any payments made to the participant, shall be paid to:

- (1) the surviving spouse of the participant;
- (2) any dependent or dependents of the participant, if a spouse does not survive; or
- (3) the participant's estate, if a spouse or dependent does not survive.

(b) The amount owed a spouse, dependent or dependents, or estate under subsection (a) is payable not later than sixty (60) days after the date of receipt of the withdrawal application.

Sec. 22. The fund shall satisfy the qualification requirements in Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code as applicable to the fund. In order to meet those requirements, the fund is subject to the following provisions, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter:

- (1) The board shall distribute the corpus and income of the fund to participants and their beneficiaries in accordance with this chapter.
- (2) A part of the corpus or income of the fund may not be used for or diverted to any purpose other than the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.
- (3) Forfeitures arising from severance of employment or death, or for any other reason, may not be applied to increase the

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benefits a participant would otherwise receive under the retirement fund law.

(4) If the fund is terminated, or if all contributions to the fund are completely discontinued, the rights of each affected participant to the benefits accrued at the date of the termination or discontinuance, to the extent then funded, are nonforfeitable.

(5) All benefits paid from the fund shall be distributed in accordance with the requirements of Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations under that section. In order to meet those requirements, the fund is subject to the following provisions:

(A) The life expectancy of a participant, the participant's spouse, or the participant's beneficiary shall not be recalculated after the initial determination for purposes of determining any benefits.

(B) If a participant dies before the distribution of the participant's benefits has begun, distributions to beneficiaries must begin no later than December 31 of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the member died.

(6) The board may not:

- (A) determine eligibility for benefits;
- (B) compute rates of contribution; or
- (C) compute benefits of participant's beneficiaries;

in a manner that discriminates in favor of participants who are considered officers, supervisors, or highly compensated, as prohibited under Section 401(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) Benefits paid under this chapter may not exceed the maximum benefits specified by Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code. If a participant's benefits under this chapter would exceed that maximum benefit, the benefit payable under this chapter shall be reduced as necessary.

(8) The salary taken into account under this chapter may not exceed the applicable amount under Section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(9) The board may not engage in a transaction prohibited by Section 503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Sec. 23. (a) For purposes of this chapter, the following amounts are appropriated for each biennium:

(1) From the state general fund, the amount required to

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1 actuarially fund participants' retirement benefits, as
2 determined by the board on recommendation of an actuary.

3 (2) From the fund, the amount required for administration
4 purposes.

5 (b) The biennial appropriations provided in this section shall be
6 credited to the board annually in equal installments in the month
7 of July of each year of the biennium.

8 Sec. 24. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, to
9 the extent required by Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(31),
10 as added by the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of
11 1992 (P.L.102-318), and any amendments and regulations related
12 to Section 401(a)(31), the fund shall allow participants and
13 qualified beneficiaries to elect a direct rollover of eligible
14 distributions to another eligible retirement plan.

15 Sec. 25. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter,
16 the fund must be administered in a manner consistent with the
17 Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). A
18 member on a leave of absence that qualifies for the benefits and
19 protections afforded by the Family and Medical Leave Act is
20 entitled to receive credit for vesting and eligibility purposes to the
21 extent required by the Family and Medical Leave Act, but is not
22 entitled to receive credit for service for benefit purposes.

23 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a
24 participant is entitled to service credit and benefits in the amount
25 and to the extent required by the Uniformed Services Employment
26 and Reemployment Rights Act (38 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.).

27 Chapter 8. Prosecuting Attorneys Council

28 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "council" refers to the
29 prosecuting attorneys council of Indiana established by section 2
30 of this chapter.

31 Sec. 2. (a) The prosecuting attorneys council of Indiana is
32 established.

33 (b) The membership of the council consists of all the prosecuting
34 attorneys and their chief deputies acting in Indiana.

35 Sec. 3. The activities of the council shall be directed by a ten (10)
36 member board of directors elected by the entire membership of the
37 council.

38 Sec. 4. The council may employ an executive director, staff, and
39 clerical assistants necessary to fulfill the purposes of the council.

40 Sec. 5. The council shall do the following:

41 (1) Assist in the coordination of the duties of the prosecuting
42 attorneys of the state and their staffs.

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- 1 (2) Prepare manuals of procedure.
- 2 (3) Give assistance in preparation of the trial briefs, forms, and
- 3 instructions.
- 4 (4) Conduct research and studies that would be of interest and
- 5 value to all prosecuting attorneys and their staffs.
- 6 (5) Maintain liaison contact with study commissions and
- 7 agencies of all branches of local, state, and federal government
- 8 that will be of benefit to law enforcement and the fair
- 9 administration of justice in Indiana.
- 10 Sec. 6. (a) The drug prosecution fund is established. The council
- 11 shall administer the fund. Expenditures from the fund may be
- 12 made only in accordance with appropriations made by the general
- 13 assembly.
- 14 (b) The council may use money from the fund to provide
- 15 assistance to prosecuting attorneys to:
- 16 (1) investigate and prosecute violations of IC 35-48;
- 17 (2) bring actions for forfeiture, law enforcement costs, and
- 18 correction costs under IC 34-24-1;
- 19 (3) bring actions for civil and criminal remedies for a violation
- 20 of IC 35-45-6; and
- 21 (4) obtain training, equipment, and technical assistance that
- 22 would enhance the ability of prosecuting attorneys to reduce
- 23 illegal drug activity.
- 24 (c) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not
- 25 currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same
- 26 manner as other public funds may be invested.
- 27 (d) Money in the fund at the end of a fiscal year does not revert
- 28 to the state general fund.
- 29 Chapter 9. Defense and Indemnification of Prosecutors
- 30 Sec. 1. This chapter does not apply to a threatened, pending, or
- 31 completed action or a proceeding that:
- 32 (1) results in the criminal conviction of; or
- 33 (2) is a disciplinary action or proceeding against;
- 34 a prosecuting attorney.
- 35 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "expenses" includes the following:
- 36 (1) Reasonable attorney's fees, if the attorney general has
- 37 authorized the prosecuting attorney to hire private counsel to
- 38 provide the defense.
- 39 (2) A judgment.
- 40 (3) A settlement.
- 41 (4) Court costs.
- 42 (5) Discovery costs.

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1 (6) Expert witness fees.
2 (7) Any other expense incurred as a result of an action or a
3 proceeding.
4 Sec. 3. As used in the chapter, "prosecuting attorney" means a
5 prosecuting attorney, a deputy prosecuting attorney, or a senior
6 prosecuting attorney appointed under IC 33-39-1.
7 Sec. 4. The state shall pay the expenses incurred by a prosecuting
8 attorney from a threatened, pending, or completed action or
9 proceeding that arises from:
10 (1) making;
11 (2) performing; or
12 (3) failing to make or perform;
13 a decision, a duty, an obligation, a privilege, or a responsibility of
14 the prosecuting attorney's office.
15 SECTION 19. IC 33-40 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
16 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
17 2004]:
18 **ARTICLE 40. PUBLIC DEFENDERS**
19 **Chapter 1. State Public Defender**
20 Sec. 1. (a) The office of state public defender is established.
21 (b) The state public defender shall be appointed by the supreme
22 court, to serve at the pleasure of the court, for a term of four (4)
23 years.
24 (c) The state public defender must be:
25 (1) a resident of Indiana; and
26 (2) a practicing attorney in Indiana for at least three (3) years.
27 (d) The supreme court may give any tests it considers proper to
28 determine the fitness of an applicant for appointment.
29 Sec. 2. (a) The state public defender shall represent a person who
30 is:
31 (1) confined in a penal facility in Indiana or committed to the
32 department of correction due to a criminal conviction or
33 delinquency adjudication; and
34 (2) financially unable to employ counsel;
35 in a postconviction proceeding testing the legality of the person's
36 conviction, commitment, or confinement, if the time for appeal has
37 expired.
38 (b) The state public defender shall also represent a person who
39 is committed to the department of correction due to a criminal
40 conviction or delinquency adjudication, and who is financially
41 unable to employ counsel, in proceedings before the department of
42 correction or parole board, if the right to legal representation is

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established by law.

(c) This section does not require the state public defender to pursue a claim or defense that is not warranted under law and cannot be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, a modification, or a reversal of law, or that for any other reason is without merit.

(d) This section does not prohibit an offender from proceeding on the offender's own behalf or otherwise refusing the services of the state public defender.

Sec. 3. (a) The state public defender shall be provided with a seal of office on which appear the words "Public Defender, State of Indiana".

(b) The state public defender may:

- (1) take acknowledgments;
- (2) administer oaths; and
- (3) do all other acts authorized by law for a notary public.

An act performed under this section must be attested by the public defender's official seal.

Sec. 4. (a) The state public defender shall be paid an annual salary to be fixed by the supreme court.

(b) The state public defender may, with the consent of the supreme court, appoint or employ, at compensation to be fixed by the supreme court, the deputies, stenographers, or other clerical help that may be required to discharge the public defender's duties.

(c) The state public defender shall be provided with an office at a place to be located and designated by the supreme court.

(d) The state public defender shall be paid the state public defender's actual necessary and reasonable traveling expenses, including cost of food and lodging when away from the municipality in which the public defender's office is located and while on business of the office of the public defender.

(e) The state public defender shall be provided with:

- (1) office furniture, fixtures, and equipment; and
- (2) books, stationery, printing services, postage, and supplies.

Sec. 5. The state public defender may order on behalf of a prisoner the public defender represents a transcript of any court proceeding, including evidence presented, had against the prisoner, and depositions, if necessary, at the expense of the state. However, the public defender may stipulate as to the facts contained in the record of any court, or as to the substance of testimony presented or evidence heard involving any issue to be presented on behalf of the prisoner, without the testimony or evidence being fully

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1 transcribed.

2 Sec. 6. All claims for salary or other expenses authorized by this
3 chapter shall be allowed and approved by the supreme court.
4 There is appropriated annually out of funds of the state not
5 otherwise appropriated a sufficient amount to pay salaries and
6 expenses authorized by this chapter.

7 Chapter 2. Public Defenders

8 Sec. 1. (a) Upon a determination by the judge of any court having
9 criminal jurisdiction that:

10 (1) the court is unable within a reasonable time to appoint an
11 available attorney, public defender or otherwise, who is
12 competent in the practice of law in criminal cases as legal
13 counsel for any person charged in the court with a criminal
14 offense and who does not have sufficient means to employ an
15 attorney; or

16 (2) in the interest of justice an attorney from another judicial
17 circuit, not regularly practicing in the court, should be
18 appointed to defend the indigent defendant or appeal the
19 defendant's case, but the judge is unable within a reasonable
20 time to provide for the direct appointment of an attorney;

21 the judge may make written request to the state public defender to
22 provide a qualified attorney for the defense of the indigent person.

23 (b) The judge shall attach to the written request a copy of the
24 affidavit or indictment, and state in the request the amount of the
25 applicable minimum fee to be paid for the legal services of defense
26 counsel in the case, subject to:

27 (1) any additional amount reasonable under all the
28 circumstances of the case, to be determined and approved by
29 the judge upon the final determination of the case; and

30 (2) reasonable partial allowances as may be approved and
31 ordered by the judge pending final determination.

32 Sec. 2. Upon receiving a written request under section 1 of this
33 chapter, the state public defender shall:

34 (1) accept appointment himself or herself;

35 (2) appoint any of the state public defender's deputies; or

36 (3) appoint any practicing attorney:

37 (A) admitted to the practice of law in Indiana; and

38 (B) who is competent to practice law in criminal cases;

39 subject to the concurring appointment, of record, by the requesting
40 judge.

41 Sec. 3. (a) The state public defender shall prepare and maintain
42 a schedule of minimum attorney's fees for all general classifications

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1 of criminal trials, and proceedings on plea of guilty, subject to the
2 approval of the supreme court. The schedule shall be furnished
3 upon request to all criminal courts. A fee approved by any court
4 for the services of:

- 5 (1) the state public defender;
- 6 (2) the state public defender's deputy; or
- 7 (3) any attorney appointed by the state public defender and the
8 judge under a request made to the state public defender;

9 may not be less than the approved minimum fee provided in the
10 schedule.

11 (b) In cases where there has been a change of venue, the
12 presiding judge may not approve a fee for a public defender from
13 the office of the state public defender that exceeds one hundred
14 twenty-five percent (125%) of the minimum fee schedule
15 established under this chapter.

16 Sec. 4. All fees for services rendered by the state public defender
17 or any of the state public defender's deputies under this chapter
18 shall be paid directly to the state treasurer, to be expended for any
19 necessary expenses of the office of the state public defender,
20 including salaries of the necessary deputies, in addition to the state
21 general funds otherwise appropriated by the general assembly for
22 the payment of the expenses.

23 Sec. 5. The judge of a court having criminal jurisdiction shall
24 make all orders necessary to mandate payment of fees approved by
25 the presiding judge for payment for legal services rendered for
26 indigent defendants in any cause in:

- 27 (1) the court; or
- 28 (2) another court following change of venue from the court;
29 whether or not the legal services are arranged under this chapter
30 or by direct appointment of counsel in the first instance by the
31 judge.

32 Sec. 6. (a) A public defender may use a public defender
33 investigator who is qualified under subsection (b) to assist the
34 public defender in preparing for the criminal defense of indigent
35 persons.

36 (b) To practice as a public defender investigator, an individual
37 must:

- 38 (1) be at least twenty-one (21) years of age; and
- 39 (2) not have a conviction for a crime that has a direct bearing
40 on the individual's ability to competently perform the duties of
41 a public defender investigator.

42 (c) A public defender investigator may not perform any duties

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for the public defender that constitute the unauthorized practice of law.

Chapter 3. Supplemental Funding for Public Defender Services

Sec. 1. A supplemental public defender services fund is established in each county. The fund consists of amounts deposited under section 9 of this chapter.

Sec. 2. The fiscal body of the county shall appropriate money from the fund to supplement and provide court appointed legal services to qualified defendants.

Sec. 3. The supplemental public defender services fund may be used only to supplement the provision for court appointed legal services and may not be used to replace other funding of court appointed legal services.

Sec. 4. Any money remaining in the fund at the end of the calendar year does not revert to any other fund but continues in the supplemental public defender services fund.

Sec. 5. A county may not have more than one (1) program providing court appointed legal services in the county, unless the fiscal body of the county agrees to allow additional court appointed legal services programs in the county.

Sec. 6. (a) If at any stage of a prosecution for a felony or a misdemeanor the court makes a finding of ability to pay the costs of representation under section 7 of this chapter, the court shall require payment by the person or the person's parent, if the person is a child alleged to be a delinquent child, of the following costs in addition to other costs assessed against the person:

- (1) Reasonable attorney's fees if an attorney has been appointed for the person by the court.
- (2) Costs incurred by the county as a result of court appointed legal services rendered to the person.

(b) The clerk of the court shall deposit costs collected under this section into the supplemental public defender services fund established under section 1 of this chapter.

(c) A person ordered to pay any part of the costs of representation under subsection (a) has the same rights and protections as those of other judgment debtors under the Constitution of the State of Indiana and under Indiana law.

(d) The sum of:
(1) the fee collected under IC 35-33-7-6;
(2) any amount assessed by the court under this section; and
(3) any amount ordered to be paid under IC 33-37-2-3;
may not exceed the cost of defense services rendered to the person.

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1 **Sec. 7. (a) If a defendant or a child alleged to be a delinquent**
2 **child is receiving publicly paid representation, the court shall**
3 **consider:**

4 **(1) the person's independently held assets and assets available**
5 **to the spouse of the person or the person's parent if the person**
6 **is unemancipated;**

7 **(2) the person's income;**

8 **(3) the person's liabilities; and**

9 **(4) the extent of the burden that payment of costs assessed**
10 **under section 6 of this chapter would impose on the person and**
11 **the dependents of the person.**

12 **(b) If, after considering the factors described in subsection (a),**
13 **the court determines that the person is able to pay the costs of**
14 **representation, the court shall enter a finding that the person is**
15 **able to pay those additional costs.**

16 **Sec. 8. An order for costs assessed under section 6 of this chapter**
17 **is a civil judgment subject to the exemptions allowed debtors under**
18 **IC 34-55-10-2. At any time after entry of the order, the defendant**
19 **may petition the court that has entered the order for relief from**
20 **payment. The court may release the defendant from payment of all**
21 **or a part of the payment required by the order if the court finds**
22 **that payment would impose a hardship upon the defendant or**
23 **dependents of the defendant.**

24 **Sec. 9. Fees assessed under section 6 of this chapter shall be**
25 **collected by the program providing court appointed legal services**
26 **in the county. These fees shall be deposited in the supplemental**
27 **public defender services fund established under section 1 of this**
28 **chapter.**

29 **Sec. 10. (a) In a county with a population of more than four**
30 **hundred thousand (400,000) and less than seven hundred thousand**
31 **(700,000) in which a county public defender service is not provided,**
32 **a supplemental public defender services fund must be established**
33 **in each city for providing funding for a public defender to**
34 **represent indigent defendants in a city court.**

35 **(b) Sections 2 through 9 of this chapter apply to the locally**
36 **established supplemental public defender services fund established**
37 **under subsection (a). However, funds otherwise required to be**
38 **delivered to the county fiscal officer for maintaining a**
39 **supplemental public defender services fund under this chapter**
40 **shall be deposited with the local fiscal officer.**

41 **Chapter 4. Public Defender Council**

42 **Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "council" refers to the public**

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1 defender council of Indiana established by section 2 of this chapter.
 2 Sec. 2. (a) There is established a public defender council of
 3 Indiana.
 4 (b) The council's membership consists of all:
 5 (1) public defenders;
 6 (2) contractual pauper counsel; and
 7 (3) other court appointed attorneys regularly appointed to
 8 represent indigent defendants.
 9 Sec. 3. The activities of the council shall be directed by an eleven
 10 (11) member board of directors, ten (10) of whom shall be elected
 11 by the entire membership of the council, and the state public
 12 defender.
 13 Sec. 4. The council may employ an executive director, staff, and
 14 clerical personnel as necessary to carry out the council's purposes.
 15 Sec. 5. The council shall:
 16 (1) assist in the coordination of the duties of the attorneys
 17 engaged in the defense of indigents at public expense;
 18 (2) prepare manuals of procedure;
 19 (3) assist in the preparation of trial briefs, forms, and
 20 instructions;
 21 (4) conduct research and studies of interest or value to all such
 22 attorneys; and
 23 (5) maintain liaison contact with study commissions,
 24 organizations, and agencies of all branches of local, state, and
 25 federal government that will benefit criminal defense as part
 26 of the fair administration of justice in Indiana.
 27 Chapter 5. Public Defender Commission
 28 Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "commission" refers to the
 29 Indiana public defender commission established by section 2 of this
 30 chapter.
 31 Sec. 2. (a) The Indiana public defender commission is established.
 32 (b) The commission is composed of the following eleven (11)
 33 members, none of whom may be a law enforcement officer or a
 34 court employee:
 35 (1) Three (3) members appointed by the governor, with not
 36 more than two (2) of these individuals belonging to the same
 37 political party.
 38 (2) Three (3) members appointed by the chief justice of the
 39 supreme court, with not more than two (2) of these individuals
 40 belonging to the same political party.
 41 (3) One (1) member appointed by the board of trustees of the
 42 Indiana criminal justice institute, who is an attorney admitted

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1 to practice law in Indiana.

2 (4) Two (2) members of the house of representatives to be

3 appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives. The

4 members appointed under this subdivision may not be from the

5 same political party.

6 (5) Two (2) members of the senate, to be appointed by the

7 president pro tempore of the senate. The members appointed

8 under this subdivision may not be from the same political

9 party.

10 Sec. 3. (a) The members of the commission shall designate one (1)

11 member of the commission as chairperson.

12 (b) The term of office of each member of the commission is four

13 (4) years. A vacancy occurring among the members of the

14 commission before the expiration of a term shall be filled in the

15 same manner as the original appointment. An appointment to fill

16 a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term is for the

17 remainder of the unexpired term.

18 (c) Each member of the commission who is a state employee is

19 entitled to reimbursement for traveling expenses and other

20 expenses actually incurred in connection with the member's duties,

21 as provided in the state travel policies and procedures established

22 by the Indiana department of administration and approved by the

23 budget agency.

24 (d) A member of the commission who is not a state employee is

25 entitled to:

26 (1) the minimum salary per diem provided by

27 IC 4-10-11-2.1(b); and

28 (2) reimbursement for traveling expenses and other expenses

29 actually incurred in connection with the member's duties, as

30 provided in the state travel policies and procedures established

31 by the Indiana department of administration and approved by

32 the budget agency.

33 (e) The commission shall meet at least quarterly and at times

34 called by the chairperson or at the request of three (3) commission

35 members.

36 Sec. 4. The commission shall do the following:

37 (1) Make recommendations to the supreme court concerning

38 standards for indigent defense services provided for defendants

39 against whom the state has sought the death sentence under

40 IC 35-50-2-9, including the following:

41 (A) Determining indigency and eligibility for legal

42 representation.

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1 **(B) Selection and qualifications of attorneys to represent**
2 **indigent defendants at public expense.**
3 **(C) Determining conflicts of interest.**
4 **(D) Investigative, clerical, and other support services**
5 **necessary to provide adequate legal representation.**
6 **(2) Adopt guidelines and standards for indigent defense**
7 **services under which the counties will be eligible for**
8 **reimbursement under IC 33-40-6, including the following:**
9 **(A) Determining indigency and the eligibility for legal**
10 **representation.**
11 **(B) The issuance and enforcement of orders requiring the**
12 **defendant to pay for the costs of court appointed legal**
13 **representation under IC 33-40-3.**
14 **(C) The use and expenditure of funds in the county**
15 **supplemental public defender services fund established**
16 **under IC 33-40-3-1.**
17 **(D) Qualifications of attorneys to represent indigent**
18 **defendants at public expense.**
19 **(E) Compensation rates for salaried, contractual, and**
20 **assigned counsel.**
21 **(F) Minimum and maximum caseloads of public defender**
22 **offices and contract attorneys.**
23 **(3) Make recommendations concerning the delivery of indigent**
24 **defense services in Indiana.**
25 **(4) Make an annual report to the governor, the general**
26 **assembly, and the supreme court on the operation of the public**
27 **defense fund.**
28 **The report to the general assembly under subdivision (4) must be**
29 **in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6.**
30 **Sec. 5. The division of state court administration of the supreme**
31 **court shall provide general staff support to the commission. The**
32 **division of state court administration may enter into contracts for**
33 **any additional staff support that the division determines is**
34 **necessary to implement this section.**
35 **Chapter 6. Public Defense Fund**
36 **Sec. 1. The public defense fund is established to receive court**
37 **costs or other revenues for county reimbursement and**
38 **administrative expenses. The fund shall be administered by the**
39 **division of state court administration of the supreme court.**
40 **Sec. 2. The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund**
41 **not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same**
42 **manner as other public funds may be invested.**

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1 **Sec. 3. Money in the fund at the end of a fiscal year does not**
2 **revert to the state general fund.**

3 **Sec. 4. (a) A county auditor may submit on a quarterly basis a**
4 **certified request to the public defender commission for**
5 **reimbursement from the public defense fund for an amount equal**
6 **to fifty percent (50%) of the county's expenditures for indigent**
7 **defense services provided to a defendant against whom the death**
8 **sentence is sought under IC 35-50-2-9.**

9 **(b) A county auditor may submit on a quarterly basis a certified**
10 **request to the public defender commission for reimbursement from**
11 **the public defense fund for an amount equal to forty percent (40%)**
12 **of the county's expenditures for indigent defense services provided**
13 **in all noncapital cases except misdemeanors.**

14 **(c) A request under this section from a county described in**
15 **IC 33-40-7-1(3) may be limited to expenditures for indigent defense**
16 **services provided by a particular division of a court.**

17 **Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided under section 6 of this chapter,**
18 **upon certification by a county auditor and a determination by the**
19 **public defender commission that the request is in compliance with**
20 **the guidelines and standards set by the commission, the**
21 **commission shall quarterly authorize an amount of reimbursement**
22 **due the county:**

23 **(1) that is equal to fifty percent (50%) of the county's certified**
24 **expenditures for indigent defense services provided for a**
25 **defendant against whom the death sentence is sought under**
26 **IC 35-50-2-9; and**

27 **(2) that is equal to forty percent (40%) of the county's certified**
28 **expenditures for defense services provided in noncapital cases**
29 **except misdemeanors.**

30 **The division of state court administration shall then certify to the**
31 **auditor of state the amount of reimbursement owed to a county**
32 **under this chapter.**

33 **(b) Upon receiving certification from the division of state court**
34 **administration, the auditor of state shall issue a warrant to the**
35 **treasurer of state for disbursement to the county of the amount**
36 **certified.**

37 **Sec. 6. (a) If the public defense fund would be reduced below two**
38 **hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) by payment in full of all**
39 **county reimbursement for net expenditures in noncapital cases that**
40 **is certified by the division of state court administration in any**
41 **quarter, the public defender commission shall suspend payment of**
42 **reimbursement to counties in noncapital cases until the next**

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1 semiannual deposit in the public defense fund. At the end of the
2 suspension period, the division of state court administration shall
3 certify all suspended reimbursement.

4 (b) If the public defense fund would be reduced below two
5 hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) by payment in full of all
6 suspended reimbursement in noncapital cases, the amount certified
7 by the division of state court administration for each county
8 entitled to reimbursement shall be prorated.

9 Chapter 7. County Public Defender Boards

10 Sec. 1. This chapter does not apply to a county that:

- 11 (1) contains a consolidated city;
- 12 (2) has a population of:
 - 13 (A) more than three hundred thousand (300,000) but less
 - 14 than four hundred thousand (400,000);
 - 15 (B) more than two hundred thousand (200,000) but less than
 - 16 three hundred thousand (300,000); or
 - 17 (C) more than one hundred seventy thousand (170,000) but
 - 18 less than one hundred eighty thousand (180,000); or
 - 19 (3) has a population of more than four hundred thousand
 - 20 (400,000) but less than seven hundred thousand (700,000),
 - 21 except as provided in sections 5 and 11 of this chapter.

22 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "board" refers to a board
23 established in an ordinance under section 3 of this chapter.

24 Sec. 3. (a) A county executive may adopt an ordinance
25 establishing a county public defender board consisting of three (3)
26 members. The county executive shall appoint one (1) member. The
27 judges who exercise felony or juvenile jurisdiction in the county
28 shall appoint by majority vote the other two (2) members.

29 (b) The members appointed by the judges may not be from the
30 same political party. The members must be persons who have
31 demonstrated an interest in high quality legal representation for
32 indigent persons. However, a member may not be a city, town, or
33 county attorney, a law enforcement officer, a judge, or a court
34 employee.

35 (c) Each member of the board serves a three (3) year term
36 beginning with the date of the member's appointment. A member
37 appointed to fill a vacancy holds office for the remainder of the
38 previous member's term. If a successor has not been appointed by
39 the end of a member's three (3) year term, the member continues
40 in office until the member's successor takes office.

41 (d) The members shall, by a majority vote, elect one (1) member
42 to serve as chairperson.

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1 (e) Meetings shall be held at least quarterly and may be held at
2 other times during the year at the call of the:

- 3 (1) chairperson; or
- 4 (2) other two (2) members.

5 (f) A county executive may terminate the board by giving at least
6 ninety (90) days written notice to the judges described in
7 subsection (a).

8 Sec. 4. A member is entitled to reimbursement from the county
9 for traveling expenses and other expenses actually incurred in
10 connection with the member's duties to the same extent as is
11 provided to a state employee for traveling expenses and other
12 expenses under the state travel policies and procedures established
13 by the Indiana department of administration and approved by the
14 budget agency.

15 Sec. 5. (a) The board shall prepare a comprehensive plan that
16 must include at least one (1) of the following methods of providing
17 legal defense services to indigent persons:

- 18 (1) Establishing a county public defender's office.
- 19 (2) Contracting with an attorney, a group of attorneys, or a
20 private organization.
- 21 (3) Using an assigned counsel system of panel attorneys for
22 case by case appointments under section 9 of this chapter.
- 23 (4) In a county described in section 1(3) of this chapter,
24 establishing a public defender's office for the criminal division
25 of the superior court.

26 (b) The plan prepared under subsection (a) shall be submitted to
27 the Indiana public defender commission.

28 Sec. 6. (a) If a county public defender's office is established under
29 this chapter, the board shall do the following:

- 30 (1) Recommend to the county fiscal body an annual operating
31 budget for the county public defender's office.
- 32 (2) Appoint a county public defender.
- 33 (3) Submit an annual report to the county executive, the county
34 fiscal body, and the judges described in section 3 of this
35 chapter regarding the operation of the county public
36 defender's office, including information relating to caseloads
37 and expenditures.

38 (b) A county public defender shall be appointed for a term not to
39 exceed four (4) years and may be reappointed. The county public
40 defender may be removed from office only upon a showing of good
41 cause. An attorney must be admitted to the practice of law in
42 Indiana for at least two (2) years before the attorney is eligible for

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appointment as a county public defender.

Sec. 7. A county public defender shall do the following:

- (1) Maintain an office as approved by the board.**
- (2) Hire and supervise staff necessary to perform the services of the office after the staff positions are recommended by the board and approved by the county executive and the fiscal body.**
- (3) Keep and maintain records of all cases handled by the office and report at least annually to the board and the Indiana public defender commission concerning the operation of the office, costs, and projected needs.**

Sec. 8. (a) A county public defender may contract with an attorney, a group of attorneys, or a private organization to provide legal representation under this chapter.

(b) The board shall establish the provisions of the contract under this section.

(c) The county fiscal body shall appropriate an amount sufficient to meet the obligations of the contract.

Sec. 9. The board may establish an assigned counsel system of panel attorneys to provide legal representation under this chapter that shall operate as follows:

- (1) The board shall gather and maintain a list of attorneys qualified to represent indigent defendants.**
- (2) Upon the determination by a court that a person is indigent and entitled to legal representation at public expense, the court shall appoint an attorney to provide the representation from the list maintained by the board.**
- (3) An attorney appointed to provide representation under this section may request authorization from the judge hearing the case for expenditures for investigative services, expert witnesses, or other services necessary to provide adequate legal representation.**
- (4) An attorney appointed to provide representation under this section is entitled to receive compensation and reimbursement for budgeted expenses by submitting a voucher to the court. Upon approval of the voucher by the appropriate judge, the voucher shall be presented to the county auditor who shall process the claim as other claims against county funds are processed.**
- (5) An attorney appointed to provide representation under this section shall, upon completion of representation, report to the board information regarding the case disposition.**

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1 **Sec. 10. (a) This chapter does not prevent a court from**
 2 **appointing counsel other than counsel provided for under the**
 3 **board's plan for providing defense services to an indigent person**
 4 **when the interests of justice require. A court may also appoint**
 5 **counsel to assist counsel provided for under the board's plan as**
 6 **co-counsel when the interests of justice require. Expenditures by**
 7 **a county for defense services not provided under the county public**
 8 **defender board's plan are not subject to reimbursement from the**
 9 **public defense fund under IC 33-40-6.**

10 **(b) A judge of a court having criminal jurisdiction may make a**
 11 **written request to the state public defender to provide a qualified**
 12 **attorney for the defense of a person charged in the court with a**
 13 **criminal offense and eligible for representation at public expense**
 14 **if the judge determines:**

15 **(1) that an attorney provided under the county public defender**
 16 **board's plan is not qualified or available to represent the**
 17 **person; or**

18 **(2) that in the interests of justice an attorney other than the**
 19 **attorney provided for by the county defender board's plan**
 20 **should be appointed.**

21 **The judge shall attach to the request a copy of the information or**
 22 **indictment. Expenditures for representation under this subsection**
 23 **shall be paid by the county according to a fee schedule approved by**
 24 **the commission. These expenditures are eligible for reimbursement**
 25 **from the public defense fund.**

26 **Sec. 11. (a) A county public defender board shall submit a**
 27 **written request for reimbursement to the county auditor. The**
 28 **request must set forth the total of the county's expenditures for**
 29 **indigent defense services to the county auditor and may be limited**
 30 **in a county described in section 1(3) of this chapter to expenditures**
 31 **for indigent defense services provided by a particular division of a**
 32 **court. The county auditor shall review the request and certify the**
 33 **total of the county's expenditures for indigent defense services to**
 34 **the Indiana public defender commission.**

35 **(b) Upon certification by the Indiana public defender commission**
 36 **that the county's indigent defense services meet the commission's**
 37 **standards, the auditor of state shall issue a warrant to the**
 38 **treasurer of state for disbursement to the county of a sum equal to**
 39 **forty percent (40%) of the county's certified expenditures for**
 40 **indigent defense services provided in noncapital cases except**
 41 **misdemeanors.**

42 **(c) If a county's indigent defense services fail to meet the**

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1 standards adopted by the Indiana public defender commission, the
2 public defender commission shall notify the county public defender
3 board and the county fiscal body of the failure to comply with the
4 Indiana public defender commission's standards. Unless the county
5 public defender board corrects the deficiencies to comply with the
6 standards not more than ninety (90) days after the date of the
7 notice, the county's eligibility for reimbursement from the public
8 defense fund terminates at the close of that fiscal year.

9 Sec. 12. A county public defender, a contract attorney, or counsel
10 appointed by the court to provide legal defense services to indigent
11 persons may not be a partner or an employee at the same law firm
12 that employs the county's prosecuting attorney or a deputy
13 prosecuting attorney in a private capacity.

14 Chapter 8. Miscellaneous Legal Services for Indigents in
15 Criminal Actions

16 Sec. 1. The judge of any court having criminal jurisdiction,
17 except in those counties with a population of at least four hundred
18 thousand (400,000), may contract with any attorney or group of
19 attorneys admitted to practice law in Indiana to provide legal
20 counsel for all or some of the poor persons coming before the court
21 charged with the commission of a crime and not having sufficient
22 means to employ an attorney to defend themselves.

23 Sec. 2. A judge shall establish the fee to be paid to an attorney or
24 attorneys for providing service to poor people.

25 Sec. 3. A contract entered into under section 1 of this chapter
26 may be from year to year or for any length of time determined by
27 the judge.

28 Sec. 4. The county council of every county where the judge of any
29 court having criminal jurisdiction has contracted with an attorney
30 for legal services to the poor shall appropriate an amount sufficient
31 to meet the contract obligations of a court or courts for services to
32 the poor.

33 Sec. 5. An indigent person desiring to appeal to the supreme
34 court or the court of appeals the decision of a circuit court or
35 criminal court in criminal cases, and not having sufficient means
36 to procure the longhand manuscript or transcript of the evidence
37 taken in shorthand, by the order or permission of any court, the
38 court shall direct the shorthand reporter to transcribe the
39 shorthand notes of evidence into longhand, as soon as practicable,
40 and deliver the longhand manuscript or transcript to the indigent
41 person. However, the court must be satisfied that the indigent
42 person lacks sufficient means to pay the reporter for making the

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1 longhand manuscript or transcript of evidence, and the reporter
2 may charge the compensation allowed by law in cases for making
3 and furnishing a longhand manuscript, which service of the
4 reporter shall be paid by the court from the proper county
5 treasury.

6 SECTION 20. IC 33-41 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
7 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
8 2004]:

9 **ARTICLE 41. COURT REPORTERS**

10 **Chapter 1. Powers and Duties**

11 **Sec. 1. (a) To facilitate and expedite the trial of causes, the judge**
12 **of each circuit, criminal, superior, probate, and juvenile court of**
13 **each county shall appoint an official reporter.**

14 **(b) The official reporter shall, when required by the recorder's**
15 **appointing judge, do the following:**

- 16 **(1) Be promptly present in the appointing judge's court.**
- 17 **(2) Record the oral evidence given in all causes, including both**
18 **questions and answers.**
- 19 **(3) Note all rulings of the judge concerning the admission and**
20 **rejection of evidence and the objections and exceptions to the**
21 **admission and rejection of evidence.**
- 22 **(4) Write out the instructions of the court in jury trials.**

23 **(c) In counties in which the circuit or probate court sits as a**
24 **juvenile court, the official reporter of the circuit court or probate**
25 **court, as the case may be:**

- 26 **(1) shall report the proceedings of the juvenile court as part of**
27 **the reporter's duties as reporter of the circuit or probate**
28 **court; and**
- 29 **(2) except as provided in subsection (d), may not receive**
30 **additional compensation for the reporter's services for**
31 **reporting the proceedings of the juvenile court.**

32 **(d) In counties in which a circuit court has juvenile jurisdiction**
33 **and where there is a juvenile referee and the circuit judge is the**
34 **judge of the juvenile court, the salary of the juvenile court reporter**
35 **is one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) per month in addition to**
36 **any compensation the reporter receives as reporter of the circuit**
37 **court.**

38 **(e) The official reporters of juvenile courts shall:**

- 39 **(1) be paid the same amount for their services and in the same**
40 **manner;**
- 41 **(2) have the same duties; and**
- 42 **(3) be subject to the same restrictions;**

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1 as is provided for by law for the official reporters of the other
2 courts. However, in a county having a population of more than two
3 hundred fifty thousand (250,000), the judge of the juvenile court
4 may appoint court reporters as necessary for compliance with the
5 law in regard to the reporting of cases and facilitating and
6 expediting the trial of causes, each of whom is entitled to receive a
7 salary of at least three hundred dollars (\$300) per month.

8 Sec. 2. (a) A person may not be considered ineligible to serve as
9 official reporter because of the person's gender.

10 (b) A judge may not appoint the judge's son or daughter as an
11 official reporter.

12 Sec. 3. At the time of appointment, an official reporter shall take
13 an oath before an officer empowered to administer oaths to
14 faithfully perform his or her duties as an official reporter.

15 Sec. 4. An official reporter may, at any time, be removed by the
16 judge of the court for which the reporter was appointed. In case of
17 a vacancy in the office of official reporter, the judge of the court in
18 which the vacancy occurs shall fill the vacancy as soon after its
19 occurrence as practicable.

20 Sec. 5. (a) If requested to do so, an official reporter shall furnish
21 to either party in a cause a transcript of all or any part of the
22 proceedings required by the reporter to be taken or noted,
23 including all documentary evidence.

24 (b) An official reporter shall furnish the transcript described in
25 subsection (a) written in a plain legible longhand or typewriting as
26 soon after being requested to do so as practicable.

27 (c) The reporter shall certify that the transcript contains all the
28 evidence given in the cause.

29 (d) The reporter may require payment for a transcript, or that
30 the payment be satisfactorily secured, before the reporter proceeds
31 to do the required work.

32 Sec. 6. (a) Every official circuit, superior, criminal, probate,
33 juvenile, and county court reporter appointed under section 1 of
34 this chapter or IC 33-30-7-2 may do the following:

- 35 (1) Take and certify all acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages,
36 or other instruments of writing required or authorized by law
37 to be acknowledged.
- 38 (2) Administer oaths generally.
- 39 (3) Take and certify affidavits, examinations, and depositions.
- 40 (4) Perform any duty conferred upon a notary public by
41 Indiana statutes.
- 42 (b) Any official reporter taking examinations and depositions

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may:

- (1) take them in shorthand;
- (2) transcribe them into typewriting or longhand; and
- (3) have them signed by the deposing witness.

(c) Before performing any official duty as authorized, an official reporter must:

- (1) provide a bond as is required for notaries public; and
- (2) procure a seal that will stamp a distinct impression indicating the reporter's official character, to which may be added any other device as the reporter chooses.

Sec. 7. (a) This section applies to the small claims court established under IC 33-34.

(b) The person who is designated by a judge of the court to prepare transcripts may collect a fee of not more than five dollars (\$5) for each transcript from a person who requests the preparation of a transcript.

Chapter 2. Salaries

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "census" means the last preceding United States federal decennial census.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "county salary" means that part of a court reporter's salary that is paid by the county.

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "judicial circuit" means any county comprising a single judicial circuit or any combination of one (1) or more counties comprising a single judicial circuit.

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "official court reporter" means any court reporter who is appointed as the official court reporter by the judge of any circuit, superior, or probate court in Indiana.

Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "salary" means the amount of the state salary and the amount of the county salary added together.

Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "state salary" means that part of a court reporter's salary that is paid by the state.

Sec. 7. County councils shall appropriate annually a sufficient amount to pay the county salaries authorized by this chapter.

Sec. 8. If a judicial circuit is composed of more than one (1) county, all the counties comprising the circuit, for purposes of this chapter, are considered as one (1) county. Each county in a circuit shall pay part of the county salary in the same proportion as its individual classification factor bears to the classification factor of the judicial circuit.

Sec. 9. For the purpose of this chapter:

- (1) counties are graded on the basis of population and gross assessed valuation; and

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1 (2) each county is set up on the percentage ratio it bears to the
 2 state with the whole state being considered as one hundred
 3 percent (100%).

4 **Sec. 10. (a) The nine (9) classes of counties as set out in this**
 5 **chapter are based on a unit factor system. The factors are**
 6 **determined by the relation of the county to the state as established**
 7 **and certified to each county auditor by the state board of accounts**
 8 **not later than July 1 of each year. The factors are as follows:**

9 (1) **Population.**
 10 (2) **Gross assessed valuation, as shown by the last preceding**
 11 **gross assessed valuation, as certified by the various counties to**
 12 **the auditor of state in the calendar year in which the**
 13 **calculation is made.**

14 (b) **The factors for each of the nine (9) classes set out in this**
 15 **chapter shall be obtained as follows:**

16 (1) **The population of each county shall be divided by the**
 17 **population of the entire state.**
 18 (2) **The gross assessed valuation of each county shall be divided**
 19 **by the gross assessed valuation of the entire state.**
 20 (3) **The results obtained in subdivisions (1) and (2) shall be**
 21 **added together and the sum obtained for each county shall be**
 22 **divided by two (2).**
 23 (4) **The result obtained under subdivision (3), multiplied by one**
 24 **hundred (100), determines the classification of each county**
 25 **according to the following schedule:**

26 **CLASSIFICATION FACTORS**

	HIGH	LOW	CLASS
27 No Limit		8.00	1
28 All under	8.00	2.25	2
29 All under	2.25	1.25	3
30 All under	1.25	.85	4
31 All under	.85	.70	5
32 All under	.70	.60	6
33 All under	.60	.50	7
34 All under	.50	.35	8
35 All under	.35	No limit	9

36
 37 **Sec. 11. The annual salary of each court reporter shall be fixed**
 38 **as provided in this chapter according to the county or counties in**
 39 **which the court reporter holds office. A county or counties may**
 40 **add additional increments to the minimum annual salary according**
 41 **to the usual budget procedures. The salaries shall be paid in equal**
 42 **monthly installments.**



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1 **Sec. 12. The annual salary of each court reporter shall be:**
 2 Class 1 \$7,000
 3 Class 2 \$6,800
 4 Class 3 \$6,500
 5 Class 4 \$6,000
 6 Class 5 \$5,500
 7 Class 6 \$5,200
 8 Class 7 \$5,000
 9 Class 8 \$4,800
 10 Class 9 \$4,500

11 **Sec. 13. If the classification of any judicial circuit is changed by**
 12 **reason of change in population as determined by the census, the**
 13 **salaries of the court reporters of the judicial circuit is governed as**
 14 **provided by this chapter for judicial circuits of the population class**
 15 **into which it is placed. However, a judicial circuit may not be**
 16 **reduced in classification for determining the salary of any court**
 17 **reporter unless the minimum population of any class on July 1,**
 18 **1965, was reduced more than five percent (5%) by the last**
 19 **preceding United States federal decennial census.**

20 **Sec. 14. This chapter may not be considered to repeal or amend**
 21 **IC 33-41-1-1.**

22 **Chapter 3. Depositions**

23 **Sec. 1. This chapter does not apply to contracts for court**
 24 **reporting services for any of the following:**

- 25 (1) A court.
 26 (2) An agency or instrumentality of a state or political
 27 subdivision.
 28 (3) An agency or instrumentality of the government of the
 29 United States.

30 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "employee" includes the**
 31 **following:**

- 32 (1) A person who provides reporting or other court services
 33 under a contractual relationship with a person interested in the
 34 outcome of litigation, including anyone that may be ultimately
 35 responsible for payment.
 36 (2) A person who is employed to provide reporting or other
 37 court services part time or full time under a contract or
 38 otherwise by a person that has a contractual relationship with
 39 a party.

40 **Sec. 3. A deposition to be used in a proceeding in a circuit,**
 41 **superior, probate, county, city, or town court, the court of appeals,**
 42 **or the supreme court must be taken before an individual who:**

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1 (1) is described in section 4 of this chapter; and
 2 (2) does not have a prohibited interest or relationship
 3 described in section 5 of this chapter.
 4 **Sec. 4. A deposition must be taken before:**
 5 (1) a hearing officer;
 6 (2) a judge, a clerk, a commissioner, or an official reporter of
 7 a court;
 8 (3) a notary public; or
 9 (4) another individual authorized by law to take a deposition.
 10 **Sec. 5. (a) Subsection (b)(4) does not apply to a relative or**
 11 **employee of the attorney of one (1) of the parties to a proceeding.**
 12 **(b) A deposition may not be taken by a person who is:**
 13 (1) a party to the proceeding;
 14 (2) a relative, an employee, or an attorney of one (1) of the
 15 parties to the proceeding;
 16 (3) someone with a financial interest in the proceeding or its
 17 outcome; or
 18 (4) a relative, an employee, or an attorney of a person with a
 19 financial interest in the proceeding or its outcome.
 20 **Sec. 6. A deposition that is not taken in conformity with section**
 21 **3 of this chapter is void.**
 22 **Sec. 7. A person, when reducing a deposition to writing, shall**
 23 **transcribe a page unit of the deposition in the same form as the**
 24 **form required for a record of proceedings under Indiana Rule of**
 25 **Appellate Procedure 7.2.**
 26 SECTION 21. IC 33-42 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
 27 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
 28 2004]:
 29 **ARTICLE 42. NOTARIES PUBLIC**
 30 **Chapter 1. Jurisdiction**
 31 **Sec. 1. The jurisdiction of a notary public qualified in Indiana is**
 32 **co-extensive with the limits of the state. However, a notary may not**
 33 **be compelled to act out of the limits of the county in which the**
 34 **notary public resides.**
 35 **Chapter 2. Qualifications, Powers, and Duties**
 36 **Sec. 1. (a) An applicant for a commission as a notary public must**
 37 **be:**
 38 (1) at least eighteen (18) years of age; and
 39 (2) a legal resident of Indiana.
 40 (b) A notary public shall be appointed and commissioned by the
 41 governor. A notary public holds office for eight (8) years. A notary
 42 public, when so qualified, may act throughout Indiana.

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1 (c) A person may request an application to become a notary
 2 public from the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall
 3 prescribe a written application form on which a person may apply
 4 for a commission as a notary public. The secretary of state may
 5 provide an applicant with enhanced access (as defined in
 6 IC 5-14-3-2) to an application form that may be completed and
 7 submitted to the secretary of state by means of an electronic device.
 8 IC 4-5-10 applies to an application form provided by enhanced
 9 access under this section. The application form must include the
 10 applicant's county of residence, oath of office, and official bond.
 11 The application must also contain any additional information
 12 necessary for the efficient administration of this chapter.

13 (d) The applicant must:

- 14 (1) personally appear with an application form before an
 15 officer, authorized by law to administer oaths, who shall
 16 administer an oath of office to the applicant; or
 17 (2) certify on an application form under penalty of perjury that
 18 the applicant will abide by the terms of the oath.

19 The secretary of state shall prescribe the manner in which an
 20 applicant may complete a certification authorized under
 21 subdivision (2).

22 (e) The applicant must secure an official bond, with freehold or
 23 corporate security, to be approved by the secretary of state in the
 24 sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The official bond must be
 25 conditioned upon the faithful performance and discharge of the
 26 duties of the office of notary public, in all things according to law,
 27 for the use of any person injured by a breach of the condition. The
 28 completed application must be forwarded to the secretary of state.
 29 The secretary of state shall forward each commission issued by the
 30 governor to the applicant or the applicant's surety company.

31 (f) The secretary of state shall charge and collect the following
 32 fees:

- 33 (1) For each commission to notaries public, five dollars (\$5).
 34 (2) For each duplicate commission to notaries public, five
 35 dollars (\$5).

36 Sec. 2. (a) A notary public may not do any of the following:

- 37 (1) Use any other name or initial in signing acknowledgments,
 38 other than that by which the notary has been commissioned.
 39 (2) Acknowledge any instrument in which the notary's name
 40 appears as a party to the transaction.
 41 (3) Take the acknowledgment of or administer an oath to any
 42 person whom the notary actually knows:

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1 (A) has been adjudged mentally incompetent by a court; and
 2 (B) to be under a guardianship under IC 29-3 at the time the
 3 notary takes the acknowledgment or administers the oath.
 4 (4) Take the acknowledgment of any person who is blind,
 5 without first reading the instrument to the blind person.
 6 (5) Take the acknowledgment of any person who does not
 7 speak or understand the English language, unless the nature
 8 and effect of the instrument to be notarized is translated into
 9 a language which the person does speak or understand.
 10 (6) Acknowledge the execution of:
 11 (A) an affidavit, unless the affiant acknowledges the truth of
 12 the statements in the affidavit; or
 13 (B) an instrument, unless the person who executed the
 14 instrument:
 15 (i) signs the instrument before the notary; or
 16 (ii) affirms to the notary that the signature on the
 17 instrument is the person's own.
 18 (b) If a notary public violates this article, the notary's
 19 appointment may be revoked by the judge of the circuit court in
 20 which the notary resides.
 21 (c) The secretary of state may:
 22 (1) investigate any possible violation of this section by a notary
 23 public; and
 24 (2) under IC 4-21.5, revoke the commission of a notary public
 25 who violates this section.
 26 If the secretary of state revokes the commission of a notary public,
 27 the notary public may not reapply for a new commission for five
 28 (5) years after the revocation.
 29 Sec. 3. The governor may appoint notaries public in the several
 30 counties if, in the governor's judgment, the public interest would
 31 be promoted by the appointment.
 32 Sec. 4. (a) A notary may not act until the notary has procured a
 33 seal that will stamp upon paper a distinct impression, in words or
 34 letters, sufficiently indicating the notary's official character, to
 35 which may be added any other device as the notary public may
 36 choose.
 37 (b) All notarial acts not attested by a seal as described in
 38 subsection (a) are void.
 39 Sec. 5. A notary may:
 40 (1) do all acts that by common law, and the custom of
 41 merchants, notaries are authorized to do;
 42 (2) take and certify all acknowledgments of deeds or other

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1 instruments of writing required or authorized by law to be
 2 acknowledged; and
 3 (3) administer oaths generally, and take and certify affidavits
 4 and depositions.
 5 Sec. 6. The official certificate of a notary public, attested by the
 6 notary's seal, is presumptive evidence of the facts stated in cases
 7 where, by law, the notary public is authorized to certify the facts.
 8 Sec. 7. (a) A person who holds any lucrative office or
 9 appointment under the United States or under this state, and
 10 prohibited by the Constitution of the State of Indiana from holding
 11 more than one (1) lucrative office, may not serve as a notary
 12 public. If a person accepts a lucrative office or appointment, the
 13 person shall vacate the person's appointment as a notary.
 14 (b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a person who holds a
 15 lucrative office or appointment under any civil or school city or
 16 town of Indiana. A person who is a public official, or a deputy or
 17 appointee acting for or serving under a public official, may not
 18 make any charge for services as a notary public in connection with
 19 any official business of that office, or of any other office in the
 20 governmental unit in which the person serves unless the charges
 21 are specifically authorized by a statute other than the statute that
 22 establishes generally the fees and charges of notaries public.
 23 Sec. 8. (a) Upon the request of the clerk of the circuit court of a
 24 county, the secretary of state shall furnish to the clerk a list of all
 25 commissioned notaries public residing in that county.
 26 (b) If a notary public changes the notary's:
 27 (1) name; or
 28 (2) county of residence;
 29 during the term of the notary's commission, the notary public shall
 30 notify the secretary of state in writing of the change.
 31 (c) The secretary of state shall process a revised commission to
 32 reflect any change of name or county. A revised commission under
 33 this subsection is valid for the unexpired term of the original
 34 commission.
 35 Sec. 9. (a) A notary, in addition to affixing the notary's name,
 36 expiration date, and seal, shall:
 37 (1) print or type the notary's name immediately beneath the
 38 notary's signature on a certificate of acknowledgment, jurat,
 39 or other official document, unless the notary's name appears:
 40 (A) in printed form on the document; or
 41 (B) as part of the notary's stamp in a form that is legible
 42 when the document is photocopied; and

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1 (2) indicate the notary's county of residence on the document.
2 (b) Failure to comply with subsection (a) does not affect the
3 validity of any document notarized before July 1, 1982.

4 **Sec. 10. A person who:**

- 5 (1) is not an attorney in good standing admitted to practice law
- 6 in Indiana; and
- 7 (2) knowingly or intentionally:
 - 8 (A) advertises the person's services in a language other than
 - 9 English;
 - 10 (B) represents in the advertisement that the person is a
 - 11 notary, notary public, notario, notario publico, or another
 - 12 designation that indicates in a language other than English
 - 13 that the person is a notary public; and
 - 14 (C) fails to conspicuously state in the advertisement, both in
 - 15 English and in the language of the advertisement, that the
 - 16 person is not an attorney in good standing admitted to
 - 17 practice law in Indiana;

18 commits a Class A misdemeanor.

19 **Chapter 3. Requirement of Appending Date of Expiration of**
20 **Commission**

21 **Sec. 1. A person commissioned as a notary public by the state**
22 **shall append a true statement of the date of the expiration of the**
23 **notary's commission as a notary public to any certificate of**
24 **acknowledgment of a deed, mortgage, or other instrument or any**
25 **jurat or other official document at the time the document is signed.**

26 **Sec. 2. A notary public who omits to make the statement required**
27 **by section 1 of this chapter commits a Class C infraction.**

28 **Chapter 4. Administering Oaths and Taking Acknowledgments**

29 **Sec. 1. The following may subscribe and administer oaths and**
30 **take acknowledgments of all documents pertaining to all matters**
31 **where an oath is required:**

- 32 (1) Notaries public.
- 33 (2) Justices and judges of courts, in their respective
- 34 jurisdictions.
- 35 (3) The secretary of state.
- 36 (4) The clerk of the supreme court.
- 37 (5) Mayors, clerks, clerk-treasurers of towns and cities, and
- 38 township trustees, in their respective towns, cities, and
- 39 townships.
- 40 (6) Clerks of circuit courts and master commissioners, in their
- 41 respective counties.
- 42 (7) Judges of United States district courts of Indiana, in their

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1 **respective jurisdictions.**
2 **(8) United States commissioners appointed for any United**
3 **States district court of Indiana, in their respective**
4 **jurisdictions.**
5 **(9) A precinct election officer (as defined in IC 3-5-2-40.1) and**
6 **an absentee voter board member appointed under IC 3-11-10,**
7 **for any purpose authorized under IC 3.**
8 **(10) A member of the Indiana election commission, a**
9 **co-director of the election division, or an employee of the**
10 **election division under IC 3-6-4.2.**
11 **(11) County auditors, in their respective counties.**
12 **(12) Any member of the general assembly anywhere in**
13 **Indiana.**
14 **Sec. 2. A person authorized to administer oaths or take**
15 **acknowledgments who, with intent to defraud:**
16 **(1) affixes the person's signature to a blank form of affidavit or**
17 **certificate of acknowledgment; and**
18 **(2) delivers that form to another person, with intent that it be**
19 **used as an affidavit or acknowledgment;**
20 **commits a Class D felony.**
21 **Sec. 3. A person who knowingly uses a form that was delivered**
22 **to the person in violation of section 2 of this chapter commits a**
23 **Class D felony.**
24 **Chapter 5. The Authority of a Township Trustee to Perform**
25 **Notarial Acts**
26 **Sec. 1. A township trustee may perform any act that a notary**
27 **public may perform in Indiana. Acknowledgments to deeds or**
28 **other instruments taken by a trustee shall be recorded as if the**
29 **acknowledgments had been acknowledged before a notary public.**
30 **Sec. 2. Before a trustee may perform a notarial act, the trustee**
31 **must obtain a seal that can stamp upon paper a distinct impression**
32 **that indicates the trustee's official character, along with any other**
33 **information that the trustee chooses. A notarial act of a trustee that**
34 **is not attested by a seal is void.**
35 **Sec. 3. When signing any certificate of acknowledgment, jurat, or**
36 **other official document, the trustee must append to it the trustee's**
37 **date of election as a trustee.**
38 **Sec. 4. A trustee may not receive a fee for performing a notarial**
39 **act.**
40 **Sec. 5. A trustee may not perform an act that is prohibited to a**
41 **notary public.**
42 **Chapter 6. Federal Land Bank Employees Acting as Notaries in**

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Certain Transactions

Sec. 1. A notary public who is a stockholder or an officer of a cemetery association whose rules or constitution prohibit an officer or a stockholder from becoming a beneficiary from the sale of lots by the cemetery association may take acknowledgments of sales of lots.

Chapter 7. Acknowledgment of Lot Sales by a Notary Who Is a Member of Cemetery Association

Sec. 1. A notary public who is a stockholder or an officer of a cemetery association whose rules or constitution prohibit an officer or a stockholder from becoming a beneficiary from the sale of lots by the cemetery association may take acknowledgments of sales of lots.

Chapter 8. Maximum Fees

Sec. 1. The maximum fee of a notary public is two dollars (\$2) for each notarial act.

SECTION 22. IC 33-43 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]:

ARTICLE 43. PRACTICE OF LAW

Chapter 1. Practice of Law by Attorneys

Sec. 1. (a) A person, before proceeding to discharge the duties of an attorney, shall take an oath to:

- (1) support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana; and**
- (2) faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of an attorney at law.**

(b) The oath taken under subsection (a) must be entered in the order book of the court.

Sec. 2. At each term of the court, the clerk shall furnish the court with a list of the names of all attorneys having business in that court.

Sec. 3. An attorney shall do the following:

- (1) Support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of Indiana.**
- (2) Maintain the respect that is due to the courts of justice and judicial officers.**
- (3) Only counsel or maintain actions, proceedings, or defenses that appear to the attorney to be legal and just. However, this subdivision may not be construed to prevent the defense of a person charged with a crime.**
- (4) Employ, for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided**

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1 to the attorney, only those means that are consistent with truth
 2 and never seek to mislead the court or jury by any artifice or
 3 false statement of fact or law.
 4 (5) Maintain inviolate the confidence and, at every peril to the
 5 attorney, to preserve the secrets of the attorney's client.
 6 (6) Abstain from all offensive personality, and to advance no
 7 fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or
 8 witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which
 9 the attorney is charged.
 10 (7) Not to encourage either the commencement or the
 11 continuance of an action or proceeding from any motive of
 12 passion or interest.
 13 (8) Never to reject, from any consideration personal to the
 14 attorney, the cause of the defenseless or oppressed.
 15 (9) To promptly account to and pay over to a client any money
 16 coming into the hands of the attorney to which the client is
 17 lawfully entitled.
 18 (10) To abstain from direct or indirect solicitation of
 19 employment to institute, prosecute, or defend against any
 20 claim, action, or cause of action.
 21 **Sec. 4. Until superseded by another attorney or discharged, an**
 22 **attorney may do the following:**
 23 (1) Bind the attorney's client in an action or a special
 24 proceeding, by the attorney's agreement that is either filed
 25 with the clerk or entered upon the minutes of the court.
 26 (2) Receive money claimed by the attorney's client during the
 27 pendency of an action or a special proceeding.
 28 (3) Discharge a claim or acknowledge satisfaction of a
 29 judgment after the money claimed has been received under
 30 subdivision (2).
 31 **Sec. 5. Unless the written authority of a party is first produced**
 32 **and its execution is satisfactorily proved to the court, a judgment**
 33 **may not be rendered against any party:**
 34 (1) upon the agreement of an attorney; or
 35 (2) by default;
 36 when the party has not been notified or personally entered an
 37 appearance.
 38 **Sec. 6. The court or judge may:**
 39 (1) on motion of either party that shows reasonable grounds;
 40 or
 41 (2) without a motion;
 42 require an attorney to produce and prove the authority under

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1 which the attorney appears. The court may stay all proceedings by
2 the attorney on behalf of the party for whom the attorney assumes
3 to appear until the attorney produces and proves authority to
4 appear.

5 Sec. 7. If a party alleges that an attorney appears on behalf of the
6 party without the party's authority the court may, at any stage of
7 the proceedings, relieve the party from the consequences of the
8 attorney's act. The court may also, summarily or upon motion,
9 compel the attorney to repair the injury consequent upon the
10 attorney's assumption of authority.

11 Sec. 8. (a) An attorney who is guilty of deceit or collusion, or
12 consents to deceit or collusion, with intent to deceive a court, judge,
13 or party to an action or judicial proceeding commits a Class B
14 misdemeanor.

15 (b) A person who is injured by a violation of subsection (a) may
16 bring a civil action for treble damages.

17 Sec. 9. If, on request, an attorney refuses to deliver over money
18 or papers to a person from whom or for whom the attorney has
19 received them, in the course of the attorney's professional
20 employment, the attorney may be required, after reasonable notice,
21 on motion of any party aggrieved, by an order of the court in
22 which an action, if any, was prosecuted or if an action was not
23 prosecuted, by the order of any court of record, to deliver the
24 money or papers within a specified time, or show cause why the
25 attorney should not be punished for contempt.

26 Sec. 10. If an attorney has been ordered to deliver money or
27 papers under section 9 of this chapter, on a motion or in an action
28 brought by the aggrieved party, the court may take any of the
29 following actions:

30 (1) Suspend the attorney from practice in any of the courts of
31 Indiana, for any length of time, in the court's discretion.

32 (2) Enter judgment for the amount of money withheld,
33 deducting fees, if any are due, and costs paid by the attorney,
34 with ten percent (10%) damages, that may be enforced by
35 execution, without the benefit of stay or appraisal laws,
36 and returnable within thirty (30) days.

37 (3) Render any judgment and make any order with respect to
38 the papers or property withheld, that may be necessary to
39 enforce the right of the party aggrieved. The judgement or
40 order is subject to any liens the attorney has for fees.

41 Chapter 2. Prohibition on Practicing Law by Nonattorneys

42 Sec. 1. A person who:

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- 1 (1) professes to be a practicing attorney;
- 2 (2) conducts the trial of a case in a court in Indiana; or
- 3 (3) engages in the business of a practicing lawyer;
- 4 without first having been admitted as an attorney by the supreme
- 5 court commits a Class B misdemeanor.

6 Sec. 2. In a prosecution under this chapter, the state is not
 7 required to prove that the defendant has not been admitted as an
 8 attorney. The burden of proving admission is on the defendant.

9 Chapter 3. Prohibition on Solicitation by Nonattorneys

10 Sec. 1. Soliciting another person to bring an action for damages
 11 by a person who is not an attorney is prohibited under IC 35-45-14.

12 Chapter 4. Attorney Entitled to Hold Lien on Judgment

13 Sec. 1. An attorney practicing law in a court of record in Indiana
 14 may hold a lien for the attorney's fees on a judgment rendered in
 15 favor of a person employing the attorney to obtain the judgment.

16 Sec. 2. (a) An attorney, not later than sixty (60) days after the
 17 date the judgment is rendered, must enter in writing upon the
 18 docket or record in which the judgment is recorded, the attorney's
 19 intention to hold a lien on the judgment, along with the amount of
 20 the attorney's claim.

21 (b) If an appeal is taken on a judgment, the lien may be entered
 22 not later than sixty (60) days after the date the opinion of the
 23 higher court is recorded in the office of the clerk of the trial court
 24 or after the date of final judgment where the cause is reversed and
 25 retried.

26 SECTION 23. IC 33-44 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS
 27 A NEW ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
 28 2004]:

29 ARTICLE 44. INTEREST BEARING ATTORNEY TRUST
 30 ACCOUNTS

31 Chapter 1. Legislative Findings

32 Sec. 1. The general assembly finds that:

- 33 (1) due to insufficient funding, existing programs providing
- 34 free legal services in civil matters to indigent persons do not
- 35 adequately meet the needs of indigent persons;
- 36 (2) the use of funds collected under this article for these
- 37 purposes is in the public interest, is a proper use of the funds,
- 38 and is consistent with essential public and governmental
- 39 purposes in the judicial branch of government; and
- 40 (3) the expansion, improvement, and initiation of legal services
- 41 to indigent persons will aid in the advancement of the science
- 42 of jurisprudence and in the improvement of the administration

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of justice.

Sec. 2. It is the purpose of this article to expand the availability and improve the quality of existing free legal services in civil matters to indigent persons and to initiate new programs that will provide services to them.

Chapter 2. Application of Article

Sec. 1. This article does not apply to an activity that is:

- (1) the practice of law; and**
- (2) regulated by the judicial department of state government.**

Sec. 2. This article does not apply to the investment of nonqualified funds by an attorney:

- (1) in any other investment specified by a client or beneficial owner; or**
- (2) as agreed to by the client, beneficial owner, or attorney.**

Sec. 3. An attorney is not subject to disciplinary action as a result of any action taken in accordance with this article.

Chapter 3. Definitions

Sec. 1. The definitions in this chapter apply throughout this article.

Sec. 2. "Attorney" means an individual in good standing admitted to the practice of law in Indiana. The term includes a professional corporation (as defined in IC 23-1.5-1-10) formed by one (1) or more attorneys.

Sec. 3. "Board" refers to the Indiana attorney trust account board established by IC 33-44-4-1.

Sec. 4. "Depository financial institution" means a bank, a bank or trust company, a credit union, an industrial loan and investment company, a savings bank, or a savings association, whether chartered, incorporated, licensed, or organized under Indiana law or the law of the United States that:

- (1) does business in Indiana; and**
- (2) is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Savings Association Insurance Fund, the National Credit Union Administration, or an alternate share insurer.**

Sec. 5. "Eligible client" means a person:

- (1) who resides in Indiana; and**
- (2) whose income:**
 - (A) satisfies the eligibility standards established by a legal aid program or legal services program existing in Indiana on January 1, 1990, if the program's client eligibility standards provide that the client's income may not exceed one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the current poverty threshold**

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- 1 established by the United States Office of Management and
- 2 Budget;
- 3 (B) is not more than one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the
- 4 current poverty threshold established by the United States
- 5 Office of Management and Budget; or
- 6 (C) satisfies the eligibility standard for Supplemental
- 7 Security Income or free services under the Older Americans
- 8 Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3001-3057) or
- 9 Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act
- 10 (42 U.S.C. 6000-6083).

11 Sec. 6. "Fee generating case" means a case or matter that, if
 12 undertaken on behalf of an eligible client by an attorney in private
 13 practice, reasonably would be expected to result in payment of a
 14 fee for legal services from an award to a client from public funds
 15 or from the opposing party. A case is not considered a fee
 16 generating case if adequate representation is unavailable and if any
 17 of the following circumstances exist concerning the case:

- 18 (1) The qualified legal services provider that represents the
- 19 indigent in the case has determined in good faith that free
- 20 referral is not possible for any of the following reasons:
 - 21 (A) The case has been rejected by the lawyer referral service
 - 22 serving the county of the eligible client's residence, or if there
 - 23 is no such service, by two (2) attorneys in private practice
 - 24 who have experience in the subject matter of the case.
 - 25 (B) Neither the lawyer referral service described in clause
 - 26 (A), if one exists, nor any attorney will consider the case
 - 27 without payment of a consultation fee.
 - 28 (C) The case is of a type that attorneys in private practice
 - 29 ordinarily do not accept or do not accept without
 - 30 prepayment of a fee.
 - 31 (D) Emergency circumstances compel immediate action
 - 32 before referral can be made, but the eligible client is advised
 - 33 that, if appropriate and consistent with professional
 - 34 responsibility, referral will be attempted at a later time.
- 35 (2) Recovery of damages is not the principal object of the case
- 36 and a request for damages is merely ancillary to an action for
- 37 equitable or other nonpecuniary relief, or inclusion of a
- 38 counterclaim requesting damages is necessary for effective
- 39 defense or because of applicable rules governing joinder of
- 40 counterclaims.
- 41 (3) A court has appointed a qualified legal services provider or
- 42 its employee to represent the indigent in the case under a

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1 statute, a court rule, or practice of equal applicability to all
 2 attorneys in the jurisdiction.
 3 (4) The case involves the rights of a claimant under a publicly
 4 supported benefit program for which entitlement is based on
 5 need.
 6 Sec. 7. "Fund" refers to the Indiana attorney trust account fund
 7 established by IC 33-44-7-1.
 8 Sec. 8. "Interest bearing attorney trust account" means an
 9 account with a depository financial institution that is:
 10 (1) unsegregated;
 11 (2) interest bearing;
 12 (3) for the deposit of qualified funds by an attorney; and
 13 (4) capable of being drawn upon by the depositor in the same
 14 manner as a checking account that is not interest bearing.
 15 Sec. 9. (a) "Legal assistance" means direct representation by an
 16 attorney of an eligible client in a civil matter pending in Indiana,
 17 including counsel, litigation, research, coordination with pro bono
 18 programs, support services, substantive and procedural training
 19 for attorneys and paralegals in poverty law subjects, and any other
 20 activity necessary to ensure the effective delivery of quality legal
 21 services in a civil matter.
 22 (b) The term does not include representation of an eligible client
 23 in:
 24 (1) criminal matters; or
 25 (2) a fee generating case.
 26 Sec. 10. "Qualified funds" means money received by an attorney
 27 from a client or beneficial owner in a fiduciary capacity that, in the
 28 good faith judgment of the attorney, is:
 29 (1) of such an amount; or
 30 (2) reasonably expected to be held for such a short term;
 31 that sufficient interest income will not be generated to justify the
 32 expense of administering a segregated account.
 33 Sec. 11. "Qualified legal services provider" means a nonprofit
 34 organization organized in Indiana and operating exclusively in
 35 Indiana that, as its primary purpose and function, provides legal
 36 assistance without charge to eligible clients in civil matters only.
 37 Chapter 4. Indiana Attorney Trust Account Board
 38 Sec. 1. The Indiana attorney trust account board is established.
 39 Sec. 2. The board consists of eleven (11) members.
 40 Sec. 3. The chief justice of the supreme court shall appoint six (6)
 41 members to the board.
 42 Sec. 4. The following officials shall each appoint one (1) member

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to the board:

- (1) The governor.
- (2) The speaker of the house of representatives.
- (3) The minority leader of the house of representatives.
- (4) The president pro tempore of the senate.
- (5) The minority floor leader of the senate.

Sec. 5. The chief justice shall consider the following factors as favorable in appointing a member under section 3 of this chapter:

- (1) Whether the individual is a dean of an Indiana law school.
- (2) Whether the individual is a director or board member of an Indiana legal services or legal aid program.
- (3) Whether the individual is a member of the Indiana State Bar Association.
- (4) Whether the appointment of the individual would result in representation on the board from the first district, second district, and third district of the court of appeals.
- (5) Whether the individual is a representative of a depository financial institution.
- (6) Whether the individual is an eligible client.

Sec. 6. Not more than four (4) of the members appointed by the chief justice may be members of the same political party.

Sec. 7. A member of the board serves a term of four (4) years.

Sec. 8. The appointing authority shall fill a vacancy on the board.

Sec. 9. The chief justice shall appoint a member of the board to serve as chairperson not later than December 1 of each year.

Sec. 10. The term of a chairperson begins January 1 following the chairperson's appointment under section 9 of this chapter.

Sec. 11. A member of the board who is not a state employee is entitled to the minimum salary per diem provided by IC 4-10-11-2.1(b). The member is also entitled to reimbursement for travel expenses and other expenses actually incurred in connection with the member's duties, as provided by the state travel policies and procedures established by the Indiana department of administration and approved by the budget agency.

Sec. 12. A member of the board who is a state employee is entitled to reimbursement for travel expenses and other expenses actually incurred in connection with the member's duties, as provided by the state travel policies and procedures established by the Indiana department of administration and approved by the budget agency.

Sec. 13. The board shall administer the fund in accordance with IC 33-44-7.

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- 1 **Sec. 14. The board may receive, hold, and manage property.**
- 2 **Sec. 15. The board may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to**
- 3 **implement this article.**
- 4 **Sec. 16. The board shall develop programs to:**
- 5 (1) educate attorneys and depository financial institutions
- 6 concerning this article; and
- 7 (2) encourage attorneys to create and maintain interest bearing
- 8 attorney trust accounts.
- 9 **Chapter 5. Participation by Attorneys**
- 10 **Sec. 1. Except as provided in section 2 of this chapter, each**
- 11 **attorney is subject to this article.**
- 12 **Sec. 2. An attorney is not subject to this article if the attorney:**
- 13 (1) does not place any qualified funds in an interest bearing
- 14 attorney trust account; and
- 15 (2) submits a written statement to the board.
- 16 **Sec. 3. The statement submitted under section 2 of this chapter**
- 17 **must:**
- 18 (1) be filed in accordance with rules adopted under IC 4-22-2
- 19 by the board; and
- 20 (2) state that the attorney is acting under section 2 of this
- 21 chapter to exempt the attorney from the application of this
- 22 article.
- 23 **Sec. 4. If an attorney does not act under section 2 of this chapter,**
- 24 **the board shall presume that the attorney has elected to be subject**
- 25 **to this article.**
- 26 **Sec. 5. An attorney subject to this article shall place all qualified**
- 27 **funds in an interest bearing attorney trust account.**
- 28 **Sec. 6. An attorney subject to this article shall determine if**
- 29 **money received from a client or beneficial owner constitutes**
- 30 **qualified funds.**
- 31 **Sec. 7. In making the determination under section 6 of this**
- 32 **chapter, the attorney shall consider the following:**
- 33 (1) The amount of interest the money would earn during the
- 34 period the money is expected to be deposited.
- 35 (2) The cost of establishing and administering the account.
- 36 (3) The capability of the depository financial institution to
- 37 calculate and pay the interest earned by each client's funds,
- 38 after deduction of any service charges, to the client.
- 39 **Sec. 8. An attorney:**
- 40 (1) does not breach a fiduciary duty;
- 41 (2) is not liable in damages; and
- 42 (3) is not subject to disciplinary action;

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1 because of a deposit of money in an interest bearing attorney trust
 2 account if the attorney acted in accordance with a good faith
 3 judgment that the money constituted qualified funds.
 4 **Chapter 6. Interest Bearing Attorney Trust Accounts**
 5 **Sec. 1. If the depositor and depository financial institution agree,**
 6 **a trust account that contains qualified funds held by an attorney**
 7 **subject to this article may be made an interest bearing attorney**
 8 **trust account.**
 9 **Sec. 2. The terms and conditions of an interest bearing attorney**
 10 **trust account, except as required under this chapter, shall be**
 11 **determined by the depositor and the depository financial**
 12 **institution. A depository financial institution is not required to**
 13 **offer an interest bearing attorney trust account.**
 14 **Sec. 3. The board owns the beneficial interest in the interest**
 15 **accrued by an interest bearing attorney trust account of an**
 16 **attorney who is subject to this article.**
 17 **Sec. 4. Except for amounts deducted under terms or conditions**
 18 **agreed upon under section 2 of this chapter, a depository financial**
 19 **institution shall remit any interest earned on an interest bearing**
 20 **attorney trust account to the board.**
 21 **Sec. 5. A depository financial institution shall make the**
 22 **remittance required under section 4 of this chapter not less**
 23 **frequently than quarterly and not later than fifteen (15) days after**
 24 **the end of the remittance period.**
 25 **Sec. 6. A depository financial institution shall transmit a**
 26 **statement to:**
 27 (1) the board; and
 28 (2) the attorney who maintains the interest bearing attorney
 29 trust account;
 30 when the depository financial institution remits interest under
 31 section 4 of this chapter.
 32 **Sec. 7. The statement described in section 6 of this chapter must**
 33 **contain the following information:**
 34 (1) The name of the account.
 35 (2) The amount of interest remitted from the account.
 36 **Sec. 8. A depository financial institution is not required to**
 37 **determine or inquire whether a deposit includes qualified funds.**
 38 **Sec. 9. The remittance of interest by a depository financial**
 39 **institution to the board from an interest bearing attorney trust**
 40 **account is a valid and sufficient release and discharge of a claim by**
 41 **an entity against the depository financial institution for the**
 42 **remittance.**

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1 **Sec. 10. An entity may not maintain an action against a**
2 **depository financial institution solely for:**
3 **(1) offering, opening, or maintaining an interest bearing**
4 **attorney trust account;**
5 **(2) accepting funds for deposit in an interest bearing attorney**
6 **trust account; or**
7 **(3) remitting interest to the board.**
8 **Sec. 11. A paper, a record, a document, or other information**
9 **identifying an attorney, a client, or a beneficial owner of an interest**
10 **bearing attorney trust account is confidential.**
11 **Sec. 12. The board or a depository financial institution may not**
12 **disclose information described by section 11 of this chapter except:**
13 **(1) with the consent of the attorney maintaining the account;**
14 **or**
15 **(2) as permitted by:**
16 **(A) law; or**
17 **(B) rule adopted by the judicial department of state**
18 **government.**
19 **Chapter 7. Indiana Attorney Trust Account Fund**
20 **Sec. 1. The Indiana attorney trust account fund is established as**
21 **a trust fund to be used solely as provided under this article.**
22 **Sec. 2. The fund shall be administered by the board in**
23 **accordance with rules adopted under IC 4-22-2 by the board.**
24 **Sec. 3. The board shall deposit the interest remitted under**
25 **IC 33-44-6-4 into the fund.**
26 **Sec. 4. The money in the fund consists of public funds.**
27 **Sec. 5. The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund**
28 **not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same**
29 **manner as other public funds may be invested. Interest that**
30 **accrues from these investments shall be deposited in the fund.**
31 **Sec. 6. Money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not**
32 **revert to the state general fund.**
33 **Sec. 7. For purposes of Indiana law, income received by the**
34 **board from the remittance of interest is not taxable to:**
35 **(1) the attorney maintaining the interest bearing attorney trust**
36 **account; or**
37 **(2) the client whose funds are deposited in the interest bearing**
38 **attorney trust account.**
39 **Sec. 8. The board may not disburse money in the fund except for:**
40 **(1) the delivery of civil legal assistance to eligible clients;**
41 **(2) programs or projects in the public interest that assist in the**
42 **improvement of the administration of justice; and**

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(3) administrative costs.

Sec. 9. During each year the board shall disburse money from the fund for the payment of administrative costs to the extent permitted under section 14 of this chapter. After the payment of administrative costs, any money disbursed by the board from the fund during that year shall be disbursed as follows:

(1) Ninety percent (90%) of the funds shall be disbursed to provide legal assistance to eligible clients by:

- (A) qualified legal services providers; or
- (B) law school clinics in Indiana that provide free civil legal assistance to eligible clients.

(2) Ten percent (10%) of the funds shall be disbursed for programs or projects in the public interest that assist in the improvement of the administration of justice, including the following:

- (A) Guardian ad litem and court appointed special advocate programs that provide guardians ad litem or court appointed special advocates for appointment by the court:
 - (i) under IC 31-17-2-12 to conduct an investigation and prepare a report in a custody proceeding; or
 - (ii) under IC 31-33-15-1, IC 31-34-10, or IC 31-40.
- (B) Lawyer referral services in Indiana that provide:
 - (i) a referral to an attorney in private practice without a charge for the referral; and
 - (ii) an initial consultation with an attorney in private practice without a charge for the consultation;
 - in a fee generating case.

Sec. 10. An entity that receives funds disbursed under section 9(1) of this chapter during a year is not eligible to receive funds disbursed under section 9(2) of this chapter during that year.

Sec. 11. An entity that receives funds disbursed under section 9(2) of this chapter during a year is not eligible to receive funds disbursed under section 9(1) of this chapter during that year.

Sec. 12. The board shall periodically:

- (1) enter into contracts with; and
- (2) award grants to;

qualified legal services providers, law school clinics, and programs or projects in the public interest that assist in the improvement of the administration of justice to carry out the purpose of the fund.

Sec. 13. In making disbursements from the fund under section 9(1) of this chapter, the board shall primarily consider the geographic distribution by county of persons with incomes of not

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1 more than the current poverty threshold established by the United
2 States Office of Management and Budget, as indicated in the most
3 current report published by the Bureau of the Census. However,
4 the board may use other considerations in making disbursements
5 from the fund when demonstrable legal needs are documented by
6 a qualified legal services provider.

7 Sec. 14. Total administrative costs, including payments to board
8 members under IC 33-44-4-11 and IC 33-44-4-12, costs for
9 employees under IC 33-44-8, and all other costs of managing and
10 administering the fund and otherwise performing all
11 responsibilities of the board, may not exceed fifteen percent (15%)
12 of the amounts received into the fund from interest bearing
13 attorney trust accounts.

14 Sec. 15. The state board of accounts shall conduct an audit of the
15 fund at least one (1) time during each year to ensure that the fund
16 is administered as required by this chapter. The state board of
17 accounts may conduct audits of qualified legal services providers,
18 law school clinics, and programs or projects in the public interest
19 that assist in the improvement of the administration of justice as
20 the state board of accounts considers necessary to ensure that the
21 money distributed to qualified legal services providers, law school
22 clinics, and programs or projects in the public interest that assist
23 in the improvement of the administration of justice is being used as
24 required by this article.

25 **Chapter 8. Board Employees**

26 Sec. 1. The board may appoint an executive director to carry out
27 this article.

28 Sec. 2. The executive director may:

- 29 (1) employ persons; or
- 30 (2) contract for services;
- 31 upon approval by the board.

32 Sec. 3. An employee of the board serves at the pleasure of the
33 board.

34 **Chapter 9. Annual Report**

35 Sec. 1. The board shall file a report with:

- 36 (1) the governor;
- 37 (2) the legislative council; and
- 38 (3) the chief justice of the supreme court;

39 before December 31 of each year. The report filed with the
40 legislative council must be in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6.

41 Sec. 2. The report filed under section 1 of this chapter must
42 include the following information for the annual period ending

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June 30:

- (1) The number of eligible clients served.**
- (2) The amount of interest paid into the fund by the board during the year as remittances by depository financial institutions and the amount of interest deposited in the fund during the year from investments by the treasurer of state.**
- (3) The amount disbursed, by category, for direct legal services, to law school clinics, to programs or projects in the public interest that assist in the improvement of the administration of justice, administrative costs, and for educational purposes.**
- (4) The number of attorneys subject to this article.**
- (5) The number of attorneys submitting written statements under IC 33-44-5-2.**
- (6) The identity of qualified legal services providers, law school clinics, and programs or projects in the public interest that assist in the improvement of the administration of justice to whom grants have been made or with whom contracts have been executed and the amounts disbursed to each.**

SECTION 24. IC 1-1-3.5-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.204-2001, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. (a) The governor shall forward a copy of the executive order issued under section 3 of this chapter to:

- (1) the director of the Indiana state library;
 - (2) the election division; and
 - (3) the Indiana Register.
- (b) The director of the Indiana state library, or an employee of the Indiana state library designated by the director to supervise a state data center established under IC 4-23-7.1, shall notify each state agency using population counts as a basis for the distribution of funds or services of the effective date of the tabulation of population or corrected population count.
- (c) The agencies that the director of the Indiana state library must notify under subsection (b) include the following:
- (1) The auditor of state, for distribution of money from the following:
 - (A) The cigarette tax fund in accordance with IC 6-7-1-30.1.
 - (B) Excise tax revenue allocated under IC 7.1-4-7-8.
 - (C) The local road and street account in accordance with IC 8-14-2-4.
 - (D) The repayment of loans from the Indiana University permanent endowment funds under IC 21-7-4.

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- 1 (2) The board of trustees of Ivy Tech State College, for the board's
- 2 division of Indiana into service regions under IC 20-12-61-9.
- 3 (3) The department of commerce, for the distribution of money
- 4 from the following:
- 5 (A) The rural development fund under IC 4-4-9.
- 6 (B) The growth investment program fund under IC 4-4-20.
- 7 (4) The division of disability, aging, and rehabilitative services, for
- 8 establishing priorities for community residential facilities under
- 9 IC 12-11-1.1 and IC 12-28-4-12.
- 10 (5) The department of state revenue, for distribution of money from
- 11 the motor vehicle highway account fund under IC 8-14-1-3.
- 12 (6) The enterprise zone board, for the evaluation of enterprise zone
- 13 applications under IC 4-4-6.1.
- 14 (7) The alcohol and tobacco commission, for the issuance of
- 15 permits under IC 7.1.
- 16 (8) The Indiana library and historical board, for distribution of
- 17 money to eligible public library districts under IC 4-23-7.1-29.
- 18 (9) The state board of accounts, for calculating the state share of
- 19 salaries paid under ~~IC 33-13-12, IC 33-14-7, and IC 33-15-26.~~
- 20 **IC 33-38-5, IC 33-39-6, and IC 33-41-2.**
- 21 SECTION 25. IC 3-5-7-6, AS ADDED BY P.L.202-1999, SECTION
- 22 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
- 23 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) This section does not apply to any of the following:
- 24 (1) A candidate in a presidential primary election under IC 3-8-3.
- 25 (2) A candidate for President of the United States.
- 26 (3) A candidate for Vice President of the United States.
- 27 (b) As used in this section, "candidacy document" refers to any of the
- 28 following:
- 29 (1) A declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate.
- 30 (2) A declaration of candidacy.
- 31 (3) A consent to the nomination.
- 32 (4) A consent to become a candidate.
- 33 (5) A certificate of candidate selection.
- 34 (6) A consent filed under IC 3-13-2-7.
- 35 (7) A statement filed under ~~IC 33-2-1-2-6.~~ **IC 33-24-2 or**
- 36 **IC 33-25-2.**
- 37 (c) Whenever a candidate files a candidacy document on which the
- 38 candidate uses a name that is different from the name set forth on the
- 39 candidate's voter registration record, the candidate's signature on the
- 40 candidacy document constitutes a request to the county voter
- 41 registration office that the name on the candidate's voter registration
- 42 record be the same as the name the candidate uses on the candidacy

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document.

(d) A request by a candidate under this section is considered filed with the county voter registration office when the candidacy document is filed with the election division or the county election board.

(e) The election division or the county election board shall forward a request filed under this section to the county voter registration office not later than seven (7) days after receiving the request.

SECTION 26. IC 3-6-4.5-7, AS ADDED BY P.L.209-2003, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 7. As required by 42 U.S.C. 15512, a complaint filed under this chapter must be written, signed, and sworn to before an individual authorized to administer an oath under ~~IC 33-16-4~~. **IC 33-42-4.**

SECTION 27. IC 3-6-5.1-7, AS ADDED BY P.L.209-2003, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 7. A complaint filed under this chapter must be written, signed, and sworn to before an individual authorized to administer an oath under ~~IC 33-16-4~~. **IC 33-42-4.**

SECTION 28. IC 3-8-1-17 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 17. A candidate for the office of judge of a superior or probate court must:

(1) be admitted to the practice of law in Indiana upon filing a declaration of candidacy or petition of nomination, or upon the filing of a certificate of candidate selection under IC 3-13-1-15 or IC 3-13-2-8; and

(2) comply with any other requirement for that office set forth in ~~IC 33-5 or IC 33-8~~. **IC 33-29, IC 33-33, or IC 33-31.**

SECTION 29. IC 3-8-1-28.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.14-2000, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 28.5. (a) This section does not apply to a candidate for the office of judge of a city court in a city located in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand (200,000) but less than three hundred thousand (300,000).

(b) A candidate for the office of judge of a city court must reside in the city upon filing a declaration of candidacy or declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate required under IC 3-8-2, a petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6, or a certificate of nomination under IC 3-10-6-12.

(c) A candidate for the office of judge of a city court must reside in a county in which the city is located upon the filing of a certificate of candidate selection under IC 3-13-1-15 or IC 3-13-2-8.

(d) This subsection applies to a candidate for the office of judge of

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1 a city court listed in ~~IC 33-10-1-5-7(e)~~. **IC 33-35-5-7(c)**. Before a
2 candidate for the office of judge of the court may file a:

- 3 (1) declaration of candidacy or petition of nomination;
- 4 (2) certificate of candidate selection under IC 3-13-1-15 or
- 5 IC 3-13-2-8; or
- 6 (3) declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate or certificate of
- 7 nomination under IC 3-8-2-2.5 or IC 3-10-6-12;

8 the candidate must be an attorney in good standing admitted to the
9 practice of law in Indiana.

10 SECTION 30. IC 3-8-1-29.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.14-2000,
11 SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
12 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 29.5. (a) This section applies to a candidate for the
13 office of judge of a town court listed in ~~IC 33-10-1-5-7(c)~~.
14 **IC 33-35-5-7(c)**.

15 (b) Before a candidate for the office of judge of the court may file a:

- 16 (1) declaration of candidacy or petition of nomination;
- 17 (2) certificate of candidate selection under IC 3-13-1-15 or
- 18 IC 3-13-2-8; or
- 19 (3) declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate or certificate of
- 20 nomination under IC 3-8-2-2.5 or IC 3-10-6-12;

21 the candidate must be an attorney in good standing admitted to the
22 practice of law in Indiana.

23 SECTION 31. IC 3-8-1-33 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
24 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 33. (a) A candidate for an office
25 listed in subsection (b) must file a statement of economic interests.

26 (b) Whenever a candidate for any of the following offices is also
27 required to file a declaration of candidacy or is nominated by petition,
28 the candidate shall file a statement of economic interests before filing
29 the declaration of candidacy or declaration of intent to be a write-in
30 candidate, before the petition of nomination is filed, before the
31 certificate of nomination is filed, or before being appointed to fill a
32 candidate vacancy under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2:

- 33 (1) Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of
- 34 state, treasurer of state, attorney general, and state superintendent
- 35 of public instruction, in accordance with IC 4-2-6-8.
- 36 (2) Senator and representative in the general assembly, in
- 37 accordance with IC 2-2.1-3-2.
- 38 (3) Justice of the supreme court, clerk of the supreme court, judge
- 39 of the court of appeals, judge of the tax court, judge of a circuit
- 40 court, judge of a superior court, judge of a county court, judge of
- 41 a probate court, and prosecuting attorney, in accordance with
- 42 ~~IC 33-2-1-8-6 and IC 33-2-1-8-7~~. **IC 33-23-11-14 and**

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IC 33-23-11-15.

SECTION 32. IC 3-8-7-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.66-2003, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 16. (a) This section does not apply to the certification of nominees under IC 3-10-4-5.

(b) The election division shall certify the following to each county election board not later than noon August 20 before an election:

(1) The name and place of residence of each person nominated for election to:

- (A) an office for which the electorate of the whole state may vote;
- (B) the United States House of Representatives;
- (C) a legislative office; or
- (D) a local office for which a declaration of candidacy must be filed with the election division under IC 3-8-2.

(2) The name of each:

- (A) justice of the supreme court;
- (B) judge of the court of appeals; and
- (C) judge of the tax court;

who is subject to a retention vote by the electorate and who has filed a statement under ~~IC 33-2-1-2-6~~ **IC 33-24-2 or IC 33-25-2** indicating that the justice or judge wishes to have the question of the justice's or judge's retention placed on the ballot.

(c) Subject to compliance with section 11 of this chapter, the election division shall designate the device under which the list of candidates of each political party will be printed and the order in which the political party ticket will be arranged under IC 3-10-4-2 and IC 3-11-2-6.

SECTION 33. IC 3-10-1-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 16. At a primary election a voter may vote for as many candidates for each office as there are persons to be elected to that office at the general election, except as provided in ~~IC 33-5-1-2-8~~ **IC 33-33-49-13** for candidates for judge of the Marion superior court.

SECTION 34. IC 3-10-1-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 19. (a) The ballot for a primary election shall be printed in substantially the following form for all the offices for which candidates have qualified under IC 3-8:

OFFICIAL PRIMARY BALLOT

_____ Party

To vote for a person make a voting mark (X or) on or in the box before the person's name in the proper column.

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- 1 Vote for one only
- 2 Representative in Congress
- 3 (1) AB_____
- 4 (2) CD_____
- 5 (3) EF_____
- 6 (4) GH_____
- 7 (b) The offices with candidates for nomination shall be placed on the
- 8 primary election ballot in the following order:
- 9 (1) Federal and state offices:
- 10 (A) President of the United States.
- 11 (B) United States Senator.
- 12 (C) Governor.
- 13 (D) United States Representative.
- 14 (2) Legislative offices:
- 15 (A) State senator.
- 16 (B) State representative.
- 17 (3) Circuit offices and county judicial offices:
- 18 (A) Judge of the circuit court, and unless otherwise specified
- 19 under IC 33, with each division separate if there is more than one
- 20 (1) judge of the circuit court.
- 21 (B) Judge of the superior court, and unless otherwise specified
- 22 under IC 33, with each division separate if there is more than one
- 23 (1) judge of the superior court.
- 24 (C) Judge of the probate court.
- 25 (D) Judge of the county court, with each division separate, as
- 26 required by ~~IC 33-10.5-4-2~~ IC 33-30-3-3.
- 27 (E) Prosecuting attorney.
- 28 (F) Clerk of the circuit court.
- 29 (4) County offices:
- 30 (A) County auditor.
- 31 (B) County recorder.
- 32 (C) County treasurer.
- 33 (D) County sheriff.
- 34 (E) County coroner.
- 35 (F) County surveyor.
- 36 (G) County assessor.
- 37 (H) County commissioner.
- 38 (I) County council member.
- 39 (5) Township offices:
- 40 (A) Township assessor.
- 41 (B) Township trustee.
- 42 (C) Township board member.

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- 1 (D) Judge of the small claims court.
- 2 (E) Constable of the small claims court.
- 3 (6) City offices:
- 4 (A) Mayor.
- 5 (B) Clerk or clerk-treasurer.
- 6 (C) Judge of the city court.
- 7 (D) City-county council member or common council member.
- 8 (7) Town offices:
- 9 (A) Clerk-treasurer.
- 10 (B) Judge of the town court.
- 11 (C) Town council member.
- 12 (c) The political party offices with candidates for election shall be
- 13 placed on the primary election ballot in the following order after the
- 14 offices described in subsection (b):
- 15 (1) Precinct committeeman.
- 16 (2) State convention delegate.
- 17 (d) The following offices and public questions shall be placed on the
- 18 primary election ballot in the following order after the offices described
- 19 in subsection (c):
- 20 (1) School board offices to be elected at the primary election.
- 21 (2) Other local offices to be elected at the primary election.
- 22 (3) Local public questions.
- 23 (e) The offices and public questions described in subsection (d) shall
- 24 be placed in a separate column on the ballot if voting is by paper ballot,
- 25 ballot card voting system, or electronic voting system or in a separate
- 26 column of ballot labels if voting is by voting machine.
- 27 (f) A public question shall be placed on the primary election ballot
- 28 in the following form:
- 29 (The explanatory text for the public question,
- 30 if required by law.)
- 31 "Shall (insert public question)?"
- 32 YES
- 33 NO
- 34 SECTION 35. IC 3-10-6-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.122-2000,
- 35 SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
- 36 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) Notwithstanding section 5 of this chapter,
- 37 a town that adopted an ordinance under IC 18-3-1-16(b) (before its
- 38 repeal on September 1, 1981), P.L.13-1982, SECTION 3 (before its
- 39 expiration on January 1, 1988), or section 2.5 of this chapter shall:
- 40 (1) at the general election in November 2002 and every four (4)
- 41 years thereafter; and
- 42 (2) at the municipal election in November 2003 and every four (4)

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1 years thereafter;
 2 elect town council members for terms of four (4) years to those offices
 3 whose terms expire at noon January 1 following the election, as
 4 provided in IC 36-5-2-3. The election shall be conducted under this
 5 chapter.

6 (b) Notwithstanding section 5 of this chapter, a town that adopted an
 7 ordinance under section 2.6 of this chapter shall:

8 (1) at the general election in November 2002 and every four (4)
 9 years thereafter; and

10 (2) at the general election in November 2004 and every four (4)
 11 years thereafter;

12 elect town council members for terms of four (4) years to those offices
 13 whose terms expire at noon January 1 of the following year. The
 14 election shall be conducted under this chapter.

15 (c) Notwithstanding section 5 of this chapter, a town that adopted an
 16 ordinance under section 2.6 of this chapter shall, at the general election
 17 in November 2004 and every four (4) years thereafter, elect a town
 18 clerk-treasurer and town court judge (if a town court has been
 19 established under ~~IC 33-10-1-1-3~~ **IC 33-35-1-1**) to those offices whose
 20 terms expire at noon January 1 of the following year. The election shall
 21 be conducted under this chapter.

22 SECTION 36. IC 3-11-2-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 23 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) The election division shall
 24 have the paper ballots for President and Vice-President of the United
 25 States printed on one (1) paper ballot, in the manner prescribed by
 26 IC 3-10-4.

27 (b) The election division shall have the:

- 28 (1) names of the candidates for United States Senator;
- 29 (2) names of the candidates for state offices;
- 30 (3) state constitutional amendment questions; and
- 31 (4) judicial retention questions submitted under ~~IC 33-2-1-2-6;~~

32 **IC 33-24-2 or IC 33-25-2;**

33 printed on another paper ballot.

34 SECTION 37. IC 3-11-2-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 35 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 12. The following
 36 offices shall be placed on the general election ballot in the following
 37 order:

38 (1) Federal and state offices:

- 39 (A) President and Vice President of the United States.
- 40 (B) United States Senator.
- 41 (C) Governor and lieutenant governor.
- 42 (D) Secretary of state.

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- 1 (E) Auditor of state.
 2 (F) Treasurer of state.
 3 (G) Attorney general.
 4 (H) Superintendent of public instruction.
 5 (I) Clerk of the supreme court.
 6 (J) United States Representative.
 7 (2) Legislative offices:
 8 (A) State senator.
 9 (B) State representative.
 10 (3) Circuit offices and county judicial offices:
 11 (A) Judge of the circuit court, and unless otherwise specified
 12 under IC 33, with each division separate if there is more than one
 13 (1) judge of the circuit court.
 14 (B) Judge of the superior court, and unless otherwise specified
 15 under IC 33, with each division separate if there is more than one
 16 (1) judge of the superior court.
 17 (C) Judge of the probate court.
 18 (D) Judge of the county court, with each division separate, as
 19 required by ~~IC 33-10-5-4-2~~. **IC 33-30-3-3**.
 20 (E) Prosecuting attorney.
 21 (F) Clerk of the circuit court.
 22 (4) County offices:
 23 (A) County auditor.
 24 (B) County recorder.
 25 (C) County treasurer.
 26 (D) County sheriff.
 27 (E) County coroner.
 28 (F) County surveyor.
 29 (G) County assessor.
 30 (H) County commissioner.
 31 (I) County council member.
 32 (5) Township offices:
 33 (A) Township assessor.
 34 (B) Township trustee.
 35 (C) Township board member.
 36 (D) Judge of the small claims court.
 37 (E) Constable of the small claims court.
 38 (6) City offices:
 39 (A) Mayor.
 40 (B) Clerk or clerk-treasurer.
 41 (C) Judge of the city court.
 42 (D) City-county council member or common council member.

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1 (7) Town offices:
 2 (A) Clerk-treasurer.
 3 (B) Judge of the town court.
 4 (C) Town council member.

5 SECTION 38. IC 3-12-4-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 6 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10. (a) The statement
 7 prepared under section 9 of this chapter must contain:
 8 (1) the name of each candidate;
 9 (2) the elected offices;
 10 (3) the total number of votes received by each candidate;
 11 (4) the total number of votes received by each candidate and cast
 12 for and against each public question in each precinct; and
 13 (5) the total number of votes cast at the election.

14 (b) Notwithstanding ~~IC 33-19-6-1~~, **IC 33-37-5-1**, upon request by a
 15 candidate, the circuit court clerk shall prepare a copy of the statement
 16 for the candidate at a fee not to exceed twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per
 17 page.

18 SECTION 39. IC 3-12-6-2.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 19 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2.5. Upon the filing of
 20 a petition under section 2 of this chapter, the circuit court clerk shall:
 21 (1) require payment of the filing fee under ~~IC 33-19~~, **IC 33-37**; and
 22 (2) assign the petition a cause number as a miscellaneous civil
 23 action.

24 SECTION 40. IC 3-12-8-5.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 25 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5.5. Upon the filing of
 26 a petition under section 5 of this chapter, the circuit court clerk shall:
 27 (1) require payment of the filing fee under ~~IC 33-19~~, **IC 33-37**; and
 28 (2) assign the petition a cause number as a miscellaneous civil
 29 action.

30 SECTION 41. IC 3-13-4-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 31 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. A vacancy in the office of justice
 32 of the supreme court, judge of the court of appeals, or judge of the tax
 33 court shall be filled as provided in ~~IC 33-2-1-4~~, **IC 33-27**.

34 SECTION 42. IC 3-13-6-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 35 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) A vacancy that occurs, other
 36 than by resignation, in the office of judge of a circuit, superior, probate,
 37 or county court shall be certified to the governor by the circuit court
 38 clerk of the county in which the judge resided.

39 (b) A vacancy in the office of judge of a circuit court shall be filled
 40 by the governor as provided by Article 5, Section 18 of the Constitution
 41 of the State of Indiana. The person who is appointed holds the office
 42 until:

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- 1 (1) the end of the unexpired term; or
- 2 (2) a successor is elected at the next general election and qualified;
- 3 whichever occurs first. The person elected at the general election
- 4 following an appointment to fill the vacancy, upon being qualified,
- 5 holds office for the six (6) year term prescribed by Article 7, Section 7
- 6 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana and until a successor is
- 7 elected and qualified.

8 (c) A vacancy in the office of judge of a superior, probate, or county
 9 court shall be filled by the governor subject to the following:

- 10 (1) ~~IC 33-5-5.1-37.1~~ IC 33-33-2-39.
- 11 (2) ~~IC 33-5-5.1-41.1~~ IC 33-33-2-43.
- 12 (3) ~~IC 33-5-29.5-39~~ IC 33-33-45-38.
- 13 (4) ~~IC 33-5-40-44~~ IC 33-33-71-40.

14 The person who is appointed holds office for the remainder of the
 15 unexpired term.

16 SECTION 43. IC 3-13-6-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 17 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. (a) A vacancy that occurs, other
 18 than by resignation, in the office of prosecuting attorney shall be
 19 certified to the governor by the circuit court clerk of the county in
 20 which the prosecuting attorney resided.

21 (b) A vacancy in the office of prosecuting attorney that was last held
 22 by a person elected or selected as a candidate of a major political party
 23 of the state shall be filled by a caucus under IC 3-13-11.

24 (c) A vacancy in the office of prosecuting attorney not covered by
 25 subsection (b) shall be filled by the governor.

26 (d) The person appointed or selected holds office for the remainder
 27 of the unexpired term and until a successor is elected and qualified.

28 (e) If a vacancy in the office of the prosecuting attorney occurs under
 29 subsection (b), the chief deputy prosecuting attorney appointed under
 30 ~~IC 33-14-7-2~~ IC 33-39-6-2 shall be the acting prosecuting attorney
 31 until the vacancy is filled by the caucus under IC 3-13-11.

32 SECTION 44. IC 3-14-1-10.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 33 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10.5. (a) A person who
 34 recklessly violates ~~IC 33-5-5.1-29.5~~ IC 33-33-2-11 by accepting
 35 contributions that exceed the amount permitted under that section
 36 commits a Class B misdemeanor.

37 (b) A person described by subsection (a) is also subject to a civil
 38 penalty under IC 3-9-4-17. The county election board may assess a
 39 penalty of not more than three (3) times the amount of the contribution
 40 that exceeds the limit prescribed by ~~IC 33-5-5.1-29.5~~ IC 33-33-2-11,
 41 plus any investigative costs incurred and documented by the board.

42 SECTION 45. IC 3-14-5-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS

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1 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4. In addition to the duties
 2 prescribed by ~~IC 33-14~~, **IC 33-39**, the prosecuting attorney of each
 3 circuit shall prosecute each resident of the circuit who the prosecutor
 4 believes has violated IC 3-14-1-7, IC 3-14-1-10, IC 3-14-1-13,
 5 IC 3-14-1-14, or IC 3-14-1-14.5 in any circuit of the state.

6 SECTION 46. IC 4-6-2-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 7 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) The attorney general shall
 8 ascertain the amounts paid to any person for court costs under
 9 ~~IC 33-19~~, **IC 33-37**, licenses, money unclaimed in estates or
 10 guardianships, fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or monies that escheat to
 11 the state under IC 29-1-2-1 or from any other source where the money
 12 is required to be paid to the state or to any officer in trust for the state.
 13 In all cases where an officer required to collect the money fails to do so
 14 after the cause of action in favor of the state has accrued, or fails to sue
 15 for and recover any property belonging to or which may escheat to the
 16 state, the attorney general shall institute all necessary proceedings to
 17 compel the payment of the money or recovery of the property. The
 18 payment to or collection by the attorney general of any of the funds
 19 does not render an officer liable to an action on the officer's bond by
 20 any other officer or person.

21 (b) The officers having the custody of the money shall report to the
 22 attorney general, upon oath or affirmation, all facts pertaining to it,
 23 upon the attorney general's demand, in person, by deputy or assistants,
 24 or in writing.

25 (c) An officer who fails to render the information upon demand
 26 commits a Class C infraction.

27 SECTION 47. IC 4-21.5-5-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 28 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 13. (a) Within thirty
 29 (30) days after the filing of the petition, or within further time allowed
 30 by the court or by other law, the petitioner shall transmit to the court
 31 the original or a certified copy of the agency record for judicial review
 32 of the agency action, consisting of:

- 33 (1) any agency documents expressing the agency action;
 34 (2) other documents identified by the agency as having been
 35 considered by it before its action and used as a basis for its action;
 36 and
 37 (3) any other material described in this article as the agency record
 38 for the type of agency action at issue, subject to this section.

39 (b) An extension of time in which to file the record shall be granted
 40 by the court for good cause shown. Inability to obtain the record from
 41 the responsible agency within the time permitted by this section is good
 42 cause. Failure to file the record within the time permitted by this

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1 subsection, including any extension period ordered by the court, is
 2 cause for dismissal of the petition for review by the court, on its own
 3 motion, or on petition of any party of record to the proceeding.
 4 (c) Upon a written request by the petitioner, the agency taking the
 5 action being reviewed shall prepare the agency record for the
 6 petitioner. If part of the record has been preserved without a transcript,
 7 the agency shall prepare a transcript for inclusion in the record
 8 transmitted to the court, except for portions that the parties to the
 9 judicial review proceeding stipulate to omit in accordance with
 10 subsection (e).
 11 (d) Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-8, the agency shall charge the
 12 petitioner with the reasonable cost of preparing any necessary copies
 13 and transcripts for transmittal to the court, unless a person files with the
 14 court, under oath and in writing, the statement described by
 15 ~~IC 33-19-3-2.~~ **IC 33-37-3-2.**
 16 (e) By stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings, the record
 17 may be shortened, summarized, or organized.
 18 (f) The court may tax the cost of preparing transcripts and copies for
 19 the record:
 20 (1) against a party to the judicial review proceeding who
 21 unreasonably refuses to stipulate to shorten, summarize, or
 22 organize the record; or
 23 (2) in accordance with the rules governing civil actions in the
 24 courts or other law.
 25 (g) Additions to the record concerning evidence received under
 26 section 12 of this chapter must be made as ordered by the court. The
 27 court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the
 28 record.
 29 SECTION 48. IC 5-2-1-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 30 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 13. (a) There is created a
 31 continuing fund which shall be known as the law enforcement academy
 32 building fund. The fund consists of amounts deposited under
 33 ~~IC 33-19-7-5.~~ **IC 33-37-7-9.** This fund may be used by the board to
 34 acquire for the state of Indiana land and interests in and to land, and to
 35 construct upon such land a fully equipped law enforcement academy
 36 to consist of classrooms, housing facilities, a cafeteria, firearms ranges,
 37 a driving course, and other physical facilities which are deemed
 38 necessary in the discretion of the board for the basic, inservice, and
 39 advanced training of law enforcement officers in the skills and
 40 techniques of law enforcement. Any balance of the fund that is
 41 unexpended at the end of any fiscal year shall not revert to the general
 42 fund but shall be carried forward as an appropriation for the next fiscal

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1 year. Expenditures may be made by the board for, among other things,
 2 all expenses required for land acquisition and transfer, including but
 3 not limited to personal services, appraisers fees, and the cost of
 4 acquiring any interest in land and the construction and maintenance of
 5 improvements thereon. The budget agency may, with the approval of
 6 the board and the governor, make allocations and transfers of funds
 7 appropriated by the general assembly to state agencies having
 8 jurisdiction and control over land acquired by the board for the
 9 purposes stated herein, except that such allocations and transfers shall
 10 not be made in the acquisition of land which has been declared surplus
 11 land of the state pursuant to statute. The board is hereby further
 12 authorized to acquire said land and law enforcement academy buildings
 13 by gift, donation, bequest, devise, exchange, purchase, or eminent
 14 domain, or other means. However, any money or proceeds from gifts,
 15 bequests, grants, or other donations shall be deposited in a special
 16 donation fund which is hereby established for the purposes outlined in
 17 this section, for the use of the board to accomplish said purposes. No
 18 part of said special donation fund shall revert to the general fund of the
 19 state unless specified by the donor as a condition to his gift. All land
 20 and academy buildings, however acquired, shall become the property
 21 of the state.

22 (b) There is created a continuing fund which shall be known as the
 23 law enforcement training fund. The fund consists of amounts deposited
 24 under ~~IC 33-19-7-5~~ **IC 33-37-7-9**. The board is further authorized to
 25 accept gifts and grants of money, services, or property to supplement
 26 the law enforcement training fund and to use the same for any purpose
 27 consistent with the authorized uses of said fund. This fund may be used
 28 by the board for the following purposes:

- 29 (1) Building and grounds maintenance for the law enforcement
 30 academy.
- 31 (2) Training equipment and supplies necessary to operate the law
 32 enforcement academy.
- 33 (3) Aid to approved law enforcement training schools certified as
 34 having met or exceeded the minimum standards established by the
 35 board.
- 36 (4) Personal services, as authorized by the board with the approval
 37 of the governor.
- 38 (5) Any other purpose necessary to carry out the provisions of this
 39 chapter, as determined by the board.

40 SECTION 49. IC 5-2-6.1-41 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 41 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 41. The fund consists
 42 of amounts deposited under ~~IC 33-19-7-5~~ **IC 33-37-7-9** and

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1 IC 35-50-5-3 and appropriations from the general assembly.
 2 SECTION 50. IC 5-2-8-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2003,
 3 SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 4 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) As used in this section:
 5 (1) "Abuse" means:
 6 (A) conduct that causes bodily injury (as defined in
 7 IC 35-41-1-4) or damage to property; or
 8 (B) a threat of conduct that would cause bodily injury (as defined
 9 in IC 35-41-1-4) or damage to property.
 10 (2) "County law enforcement agency" includes university police
 11 officers appointed under IC 20-12-3.5.
 12 (b) There is established in each county a county law enforcement
 13 continuing education program. The program is funded by amounts
 14 appropriated under ~~IC 33-19-8-6~~ **IC 33-37-8-6**.
 15 (c) A county law enforcement agency receiving amounts based upon
 16 claims for law enforcement continuing education funds under
 17 ~~IC 33-19-8-6 or IC 33-19-8-4~~ **IC 33-37-8-4 or IC 33-37-8-6** shall
 18 deposit each fee collected into the county law enforcement continuing
 19 education fund.
 20 (d) Distribution of money in the county law enforcement continuing
 21 education fund shall be made to a county law enforcement agency
 22 without the necessity of first obtaining an appropriation from the
 23 county fiscal body.
 24 (e) Money in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100) that is
 25 unencumbered and remains in a county law enforcement continuing
 26 education fund for at least one (1) entire calendar year from the date of
 27 its deposit shall, at the end of a county's fiscal year, be deposited by the
 28 county auditor in the law enforcement training fund established under
 29 IC 5-2-1-13(b).
 30 (f) To make a claim under ~~IC 33-19-8-6~~ **IC 33-37-8-6** a law
 31 enforcement agency shall submit to the fiscal body a verified statement
 32 of cause numbers for fees collected that are attributable to the law
 33 enforcement efforts of that agency.
 34 (g) A law enforcement agency shall submit a claim for fees under this
 35 section in the same county fiscal year in which the fees are collected
 36 under ~~IC 33-19-5~~ **IC 33-37-4**.
 37 (h) A county law enforcement agency program shall provide to each
 38 law enforcement officer employed by the county and may provide to
 39 each law enforcement officer employed by a city or town law
 40 enforcement agency within the county continuing education concerning
 41 the following:
 42 (1) Duties of a law enforcement officer in enforcing restraining

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- 1 orders, protective orders, temporary injunctions, and permanent
- 2 injunctions involving abuse.
- 3 (2) Guidelines for making felony and misdemeanor arrests in cases
- 4 involving abuse.
- 5 (3) Techniques for handling incidents of abuse that:
- 6 (A) minimize the likelihood of injury to the law enforcement
- 7 officer; and
- 8 (B) promote the safety of a victim.
- 9 (4) Information about the nature and extent of abuse.
- 10 (5) Information about the legal rights of and remedies available to
- 11 victims of abuse.
- 12 (6) How to document and collect evidence in an abuse case.
- 13 (7) The legal consequences of abuse.
- 14 (8) The impact on children of law enforcement intervention in
- 15 abuse cases.
- 16 (9) Services and facilities available to victims of abuse and
- 17 abusers.
- 18 (10) Verification of restraining orders, protective orders, temporary
- 19 injunctions, and permanent injunctions.
- 20 (11) Policies concerning arrest or release of suspects in abuse
- 21 cases.
- 22 (12) Emergency assistance to victims of abuse and criminal justice
- 23 options for victims of abuse.
- 24 (13) Landlord-tenant concerns in abuse cases.
- 25 (14) The taking of an abused child into protective custody.
- 26 (15) Assessment of a situation in which a child may be seriously
- 27 endangered if the child is left in the child's home.
- 28 (16) Assessment of a situation involving an endangered adult (as
- 29 defined in IC 12-10-3-2).
- 30 (17) Response to a sudden, unexpected infant death.
- 31 (i) A county law enforcement agency may enter into an agreement
- 32 with other law enforcement agencies to provide the continuing
- 33 education required by this section and section 2(f) of this chapter.
- 34 SECTION 51. IC 5-2-8-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2003,
- 35 SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
- 36 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. (a) As used in this section:
- 37 "Abuse" has the meaning set forth in section 1(a) of this chapter.
- 38 "City or town law enforcement agency" includes university police
- 39 officers appointed under IC 20-12-3.5.
- 40 (b) There is established in each city and in each town with a city or
- 41 town court a local law enforcement continuing education program. The
- 42 program is funded by amounts appropriated under ~~IC 33-19-8-4~~

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1 **IC 33-37-8-4** and fees collected under IC 9-29-4-2, IC 9-29-11-1, and
2 IC 35-47-2-3.

3 (c) A city or town law enforcement agency receiving amounts based
4 upon claims for law enforcement continuing education funds under
5 ~~IC 33-19-8-4~~ **IC 33-37-8-4** or ~~IC 33-19-8-6~~ **IC 33-37-8-6** shall deposit
6 each fee collected into the local law enforcement continuing education
7 fund.

8 (d) Distribution of money in a local law enforcement continuing
9 education fund shall be made to a city or town law enforcement agency
10 without the necessity of first obtaining an appropriation from the fiscal
11 body of the city or town.

12 (e) To make a claim under ~~IC 33-19-8-4~~ **IC 33-37-8-4** a law
13 enforcement agency shall submit to the fiscal body a verified statement
14 of cause numbers for fees collected that are attributable to the law
15 enforcement efforts of that agency.

16 (f) A city or town law enforcement agency shall provide to each law
17 enforcement officer employed by the city or town law enforcement
18 agency continuing education concerning the following:

- 19 (1) Duties of a law enforcement officer in enforcing restraining
20 orders, protective orders, temporary injunctions, and permanent
21 injunctions involving abuse.
- 22 (2) Guidelines for making felony and misdemeanor arrests in cases
23 involving abuse.
- 24 (3) Techniques for handling incidents of abuse that:
 - 25 (A) minimize the likelihood of injury to the law enforcement
26 officer; and
 - 27 (B) promote the safety of a victim.
- 28 (4) Information about the nature and extent of abuse.
- 29 (5) Information about the legal rights of and remedies available to
30 victims of abuse.
- 31 (6) How to document and collect evidence in an abuse case.
- 32 (7) The legal consequences of abuse.
- 33 (8) The impact on children of law enforcement intervention in
34 abuse cases.
- 35 (9) Services and facilities available to victims of abuse and
36 abusers.
- 37 (10) Verification of restraining orders, protective orders, temporary
38 injunctions, and permanent injunctions.
- 39 (11) Policies concerning arrest or release of suspects in abuse
40 cases.
- 41 (12) Emergency assistance to victims of abuse and criminal justice
42 options for victims of abuse.

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- 1 (13) Landlord-tenant concerns in abuse cases.
- 2 (14) The taking of an abused child into protective custody.
- 3 (15) Assessment of a situation in which the child may be seriously
- 4 endangered if the child is left in the child's home.
- 5 (16) Assessment of a situation involving an endangered adult (as
- 6 defined in IC 12-10-3-2).
- 7 (17) Response to a sudden, unexpected infant death.

8 (g) A city or town law enforcement agency may enter into an
 9 agreement with other county, city, or town law enforcement agencies
 10 to provide the continuing education required by this section and section
 11 1(h) of this chapter.

12 SECTION 52. IC 5-2-8-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2003,
 13 SECTION 15, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 14 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. (a) There is established the state police training
 15 fund. The fund consists of amounts collected under ~~IC 33-19-5-1(b)(4);~~
 16 ~~IC 33-19-5-2(b)(3); and IC 33-19-5-3(b)(4)~~ **IC 33-37-4-1(b)(4),**
 17 **IC 33-37-4-2(b)(3), and IC 33-37-4-3(b)(4)** on behalf of the state
 18 police department.

19 (b) If the state police department files a claim under ~~IC 33-19-8-4~~
 20 **IC 33-37-8-4** or ~~IC 33-19-8-6~~ **IC 33-37-8-6** against a city or town user
 21 fee fund or a county user fee fund, the fiscal officer of the city or town
 22 or the county auditor shall deposit fees collected under the cause
 23 numbers submitted by the state police department into the state police
 24 training fund established under this section.

25 (c) Claims against the state police training fund must be submitted
 26 in accordance with IC 5-11-10.

27 (d) Money in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100) that is
 28 unencumbered and remains in the state police training fund for at least
 29 one (1) entire calendar year from the date of its deposit shall, at the end
 30 of the state's fiscal year, be deposited in the law enforcement training
 31 fund established under IC 5-2-1-13(b).

32 (e) As used in this subsection, "abuse" has the meaning set forth in
 33 section 1(a) of this chapter. As a part of the state police department's
 34 in-service training, the department shall provide to each law
 35 enforcement officer employed by the department continuing education
 36 concerning the following:

- 37 (1) Duties of a law enforcement officer in enforcing restraining
- 38 orders, protective orders, temporary injunctions, and permanent
- 39 injunctions involving abuse.
- 40 (2) Guidelines for making felony and misdemeanor arrests in cases
- 41 involving abuse.
- 42 (3) Techniques for handling incidents of abuse that:

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- 1 (A) minimize the likelihood of injury to the law enforcement
- 2 officer; and
- 3 (B) promote the safety of a victim.
- 4 (4) Information about the nature and extent of the abuse.
- 5 (5) Information about the legal rights of and remedies available to
- 6 victims of abuse.
- 7 (6) How to document and collect evidence in an abuse case.
- 8 (7) The legal consequences of abuse.
- 9 (8) The impact on children of law enforcement intervention in
- 10 abuse cases.
- 11 (9) Services and facilities available to victims of abuse and
- 12 abusers.
- 13 (10) Verification of restraining orders, protective orders, temporary
- 14 injunctions, and permanent injunctions.
- 15 (11) Policies concerning arrest or release of suspects in abuse
- 16 cases.
- 17 (12) Emergency assistance to victims of abuse and criminal justice
- 18 options for victims of abuse.
- 19 (13) Landlord-tenant concerns in abuse cases.
- 20 (14) The taking of an abused child into protective custody.
- 21 (15) Assessment of a situation in which a child may be seriously
- 22 endangered if the child is left in the child's home.
- 23 (16) Assessment of a situation involving an endangered adult (as
- 24 defined in IC 12-10-3-2).
- 25 (17) Response to a sudden, unexpected infant death.

26 The cost of providing continuing education under this subsection shall
 27 be paid from money in the state police training fund.

28 SECTION 53. IC 5-2-8-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 29 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 7. (a) There is established the
 30 conservation officers training fund. The department of natural
 31 resources shall administer the fund. The fund consists of amounts
 32 collected under ~~IC 33-19-5-1(b)(4)~~, ~~IC 33-19-5-2(b)(3)~~, and
 33 ~~IC 33-19-5-3(b)(4)~~ **IC 33-37-4-1(b)(4)**, **IC 33-37-4-2(b)(3)**, and
 34 **IC 33-37-4-3(b)(4)** on behalf of the department of natural resources.

35 (b) If the department of natural resources files a claim under
 36 ~~IC 33-19-8-4~~ **IC 33-37-8-4** or ~~IC 33-19-8-6~~ **IC 33-37-8-6** against a city
 37 or town user fee fund or a county user fee fund, the fiscal officer of the
 38 city or town or the county auditor shall deposit fees collected under the
 39 cause numbers submitted by the department of natural resources into
 40 the conservation officers training fund established under this section.

41 (c) Claims against the conservation officers training fund must be
 42 submitted in accordance with IC 5-11-10.

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1 (d) Money in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100) that is
 2 unencumbered and remains in the conservation officers' training fund
 3 for at least one (1) entire calendar year from the date of its deposit
 4 shall, at the end of the state's fiscal year, be deposited in the law
 5 enforcement training fund established under IC 5-2-1-13(b).

6 SECTION 54. IC 5-2-8-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.204-2001,
 7 SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 8 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 8. (a) There is established the alcoholic beverage
 9 enforcement officers' training fund. The alcohol and tobacco
 10 commission shall administer the fund. The fund consists of amounts
 11 collected under ~~IC 33-19-5-1(b)(4)~~, ~~IC 33-19-5-2(b)(3)~~, and
 12 ~~IC 33-19-5-3(b)(4)~~ **IC 33-37-4-1(b)(4)**, **IC 33-37-4-2(b)(3)**, and
 13 **IC 33-37-4-3(b)(4)** on behalf of the alcohol and tobacco commission.

14 (b) If the alcohol and tobacco commission files a claim under
 15 ~~IC 33-19-8-4~~ **IC 33-37-8-4** or ~~IC 33-19-8-6~~ **IC 33-37-8-6** against a city
 16 or town user fee fund or a county user fee fund, the fiscal officer of the
 17 city or town or the county auditor shall deposit fees collected under the
 18 cause numbers submitted by the alcohol and tobacco commission into
 19 the alcoholic beverage enforcement officers' training fund established
 20 under this section.

21 (c) Claims against the alcoholic beverage enforcement officers'
 22 training fund must be submitted in accordance with IC 5-11-10.

23 (d) Money in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100) that is
 24 unencumbered and remains in the alcoholic beverage enforcement
 25 officers' training fund for at least one (1) entire calendar year from the
 26 date of its deposit shall, at the end of the state's fiscal year, be deposited
 27 in the law enforcement training fund established under IC 5-2-1-13(b).

28 SECTION 55. IC 5-2-10-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 29 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. The state drug free communities
 30 fund is established to promote comprehensive alcohol and drug abuse
 31 prevention initiatives by supplementing state and federal funding for
 32 the coordination and provision of treatment, education, prevention, and
 33 criminal justice efforts. The fund consists of amounts deposited:

34 (1) under ~~IC 33-19-9-4~~; **IC 33-37-9-4**; and

35 (2) from any other public or private source.

36 SECTION 56. IC 5-2-10.1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.273-1999,
 37 SECTION 220, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 38 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. (a) The Indiana safe schools fund
 39 is established to do the following:

40 (1) Promote school safety through the:

41 (A) purchase of equipment for the detection of firearms and
 42 other weapons;

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- 1 (B) use of dogs trained to detect firearms, drugs, explosives, and
- 2 illegal substances; and
- 3 (C) purchase of other equipment and materials used to enhance
- 4 the safety of schools.
- 5 (2) Combat truancy.
- 6 (3) Provide matching grants to schools for school safe haven
- 7 programs.
- 8 (4) Provide grants for school safety and safety plans.
- 9 (b) The fund consists of amounts deposited:
- 10 (1) under ~~IC 33-19-9-4~~; **IC 33-37-9-4**; and
- 11 (2) from any other public or private source.
- 12 (c) The institute shall determine grant recipients from the fund with
- 13 a priority on awarding grants in the following order:
- 14 (1) A grant for a safety plan.
- 15 (2) A safe haven grant requested under section 10 of this chapter.
- 16 (3) A safe haven grant requested under section 7 of this chapter.
- 17 (d) Upon recommendation of the council, the institute shall establish
- 18 a method for determining the maximum amount a grant recipient may
- 19 receive under this section.
- 20 SECTION 57. IC 5-2-11-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
- 21 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. A county drug free community
- 22 fund is established in each county to promote comprehensive local
- 23 alcohol and drug abuse prevention initiatives by supplementing local
- 24 funding for treatment, education, and criminal justice efforts. The fund
- 25 consists of amounts deposited under ~~IC 33-19-7-1(c) and~~
- 26 ~~IC 33-19-7-4(e)~~. **IC 33-37-7-1(c), IC 33-37-7-2(c), IC 33-37-7-7(e),**
- 27 **and IC 33-37-7-8(e).**
- 28 SECTION 58. IC 5-4-1-20 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
- 29 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 20. (a) A person elected to the
- 30 office of prosecuting attorney shall execute an individual surety bond
- 31 for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. The amount of
- 32 the bond must be at least eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8,500).
- 33 (b) A person elected to the office of prosecuting attorney may not
- 34 take office until that person has filed a bond:
- 35 (1) in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the
- 36 person resides; and
- 37 (2) within ten (10) days after the bond is issued.
- 38 (c) The cost of a bond shall be paid by the county. For multiple
- 39 county judicial circuits, the cost shall be paid by each county in the
- 40 judicial circuit in the manner provided by ~~IC 33-13-12-4~~. **IC 33-38-5-3.**
- 41 (d) A bond must be:
- 42 (1) executed by the person elected prosecuting attorney and one (1)

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1 or more freehold sureties; and
 2 (2) payable to the state as provided in section 10 of this chapter.
 3 (e) A bond is not void on first recovery, and suits may be brought on
 4 the bond until the penalty is exhausted.
 5 (f) If a bond has been legally certified, any of the following have the
 6 same effect in evidence as the bond:
 7 (1) A copy of the bond.
 8 (2) A record of the bond.
 9 (3) A copy of a record of the bond.
 10 (g) The county recorder of the county in which the person elected
 11 prosecuting attorney resides shall record the bond in an official bond
 12 register.
 13 SECTION 59. IC 5-7-2-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 14 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. No county or township officer in
 15 this state shall, under color of the officer's office, charge, tax up, or
 16 receive, or permit to be taxed up or received, in relation to any service
 17 in or about the officer's office, any fee or sum of money except such fee
 18 or sum of money as is plainly specified in ~~IC 33-19~~ IC 33-37 and
 19 IC 36-2 without resort to implication.
 20 SECTION 60. IC 5-7-2-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 21 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. Whenever ~~IC 33-19~~ IC 33-37 or
 22 IC 36-2 specifies a fee or sum of money as compensation for any
 23 service, duty, or thing, the same shall be construed to be in full
 24 therefor, and it shall be unlawful to charge, tax up, or receive any
 25 further or additional sum under color of any claim or construction of
 26 law.
 27 SECTION 61. IC 5-7-2-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 28 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful to tax up,
 29 charge, or receive fees or sums of money in county, township, or other
 30 public offices in this state, under color of office, as if the sums and fees
 31 allowed and fixed by ~~IC 33-19~~ IC 33-37 and IC 36-2 are cumulative
 32 and superadditional.
 33 SECTION 62. IC 5-8-1-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 34 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 19. (a) Under Article 7, Section 13
 35 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, whenever a circuit, superior,
 36 probate, or county court judge or prosecuting attorney has been
 37 convicted of corruption or any other high crime, the attorney general
 38 shall bring proceedings in the supreme court, on information, in the
 39 name of the state, for the removal from office of the judge or
 40 prosecuting attorney.
 41 (b) If the judgment is against the defendant, the defendant is removed
 42 from office. The governor, the officer, or the entity required to fill a

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1 vacancy under IC 3-13-6-2 shall, subject to:

- 2 (1) ~~IC 33-5-5.1-37.1~~; **IC 33-33-2-39**;
 3 (2) ~~IC 33-5-5.1-41.1~~; **IC 33-33-2-43**;
 4 (3) ~~IC 33-5-29.5-39~~; **IC 33-33-45-38**; and
 5 (4) ~~IC 33-5-40-44~~; **IC 33-33-71-40**;

6 appoint or select a successor to fill the vacancy in office.

7 SECTION 63. IC 5-10-1.5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.2-2003,
 8 SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 9 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. Each retirement plan for employees of the state
 10 or of a political subdivision shall report annually on September 1 to the
 11 public employees' retirement fund the information from the preceding
 12 fiscal year necessary for the actuary of the fund to perform an actuarial
 13 valuation of each plan. Where the director and actuary of the fund
 14 consider it appropriate, the actuary may combine one (1) retirement
 15 plan with another or with the public employees' retirement fund for the
 16 purposes of the actuarial valuation. The retirement plans covered by
 17 this chapter are the following:

- 18 (1) The state excise police and conservation enforcement officers'
 19 retirement plan established under IC 5-10-5.5.
 20 (2) The "trust fund" and "pension trust" of the state police
 21 department established under IC 10-12-2.
 22 (3) Each of the police pension funds established or covered under
 23 IC 19-1-18, IC 19-1-30, IC 19-1-25-4, or IC 36-8.
 24 (4) Each of the firemen's pension funds established or covered
 25 under IC 19-1-37, IC 18-1-12, IC 19-1-44, or IC 36-8.
 26 (5) Each of the retirement funds for utility employees authorized
 27 under IC 19-3-22 or IC 36-9 or established under IC 19-3-31.
 28 (6) Each county police force pension trust and trust fund
 29 authorized under IC 17-3-14 or IC 36-8.
 30 (7) The Indiana judges' retirement fund established under
 31 ~~IC 33-13-8~~; **IC 33-38-6**.
 32 (8) Each retirement program adopted by a board of a local health
 33 department as authorized under IC 16-1-4-25 (before its repeal) or
 34 IC 16-20-1-3.
 35 (9) Each retirement benefit program of a joint city-county health
 36 department under IC 16-1-7-16 (before its repeal).
 37 (10) Each pension and retirement plan adopted by the board of
 38 trustees or governing body of a county hospital as authorized under
 39 IC 16-12.1-3-8 (before its repeal) or IC 16-22-3-11.
 40 (11) Each pension or retirement plan and program for hospital
 41 personnel in certain city hospitals as authorized under IC 16-12.2-5
 42 (before its repeal) or IC 16-23-1.

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- 1 (12) Each retirement program of the health and hospital
- 2 corporation of a county as authorized under IC 16-12-21-27 (before
- 3 its repeal) or IC 16-22-8-34.
- 4 (13) Each pension plan provided by a city, town, or county housing
- 5 authority as authorized under IC 36-7.
- 6 (14) Each pension and retirement program adopted by a public
- 7 transportation corporation as authorized under IC 36-9.
- 8 (15) Each system of pensions and retirement benefits of a regional
- 9 transportation authority as authorized or required by IC 36-9.
- 10 (16) Each employee pension plan adopted by the board of an
- 11 airport authority under IC 8-22-3.
- 12 (17) The pension benefit paid for the national guard by the state as
- 13 established under IC 10-16-7.
- 14 (18) The pension fund allowed employees of the Wabash Valley
- 15 interstate commission as authorized under IC 13-5-1-3.
- 16 (19) Each system of pensions and retirement provided by a unit
- 17 under IC 36-1-3.

18 SECTION 64. IC 5-10-1.7-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.2-2003,
 19 SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 20 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) The retirement plans covered by this chapter
 21 are:

- 22 (1) The state excise police and conservation officers' retirement
- 23 plan, established under IC 5-10-5.5.
- 24 (2) The public employees' retirement fund, established under
- 25 IC 5-10.3-2.
- 26 (3) The trust fund and pension trust of the department of state
- 27 police, established under IC 10-12-2.
- 28 (4) The Indiana state teachers' retirement fund, established under
- 29 IC 21-6.1-2.
- 30 (5) The Indiana judges' retirement fund, established under
- 31 ~~IC 33-13-8~~ **IC 33-38-6**.
- 32 (6) The police officers' and firefighters' pension and disability fund
- 33 established under IC 36-8-8-4.
- 34 (b) As used in this chapter:

35 "Board" means the board of trustees of a retirement plan covered by
 36 this chapter.

37 SECTION 65. IC 5-10-8-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.13-2001,
 38 SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 39 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. The following definitions apply in this chapter:

- 40 (1) "Employee" means:
- 41 (A) an elected or appointed officer or official, or a full-time
- 42 employee;

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- 1 (B) if the individual is employed by a school corporation, a
- 2 full-time or part-time employee;
- 3 (C) for a local unit public employer, a full-time or part-time
- 4 employee or a person who provides personal services to the unit
- 5 under contract during the contract period; or
- 6 (D) a senior judge appointed under ~~IC 33-2-1-8~~; IC 33-24-3-7;
- 7 whose services have continued without interruption at least thirty
- 8 (30) days.
- 9 (2) "Group insurance" means any of the kinds of insurance
- 10 fulfilling the definitions and requirements of group insurance
- 11 contained in IC 27-1.
- 12 (3) "Insurance" means insurance upon or in relation to human life
- 13 in all its forms, including life insurance, health insurance,
- 14 disability insurance, accident insurance, hospitalization insurance,
- 15 surgery insurance, medical insurance, and supplemental medical
- 16 insurance.
- 17 (4) "Local unit" includes a city, town, county, township, public
- 18 library, or school corporation.
- 19 (5) "New traditional plan" means a self-insurance program
- 20 established under section 7(b) of this chapter to provide health care
- 21 coverage.
- 22 (6) "Public employer" means the state or a local unit, including any
- 23 board, commission, department, division, authority, institution,
- 24 establishment, facility, or governmental unit under the supervision
- 25 of either, having a payroll in relation to persons it immediately
- 26 employs, even if it is not a separate taxing unit. With respect to the
- 27 legislative branch of government, "public employer" or "employer"
- 28 refers to the following:
- 29 (A) The president pro tempore of the senate, with respect to
- 30 former members or employees of the senate.
- 31 (B) The speaker of the house, with respect to former members or
- 32 employees of the house of representatives.
- 33 (C) The legislative council, with respect to former employees of
- 34 the legislative services agency.
- 35 (7) "Public employer" does not include a state educational
- 36 institution (as defined under IC 20-12-0.5-1).
- 37 (8) "Retired employee" means:
- 38 (A) in the case of a public employer that participates in the
- 39 public employees' retirement fund, a former employee who
- 40 qualifies for a benefit under IC 5-10.3-8 or IC 5-10.2-4;
- 41 (B) in the case of a public employer that participates in the
- 42 teachers' retirement fund under IC 21-6.1, a former employee

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1 who qualifies for a benefit under IC 21-6.1-5; and
2 (C) in the case of any other public employer, a former employee
3 who meets the requirements established by the public employer
4 for participation in a group insurance plan for retired employees.

5 (9) "Retirement date" means the date that the employee has chosen
6 to receive retirement benefits from the employees' retirement fund.

7 SECTION 66. IC 5-10.1-1-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
8 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. "Employee" as used
9 in this article includes:

- 10 (1) an elected or appointed officer of the state and of a political
11 subdivision;
- 12 (2) a senior judge appointed under ~~IC 33-2-1-8~~; **IC 33-24-3-7**; and
- 13 (3) a duly elected prosecuting attorney of a judicial circuit.

14 SECTION 67. IC 5-10.3-7-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
15 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) This section does
16 not apply to:

- 17 (1) members of the general assembly; or
- 18 (2) employees covered by section 3 of this chapter.

19 (b) An employee of the state or of a participating political
20 subdivision who:

- 21 (1) became a full-time employee of the state or of a participating
22 political subdivision in a covered position; and
- 23 (2) had not become a member of the fund;

24 before April 1, 1988, shall on April 1, 1988, become a member of the
25 fund unless the employee is excluded from membership under section
26 2 of this chapter.

27 (c) Any individual who becomes a full-time employee of the state or
28 of a participating political subdivision in a covered position after
29 March 31, 1988, becomes a member of the fund on the date the
30 individual's employment begins unless the individual is excluded from
31 membership under section 2 of this chapter.

32 (d) For the purposes of this section, "employees of the state"
33 includes:

- 34 (1) employees of the judicial circuits whose compensation is paid
35 from state funds;
- 36 (2) elected and appointed state officers;
- 37 (3) prosecuting attorneys and deputy prosecuting attorneys of the
38 judicial circuits, whose compensation is paid in whole or in part
39 from state funds, including participants in the prosecuting
40 attorneys retirement fund established under ~~IC 33-14-9~~;
41 **IC 33-39-7**;
- 42 (4) employees in the classified service;

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- 1 (5) employees of any state department, institution, board,
- 2 commission, office, agency, court, or division of state government
- 3 receiving state appropriations and having the authority to certify
- 4 payrolls from appropriations or from a trust fund held by the
- 5 treasurer of state or by any department;
- 6 (6) employees of any state agency which is a body politic and
- 7 corporate;
- 8 (7) employees of the board of trustees of the public employees'
- 9 retirement fund;
- 10 (8) persons who:
- 11 (A) are employed by the state;
- 12 (B) have been classified as federal employees by the Secretary
- 13 of Agriculture of the United States; and
- 14 (C) are excluded from coverage as federal employees by the
- 15 federal Social Security program under 42 U.S.C. 410; and
- 16 (9) the directors and employees of county offices of family and
- 17 children.
- 18 SECTION 68. IC 5-10.3-7-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
- 19 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. The following
- 20 employees may not be members of the fund:
- 21 (1) Officials of a political subdivision elected by vote of the
- 22 people, unless the governing body specifically provides for the
- 23 participation of locally elected officials.
- 24 (2) Employees occupying positions normally requiring
- 25 performance of service of less than six hundred (600) hours during
- 26 a year who:
- 27 (A) were hired before July 1, 1982; or
- 28 (B) are employed by a participating school corporation.
- 29 (3) Independent contractors or officers or employees paid wholly
- 30 on a fee basis.
- 31 (4) Employees who occupy positions that are covered by other
- 32 pension or retirement funds or plans, maintained in whole or in
- 33 part by appropriations by the state or a political subdivision,
- 34 except:
- 35 (A) the federal Social Security program; and
- 36 (B) the prosecuting attorneys retirement fund ~~created~~
- 37 **established by ~~IC 33-14-9. IC 33-39-7-9.~~**
- 38 (5) Managers or employees of a license branch of the bureau of
- 39 motor vehicles commission, except those persons who may be
- 40 included as members under IC 9-16-4.
- 41 (6) Employees, except employees of a participating school
- 42 corporation, hired after June 30, 1982, occupying positions

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1 normally requiring performance of service of less than one
2 thousand (1,000) hours during a year.

- 3 (7) Persons who:
- 4 (A) are employed by the state;
- 5 (B) have been classified as federal employees by the Secretary
6 of Agriculture of the United States; and
- 7 (C) are covered by the federal Social Security program as federal
8 employees under 42 U.S.C. 410.

9 (8) Members and employees of the state lottery commission.
10 SECTION 69. IC 6-1.1-4-32, AS AMENDED BY P.L.235-2003,
11 SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
12 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 32. (a) As used in this section, "contract" refers to
13 a contract entered into under this section.

14 (b) As used in this section, "contractor" refers to a firm that enters
15 into a contract with the department of local government finance under
16 this section.

17 (c) As used in this section, "qualifying county" means a county
18 having a population of more than four hundred thousand (400,000) but
19 less than seven hundred thousand (700,000).

20 (d) Notwithstanding sections 15 and 17 of this chapter, a township
21 assessor in a qualifying county may not appraise property, or have
22 property appraised, for the general reassessment of real property to be
23 completed for the March 1, 2002, assessment date. Completion of that
24 general reassessment in a qualifying county is instead governed by this
25 section. The only duty of:

- 26 (1) a township assessor in a qualifying county; or
 - 27 (2) a county assessor of a qualifying county;
- 28 with respect to that general reassessment is to provide to the
29 department of local government finance or the department's contractor
30 under subsection (e) any support and information requested by the
31 department or the contractor. This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

32 (e) Subject to section 33 of this chapter, the department of local
33 government finance shall select and contract with a certified public
34 accounting firm with expertise in the appraisal of real property to
35 appraise property for the general reassessment of real property in a
36 qualifying county to be completed for the March 1, 2002, assessment
37 date. The department of local government finance may enter into
38 additional contracts to provide software or other auxiliary services to
39 be used for the appraisal of property for the general reassessment. The
40 contract applies for the appraisal of land and improvements with
41 respect to all classes of real property in the qualifying county. The
42 contract must include:

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- 1 (1) a provision requiring the appraisal firm to:
- 2 (A) prepare a detailed report of:
- 3 (i) expenditures made after July 1, 1999, and before the date
- 4 of the report from the qualifying county's reassessment fund
- 5 under section 28 of this chapter (repealed); and
- 6 (ii) the balance in the reassessment fund as of the date of the
- 7 report; and
- 8 (B) file the report with:
- 9 (i) the legislative body of the qualifying county;
- 10 (ii) the prosecuting attorney of the qualifying county;
- 11 (iii) the department of local government finance; and
- 12 (iv) the attorney general;
- 13 (2) a fixed date by which the appraisal firm must complete all
- 14 responsibilities under the contract;
- 15 (3) subject to subsection (t), a provision requiring the appraisal
- 16 firm to use the land values determined for the qualifying county
- 17 under section 13.6 of this chapter;
- 18 (4) a penalty clause under which the amount to be paid for
- 19 appraisal services is decreased for failure to complete specified
- 20 services within the specified time;
- 21 (5) a provision requiring the appraisal firm to make periodic
- 22 reports to the department of local government finance;
- 23 (6) a provision stipulating the manner in which, and the time
- 24 intervals at which, the periodic reports referred to in subdivision
- 25 (5) are to be made;
- 26 (7) a precise stipulation of what service or services are to be
- 27 provided;
- 28 (8) a provision requiring the appraisal firm to deliver a report of
- 29 the assessed value of each parcel in a township in the qualifying
- 30 county to the department of local government finance; and
- 31 (9) any other provisions required by the department of local
- 32 government finance.

33 After December 31, 2001, the department of local government finance
 34 has all the powers and duties of the state board of tax commissioners
 35 provided under a contract entered into under this subsection (as
 36 effective before January 1, 2002) before January 1, 2002. The contract
 37 is valid to the same extent as if it were entered into by the department
 38 of local government finance. However, a reference in the contract to
 39 the state board of tax commissioners shall be treated as a reference to
 40 the department of local government finance. The contract shall be
 41 treated for all purposes, including the application of IC 33-3-5-2.5, as
 42 the contract of the department of local government finance. If the

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1 department of local government finance terminates a contract before
 2 completion of the work described in this subsection; the department
 3 shall contract for completion of the work as promptly as possible under
 4 IC 5-22-6. This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

5 (f) (d) At least one (1) time each month, the contractors that will
 6 make physical visits to the site of real property for reassessment
 7 purposes shall publish a notice under IC 5-3-1 describing the areas that
 8 are scheduled to be visited within the next thirty (30) days and
 9 explaining the purposes of the visit. The notice shall be published in a
 10 way to promote understanding of the purposes of the visit in the
 11 affected areas. After receiving the report of assessed values from the
 12 appraisal firm acting under a contract described in subsection (e), the
 13 department of local government finance shall give notice to the
 14 taxpayer and the county assessor, by mail, of the amount of the
 15 reassessment. The notice of reassessment:

16 (1) is subject to appeal by the taxpayer under section 34 of this
 17 chapter; and

18 (2) must include a statement of the taxpayer's rights under sections
 19 33 and 34 of this chapter.

20 (g) The department of local government finance shall mail the notice
 21 required by subsection (f) within ninety (90) days after the department
 22 receives the report for a parcel from the professional appraisal firm.
 23 This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

24 (h) The qualifying county shall pay the cost of any contract under this
 25 section which shall be without appropriation from the county property
 26 reassessment fund. A contractor may periodically submit bills for
 27 partial payment of work performed under a contract. However, the
 28 maximum amount that the qualifying county is obligated to pay for all
 29 contracts entered into under subsection (e) for the general reassessment
 30 of real property in the qualifying county to be completed for the March
 31 1, 2002, assessment date is twenty-five million five hundred thousand
 32 dollars (\$25,500,000). Notwithstanding any other law, a contractor is
 33 entitled to payment under this subsection for work performed under a
 34 contract if the contractor:

35 (1) submits, in the form required by IC 5-11-10-1, a fully itemized,
 36 certified bill for the costs under the contract of the work performed
 37 to the department of local government finance for review;

38 (2) obtains from the department of local government finance:

39 (A) approval of the form and amount of the bill; and

40 (B) a certification that the billed goods and services billed for
 41 payment have been received and comply with the contract; and

42 (3) files with the county auditor of the qualifying county:

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- 1 (A) a duplicate copy of the bill submitted to the department of
 2 local government finance;
 3 (B) the proof of approval provided by the department of local
 4 government finance of the form and amount of the bill that was
 5 approved; and
 6 (C) the certification provided by the department of local
 7 government finance that indicates that the goods and services
 8 billed for payment have been received and comply with the
 9 contract.

10 An approval and a certification under subdivision (2) shall be treated
 11 as conclusively resolving the merits of the claim. Upon receipt of the
 12 documentation described in subdivision (3), the county auditor shall
 13 immediately certify that the bill is true and correct without further
 14 audit, publish the claim as required by IC 36-2-6-3, and submit the
 15 claim to the county executive of the qualifying county. The county
 16 executive shall allow the claim, in full, as approved by the department
 17 of local government finance without further examination of the merits
 18 of the claim in a regular or special session that is held not less than
 19 three (3) days and not more than seven (7) days after completion of the
 20 publication requirements under IC 36-2-6-3. Upon allowance of the
 21 claim by the county executive, the county auditor shall immediately
 22 issue a warrant or check for the full amount of the claim approved by
 23 the department of local government finance. Compliance with this
 24 subsection shall be treated as compliance with section 28.5 of this
 25 chapter, IC 5-11-6-1, IC 5-11-10, and IC 36-2-6. The determination and
 26 payment of a claim in compliance with this subsection is not subject to
 27 remonstrance and appeal. IC 36-2-6-4(f) and IC 36-2-6-9 do not apply
 28 to a claim under this subsection. IC 5-11-10-1.6(d) applies to a fiscal
 29 officer who pays a claim in compliance with this subsection. This
 30 subsection expires June 30, 2004.

31 (i) (e) Notwithstanding IC 4-13-2, a period of seven (7) days is
 32 permitted for each of the following to review and act under IC 4-13-2
 33 on a contract of the department of local government finance under this
 34 section:

- 35 (1) The commissioner of the Indiana department of administration.
 36 (2) The director of the budget agency.
 37 (3) The attorney general.
 38 (4) The governor.

39 (j) (f) With respect to a general reassessment of real property to be
 40 completed under section 4 of this chapter for an assessment date after
 41 the March 1, 2002, assessment date, the department of local
 42 government finance shall initiate a review with respect to the real

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1 property in a qualifying county or a township in a qualifying county, or
2 a portion of the real property in a qualifying county or a township in a
3 qualifying county. The department of local government finance may
4 contract to have the review performed by an appraisal firm. The
5 department of local government finance or its contractor shall
6 determine for the real property under consideration and for the
7 qualifying county or township the variance between:

- 8 (1) the total assessed valuation of the real property within the
- 9 qualifying county or township; and
- 10 (2) the total assessed valuation that would result if the real property
- 11 within the qualifying county or township were valued in the
- 12 manner provided by law.

13 ~~(k)~~ (g) If:

- 14 (1) the variance determined under subsection (j) exceeds ten
- 15 percent (10%); and
- 16 (2) the department of local government finance determines after
- 17 holding hearings on the matter that a special reassessment should
- 18 be conducted;

19 the department shall contract for a special reassessment by an appraisal
20 firm to correct the valuation of the property.

21 ~~(h)~~ (h) If the variance determined under subsection ~~(j)~~ (f) is ten
22 percent (10%) or less, the department of local government finance shall
23 determine whether to correct the valuation of the property under:

- 24 (1) sections 9 and 10 of this chapter; or
- 25 (2) IC 6-1.1-14-10 and IC 6-1.1-14-11.

26 ~~(m)~~ (i) The department of local government finance shall give notice
27 by mail to a taxpayer of a hearing concerning the department's intent
28 to cause the taxpayer's property to be reassessed under this section. The
29 time fixed for the hearing must be at least ten (10) days after the day
30 the notice is mailed. The department of local government finance may
31 conduct a single hearing under this section with respect to multiple
32 properties. The notice must state:

- 33 (1) the time of the hearing;
- 34 (2) the location of the hearing; and
- 35 (3) that the purpose of the hearing is to hear taxpayers' comments
- 36 and objections with respect to the department of local government
- 37 finance's intent to reassess property under this chapter.

38 ~~(n)~~ (j) If the department of local government finance determines after
39 the hearing that property should be reassessed under this section, the
40 department shall:

- 41 (1) cause the property to be reassessed under this section;
- 42 (2) mail a certified notice of its final determination to the county

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1 auditor of the qualifying county in which the property is located;
 2 and
 3 (3) notify the taxpayer by mail of its final determination.
 4 ~~(o)~~ **(k)** A reassessment may be made under this section only if the
 5 notice of the final determination under subsection ~~(m)~~ **(i)** is given to the
 6 taxpayer within the same period prescribed in IC 6-1.1-9-3 or
 7 IC 6-1.1-9-4.
 8 ~~(p)~~ **(l)** If the department of local government finance contracts for a
 9 special reassessment of property under this section, the qualifying
 10 county shall pay the bill, without appropriation, from the county
 11 property reassessment fund. A contractor may periodically submit bills
 12 for partial payment of work performed under a contract.
 13 Notwithstanding any other law, a contractor is entitled to payment
 14 under this subsection for work performed under a contract if the
 15 contractor:
 16 (1) submits, in the form required by IC 5-11-10-1, a fully itemized,
 17 certified bill for the costs under the contract of the work performed
 18 to the department of local government finance for review;
 19 (2) obtains from the department of local government finance:
 20 (A) approval of the form and amount of the bill; and
 21 (B) a certification that the billed goods and services billed for
 22 payment have been received and comply with the contract; and
 23 (3) files with the county auditor of the qualifying county:
 24 (A) a duplicate copy of the bill submitted to the department of
 25 local government finance;
 26 (B) the proof of approval provided by the department of local
 27 government finance of the form and amount of the bill that was
 28 approved; and
 29 (C) the certification provided by the department of local
 30 government finance that indicates that the goods and services
 31 billed for payment have been received and comply with the
 32 contract.
 33 An approval and a certification under subdivision (2) shall be treated
 34 as conclusively resolving the merits of the claim. Upon receipt of the
 35 documentation described in subdivision (3), the county auditor shall
 36 immediately certify that the bill is true and correct without further
 37 audit, publish the claim as required by IC 36-2-6-3, and submit the
 38 claim to the county executive of the qualifying county. The county
 39 executive shall allow the claim, in full, as approved by the department
 40 of local government finance without further examination of the merits
 41 of the claim in a regular or special session that is held not less than
 42 three (3) days and not more than seven (7) days after completion of the

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1 publication requirements under IC 36-2-6-3. Upon allowance of the
 2 claim by the county executive, the county auditor shall immediately
 3 issue a warrant or check for the full amount of the claim approved by
 4 the department of local government finance. Compliance with this
 5 subsection shall be treated as compliance with section 28.5 of this
 6 chapter, IC 5-11-6-1, IC 5-11-10, and IC 36-2-6. The determination and
 7 payment of a claim in compliance with this subsection is not subject to
 8 remonstrance and appeal. IC 36-2-6-4(f) and IC 36-2-6-9 do not apply
 9 to a claim under this subsection. IC 5-11-10-1.6(d) applies to a fiscal
 10 officer who pays a claim in compliance with this subsection.

11 ~~(q)~~ **(m)** A qualifying official (as defined in ~~IC 33-3-5-2.5(c)~~
 12 **IC 33-26-8-3**) shall provide information requested in writing by the
 13 department of local government finance or the department's contractor
 14 under this section not later than seven (7) days after receipt of the
 15 written request from the department or the contractor. If a qualifying
 16 official (as defined in ~~IC 33-3-5-2.5(e)~~ **IC 33-26-8-3**) fails to provide
 17 the requested information within the time permitted in this subsection,
 18 the department of local government finance or the department's
 19 contractor may seek an order of the tax court under ~~IC 33-3-5-2.5~~
 20 **IC 33-26-8** for production of the information.

21 ~~(r)~~ **(n)** The provisions of this section are severable in the manner
 22 provided in IC 1-1-1-8(b).

23 ~~(s)~~ A contract entered into under subsection (e) is subject to this
 24 subsection: A contractor shall use the land values determined for the
 25 qualifying county under section 13.6 of this chapter to the extent that
 26 the contractor finds that the land values reflect the true tax value of
 27 land, as determined under the statutes and the rules of the department
 28 of local government finance. If the contractor finds that the land values
 29 determined for the qualifying county under section 13.6 of this chapter
 30 do not reflect the true tax value of land, the contractor shall determine
 31 land values for the qualifying county that reflect the true tax value of
 32 land, as determined under the statutes and the rules of the department
 33 of local government finance. The land values determined by the
 34 contractor shall be used to the same extent as if the land values had
 35 been determined under section 13.6 of this chapter. The contractor
 36 shall notify the county assessor and the township assessors in the
 37 qualifying county of the land values as modified under this subsection.
 38 This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

39 ~~(t)~~ A contractor acting under a contract under subsection (e) may
 40 notify the department of local government finance if:

41 ~~(1)~~ the county auditor fails to:

42 ~~(A)~~ certify the bill;

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1 (B) publish the claim;
 2 (C) submit the claim to the county executive; or
 3 (D) issue a warrant or check;
 4 as required in subsection (h) at the first opportunity the county
 5 auditor is legally permitted to do so;
 6 (2) the county executive fails to allow the claim as required in
 7 subsection (h) at the first opportunity the county executive is
 8 legally permitted to do so; or
 9 (3) a person or entity authorized to act on behalf of the county
 10 takes or fails to take an action, including failure to request an
 11 appropriation; and that action or failure to act delays or halts the
 12 process under this section for payment of a bill submitted by a
 13 contractor under subsection (h).

14 This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

15 (u) The department of local government finance, upon receiving
 16 notice under subsection (t) from the contractor, shall:

17 (1) verify the accuracy of the contractor's assertion in the notice
 18 that:

19 (A) a failure occurred as described in subsection (t)(1) or (t)(2);

20 or

21 (B) a person or entity acted or failed to act as described in
 22 subsection (t)(3); and

23 (2) provide to the treasurer of state the department of local
 24 government finance's approval under subsection (h)(2)(A) of the
 25 bill with respect to which the contractor gave notice under
 26 subsection (t).

27 This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

28 (v) Upon receipt of the approval of the department of local
 29 government finance under subsection (u); the treasurer of state shall
 30 pay the contractor the amount of the bill approved by the department
 31 of local government finance from money in the possession of the state
 32 that would otherwise be available for distribution to the qualifying
 33 county, including distributions from the property tax replacement fund
 34 or distributions of admissions taxes or wagering taxes. This subsection
 35 expires June 30, 2004.

36 (w) The treasurer of state shall withhold from the part attributable to
 37 the county of the next distribution to the county treasurer under
 38 IC 4-33-12-6; IC 4-33-13-5; IC 6-1.1-21-4(b); or another law the
 39 amount of any payment made by the treasurer of state to the contractor
 40 under subsection (v). Money shall be deducted first from money
 41 payable under IC 6-1.1-21.4(b) and then from all other funds payable
 42 to the qualifying county. This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

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1 (x) Compliance with subsections (t) through (w) shall be treated as
2 compliance with IC 5-11-10. This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

3 (y) ~~IC 5-11-10-1.6(d)~~ applies to the treasurer of state with respect to
4 the payment made in compliance with subsections (t) through (w). This
5 subsection and subsections (t) through (x) shall be interpreted liberally
6 so that the state shall, to the extent legally valid, ensure that the
7 contractual obligations of a county under this section are paid. Nothing
8 in this subsection or subsections (t) through (x) shall be construed to
9 create a debt of the state. This subsection expires June 30, 2004.

10 (z) (o) This section expires December 31, 2006.

11 SECTION 70. IC 6-1.1-8-36, AS AMENDED BY P.L.90-2002,
12 SECTION 82, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 36. (a) A public utility company shall pay any
14 taxes which are based upon the department of local government
15 finance's assessment of distributable property regardless of whether or
16 not an appeal of the assessment is pending. However, the collection of
17 the taxes may be enjoined pending an original tax appeal under
18 ~~IC 33-3-5.~~ IC 33-26.

19 (b) The department of local government finance shall reassess
20 distributable property and shall certify the reassessment to the county
21 auditor of each county in which the property is taxable if:

22 (1) the Indiana board:

23 (A) sets aside the department's original assessment and orders
24 the department to reassess the distributable property; or

25 (B) refers the matter to the department under section 32 of this
26 chapter with instructions to make another assessment; and

27 (2) the decision of:

28 (A) the Indiana board is not appealed to the tax court; or

29 (B) the tax court in which the matter was referred to the
30 department under section 32 of this chapter is not appealed to the
31 supreme court.

32 (c) If the tax court sets aside the Indiana board's final determination
33 and the Indiana board reassesses distributable property, the Indiana
34 board shall certify the reassessment to the county auditor of each
35 county in which the property is taxable if the decision of the tax court
36 is not appealed to the supreme court.

37 SECTION 71. IC 6-1.1-18.5-10.1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
38 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10.1. (a) The ad
39 valorem property tax levy limits imposed by section 3 of this chapter
40 do not apply to ad valorem property taxes imposed by a county, city, or
41 town to supplemental juror fees adopted under ~~IC 33-19-1-4,~~
42 IC 33-37-10-1, to the extent provided in subsection (b).

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1 (b) For purposes of determining the property tax levy limit imposed
2 on a county, city, or town under section 3 of this chapter, the county,
3 city, or town's ad valorem property tax levy for a calendar year does not
4 include an amount equal to:

- 5 (1) the average annual expenditures for nonsupplemental juror fees
- 6 under ~~IC 33-19-1-4~~, **IC 33-37-10-1**, using the five (5) most recent
- 7 years for which expenditure amounts are available; multiplied by
- 8 (2) the percentage increase in juror fees that is attributable to
- 9 supplemental juror fees under the most recent ordinance adopted
- 10 under ~~IC 33-19-1-4~~. **IC 33-37-10-1**.

11 SECTION 72. IC 6-8.1-3-17 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
12 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 17. (a) Before an
13 original tax appeal is filed with the tax court under ~~IC 33-3-5~~,
14 **IC 33-26**, the commissioner may settle any tax liability dispute if a
15 substantial doubt exists as to:

- 16 (1) the constitutionality of the tax under the Constitution of the
- 17 State of Indiana;
- 18 (2) the right to impose the tax;
- 19 (3) the correct amount of tax due;
- 20 (4) the collectibility of the tax; or
- 21 (5) whether the taxpayer is a resident or nonresident of Indiana.

22 (b) After an original tax appeal is filed with the tax court under
23 ~~IC 33-3-5~~, **IC 33-26**, and notwithstanding IC 4-6-2-11, the
24 commissioner may settle a tax liability dispute with an amount in
25 contention of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less.

26 (c) Notwithstanding IC 6-8.1-7-1(a), the terms of a settlement under
27 subsection (b) are available for public inspection.

28 SECTION 73. IC 6-8.1-5-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
29 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) If the department
30 reasonably believes that a person has not reported the proper amount
31 of tax due, the department shall make a proposed assessment of the
32 amount of the unpaid tax on the basis of the best information available
33 to the department. The amount of the assessment is considered a tax
34 payment not made by the due date and is subject to IC 6-8.1-10
35 concerning the imposition of penalties and interest. The department
36 shall send the person a notice of the proposed assessment through the
37 United States mail.

38 (b) If the person has a surety bond guaranteeing payment of the tax
39 for which the proposed assessment is made, the department shall
40 furnish a copy of the proposed assessment to the surety. The notice of
41 proposed assessment is prima facie evidence that the department's
42 claim for the unpaid tax is valid. The burden of proving that the

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1 proposed assessment is wrong rests with the person against whom the
2 proposed assessment is made.

3 (c) The notice shall state that the person has sixty (60) days from the
4 date the notice is mailed to pay the assessment or to file a written
5 protest. If the person files a protest and requires a hearing on the
6 protest, the department shall:

7 (1) set the hearing at the department's earliest convenient time; and

8 (2) notify the person by United States mail of the time, date, and
9 location of the hearing.

10 (d) The department may hold the hearing at the location of its choice
11 within Indiana if that location complies with IC 6-8.1-3-8.5.

12 (e) No later than sixty (60) days after conducting a hearing on a
13 protest, or after making a decision on a protest when no hearing is
14 requested, the department shall issue a letter of findings and shall send
15 a copy of the letter through the United States mail to the person who
16 filed the protest and to the person's surety, if the surety was notified of
17 the proposed assessment under subsection (a). The department may
18 continue the hearing until a later date if the taxpayer presents
19 additional information at the hearing or the taxpayer requests an
20 opportunity to present additional information after the hearing.

21 (f) A person that disagrees with a decision in a letter of finding may
22 request a rehearing not more than thirty (30) days after the date on
23 which the letter of finding is issued by the department. The department
24 shall consider the request and may grant the rehearing if the department
25 reasonably believes that a rehearing would be in the best interests of
26 the taxpayer and the state.

27 (g) If a person disagrees with a decision in a letter of finding, the
28 person may appeal the decision to the tax court. However, the tax court
29 does not have jurisdiction to hear an appeal that is filed more than one
30 hundred eighty (180) days after the date on which the letter of finding
31 is issued by the department.

32 (h) The tax court shall hear an appeal under subsection (g) de novo
33 and without a jury. The tax court may do the following:

34 (1) Uphold or deny any part of the assessment that is appealed.

35 (2) Assess the court costs in a manner that the court believes to be
36 equitable.

37 (3) Enjoin the collection of a listed tax under ~~IC 33-3-5-11~~
38 **IC 33-26-6-2.**

39 (i) The department shall demand payment, as provided in
40 IC 6-8.1-8-2(a), of any part of the proposed tax assessment, interest,
41 and penalties that it finds owing because:

42 (1) the person failed to properly respond within the sixty (60) day

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1 period;

2 (2) the person requested a hearing but failed to appear at that

3 hearing; or

4 (3) after consideration of the evidence presented in the protest or

5 hearing, the department finds that the person still owes tax.

6 (j) The department shall make the demand for payment in the manner

7 provided in IC 6-8.1-8-2.

8 (k) Subsection (a) does not apply to a motor carrier fuel tax return.

9 SECTION 74. IC 6-8.1-9-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

10 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) If a person has

11 paid more tax than the person determines is legally due for a particular

12 taxable period, the person may file a claim for a refund with the

13 department. Except as provided in subsections (f) and (g), in order to

14 obtain the refund, the person must file the claim with the department

15 within three (3) years after the latter of the following:

16 (1) The due date of the return.

17 (2) The date of payment.

18 For purposes of this section, the due date for a return filed for the state

19 gross retail or use tax, the gasoline tax, the special fuel tax, the motor

20 carrier fuel tax, the oil inspection fee, or the petroleum severance tax

21 is the end of the calendar year which contains the taxable period for

22 which the return is filed. The claim must set forth the amount of the

23 refund to which the person is entitled and the reasons that the person

24 is entitled to the refund.

25 (b) When the department receives a claim for refund, the department

26 shall consider the claim for refund and may hold a hearing on the claim

27 for refund to obtain and consider additional evidence. After considering

28 the claim and all evidence relevant to the claim, the department shall

29 issue a decision on the claim, stating the part, if any, of the refund

30 allowed and containing a statement of the reasons for any part of the

31 refund that is denied. The department shall mail a copy of the decision

32 to the person who filed the claim. If the department allows the full

33 amount of the refund claim, a warrant for the payment of the claim is

34 sufficient notice of the decision.

35 (c) If the person disagrees with any part of the department's decision,

36 ~~he~~ **the person** may appeal the decision, regardless of whether or not he

37 protested the tax payment or whether or not the person has accepted a

38 refund. The person must file the appeal with the tax court. The tax

39 court does not have jurisdiction to hear a refund appeal suit, if:

40 (1) the appeal is filed more than three (3) years after the date the

41 claim for refund was filed with the department;

42 (2) the appeal is filed more than ninety (90) days after the date the

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1 department mails the decision of denial to the person; or
2 (3) the appeal is filed both before the decision is issued and before
3 the one hundred eighty-first day after the date the person files the
4 claim for refund with the department.

5 (d) The tax court shall hear the appeal de novo and without a jury,
6 and after the hearing may order or deny any part of the appealed
7 refund. The court may assess the court costs in any manner that it feels
8 is equitable. The court may enjoin the collection of any of the listed
9 taxes under ~~IC 33-3-5-11~~. **IC 33-26-6-2**. The court may also allow a
10 refund of taxes, interest, and penalties that have been paid to and
11 collected by the department.

12 (e) With respect to the motor vehicle excise tax, this section applies
13 only to penalties and interest paid on assessments of the motor vehicle
14 excise tax. Any other overpayment of the motor vehicle excise tax is
15 subject to IC 6-6-5.

16 (f) If a taxpayer's federal income tax liability for a taxable year is
17 modified by the Internal Revenue Service, and the modification would
18 result in a reduction of the tax legally due, the due date by which the
19 taxpayer must file a claim for refund with the department is the later of:

- 20 (1) the date determined under subsection (a); or
- 21 (2) the date that is six (6) months after the date on which the
22 taxpayer is notified of the modification by the Internal Revenue
23 Service.

24 (g) If an agreement to extend the assessment time period is entered
25 into under IC 6-8.1-5-2(e), the period during which a person may file
26 a claim for a refund under subsection (a) is extended to the same date
27 to which the assessment time period is extended.

28 SECTION 75. IC 6-8.1-9-1.2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
29 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1.2. Notwithstanding
30 section 1(d) of this chapter, if a taxpayer prevails in a complaint that is
31 placed on the small claims docket under ~~IC 33-3-5-12~~, **IC 33-26-5**, the
32 tax court shall order the refund of the taxpayer's filing fee under
33 ~~IC 33-3-5-16~~ **IC 33-26-9-1** from the state general fund.

34 SECTION 76. IC 8-23-2-15, AS AMENDED BY P.L.132-2003,
35 SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
36 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 15. (a) As used in this section, "highway work
37 zone" means an area where:

- 38 (1) highway construction, reconstruction, or maintenance is
39 actually occurring; and
- 40 (2) notice is posted in accordance with the:
 - 41 (A) Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices; or
 - 42 (B) Indiana Work Site Traffic Control Manual;

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1 to indicate that highway construction, reconstruction, or maintenance
2 is occurring.

3 (b) The department may contract with the state police department or
4 local law enforcement agencies to hire off duty police officers to patrol
5 highway work zones. The duties of a police officer who is hired under
6 this section:

7 (1) are limited to those duties that the police officer normally
8 performs while on active duty; and

9 (2) do not include the duties of a:

10 (A) flagman; or

11 (B) security officer.

12 (c) The department shall use the money transferred to the department
13 under ~~IC 33-19-9-4(6)~~ **IC 33-37-9-4(6)** to pay the costs of hiring off
14 duty police officers to perform the duties described in subsection (b).

15 (d) All money transferred to the department under ~~IC 33-19-9-4(6)~~
16 **IC 33-37-9-4(6)** is annually appropriated to pay off duty police officers
17 to perform the duties described in subsection (b).

18 SECTION 77. IC 9-27-2-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
19 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 11. (a) The alcohol and
20 drug countermeasures fund is established for the purpose of funding
21 the programs and activities developed and conducted under section
22 4(8) of this chapter. The fund shall be administered by the office. The
23 fund consists of deposits made under ~~IC 33-19-~~ **IC 33-37.**

24 (b) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not
25 currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same
26 manner as other public funds may be invested.

27 (c) Money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert
28 to the state general fund.

29 (d) At least sixty percent (60%) of the money in the alcohol and drug
30 countermeasures fund shall be used to supplement law enforcement
31 agencies in their efforts to apprehend persons who operate vehicles
32 while intoxicated. Money received by a law enforcement agency from
33 the fund may not be used to replace other funding of law enforcement
34 services.

35 SECTION 78. IC 9-30-3-12, AS AMENDED BY P.L.225-1999,
36 SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
37 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 12. (a) If during any twelve (12) month period a
38 person has committed moving traffic violations for which the person
39 has:

40 (1) been convicted of at least two (2) traffic misdemeanors;

41 (2) had at least two (2) traffic judgments entered against the
42 person; or

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1 (3) been convicted of at least one (1) traffic misdemeanor and has
2 had at least one (1) traffic judgment entered against the person;
3 the bureau may require the person to attend and satisfactorily complete
4 a defensive driving school program. The person shall pay all applicable
5 fees required by the bureau.

6 (b) This subsection applies to an individual who holds a probationary
7 license under IC 9-24-11-3 or is less than eighteen (18) years of age.
8 An individual is required to attend and satisfactorily complete a
9 defensive driving school program if either of the following occurs at
10 least twice or if both of the following have occurred:

11 (1) The individual has been convicted of a moving traffic offense
12 (as defined in section 14(a) of this chapter), other than an offense
13 that solely involves motor vehicle equipment.

14 (2) The individual has been the operator of a motor vehicle
15 involved in an accident for which a report is required to be filed
16 under IC 9-26-2.

17 The individual shall pay all applicable fees required by the bureau.

18 (c) The bureau may suspend the driving license of any person who:

19 (1) fails to attend a defensive driving school program; or

20 (2) fails to satisfactorily complete a defensive driving school
21 program;

22 as required by this section.

23 (d) Notwithstanding ~~IC 33-19-5-2~~, **IC 33-37-4-2**, any court may
24 suspend one-half (1/2) of each applicable court cost for which a person
25 is liable due to a traffic violation if the person enrolls in and completes
26 a defensive driving school or a similar school conducted by an agency
27 of the state or local government.

28 SECTION 79. IC 9-30-9-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
29 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10. The circuit court:

30 (1) shall administer the program established under section 2 of this
31 chapter;

32 (2) shall submit claims under ~~IC 33-19-8-6~~ **IC 33-37-8-6** for the
33 disbursement of funds; and

34 (3) may enter into contracts with individuals, firms, and
35 corporations to provide the treatment described by section 2 of this
36 chapter.

37 SECTION 80. IC 10-13-3-13, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2003,
38 SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
39 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 13. As used in this chapter, "no contact order"
40 means an order that prohibits a person from having direct or indirect
41 contact with another person and that is issued under any of the
42 following:

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- 1 (1) IC 31-32-13.
- 2 (2) IC 31-34-17.
- 3 (3) IC 31-34-20.
- 4 (4) IC 31-37-16.
- 5 (5) IC 31-37-19-1.
- 6 (6) IC 31-37-19-6.
- 7 (7) ~~IC 33-14-1-7.~~ **IC 33-39-1-8.**
- 8 (8) IC 35-33-8-3.2.
- 9 (9) IC 35-38-2-2.3.

10 SECTION 81. IC 11-12-3.5-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.224-2003,
 11 SECTION 124, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 12 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. The community corrections
 13 advisory board shall develop a forensic diversion program plan to do
 14 the following:

- 15 (1) Establish and provide procedures for the early identification of
 16 serious mental or addictive disorders among detainees, including
 17 initial intake and assessment programs for individuals who are
 18 arrested.
- 19 (2) Permit an individual who is not charged with a crime involving
 20 serious bodily injury to participate in an arraignment or
 21 postarraignment diversion program.
- 22 (3) Provide a program of community based services for an
 23 individual eligible for deferred prosecution under ~~IC 33-14-1-7~~
 24 **IC 33-39-1-8** or IC 12-23-5-7.
- 25 (4) Permit an individual participating in a forensic diversion
 26 program to discontinue participation sixty (60) days after the
 27 individual's primary caregiver, physician, or counselor has released
 28 the individual from all care except for basic monitoring.

29 SECTION 82. IC 11-13-1-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 30 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 8. (a) As used in this
 31 section, "board" refers to the board of directors of the judicial
 32 conference of Indiana established ~~under IC 33-13-14-2.~~ **by**
 33 **IC 33-33-9-3.**

- 34 (b) The board shall adopt rules consistent with this chapter,
 35 prescribing minimum standards concerning:
 - 36 (1) educational and occupational qualifications for employment as
 37 a probation officer;
 - 38 (2) compensation of probation officers;
 - 39 (3) protection of probation records and disclosure of information
 40 contained in those records; and
 - 41 (4) presentence investigation reports.
- 42 (c) The conference shall prepare a written examination to be used in

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1 establishing lists of persons eligible for appointment as probation
 2 officers. The conference shall prescribe the qualifications for entrance
 3 to the examination and establish a minimum passing score and rules for
 4 the administration of the examination after obtaining recommendations
 5 on these matters from the probation standards and practices advisory
 6 committee. The examination must be offered at least once every other
 7 month.

8 (d) The conference shall, by its rules, establish an effective date for
 9 the minimum standards and written examination for probation officers.

10 (e) The conference shall provide probation departments with training
 11 and technical assistance for:

12 (1) the implementation and management of probation case
 13 classification; and

14 (2) the development and use of workload information.

15 The staff of the Indiana judicial center may include a probation case
 16 management coordinator and probation case management assistant.

17 (f) The conference shall, in cooperation with the division of family
 18 and children and the department of education, provide probation
 19 departments with training and technical assistance relating to special
 20 education services and programs that may be available for delinquent
 21 children or children in need of services. The subjects addressed by the
 22 training and technical assistance must include the following:

23 (1) Eligibility standards.

24 (2) Testing requirements and procedures.

25 (3) Procedures and requirements for placement in programs
 26 provided by school corporations or special education cooperatives
 27 under IC 20-1-6.

28 (4) Procedures and requirements for placement in residential
 29 special education institutions or facilities under IC 20-1-6-19 and
 30 511 IAC 7-12-5.

31 (5) Development and implementation of individual education
 32 programs for eligible children in:

33 (A) accordance with applicable requirements of state and federal
 34 laws and rules; and

35 (B) in coordination with:

36 (i) individual case plans; and

37 (ii) informal adjustment programs or dispositional decrees
 38 entered by courts having juvenile jurisdiction under IC 31-34
 39 and IC 31-37.

40 (6) Sources of federal, state, and local funding that is or may be
 41 available to support special education programs for children for
 42 whom proceedings have been initiated under IC 31-34 and

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1 IC 31-37.
2 Training for probation departments may be provided jointly with
3 training provided to child welfare caseworkers relating to the same
4 subject matter.

5 (g) The conference shall make recommendations to courts and
6 probation departments concerning:

- 7 (1) selection, training, distribution, and removal of probation
- 8 officers;
- 9 (2) methods and procedure for the administration of probation,
- 10 including investigation, supervision, workloads, recordkeeping,
- 11 and reporting; and
- 12 (3) use of citizen volunteers and public and private agencies.

13 (h) The conference may delegate any of the functions described in
14 this section to the advisory committee or the Indiana judicial center.

15 SECTION 83. IC 12-17-2-18, AS AMENDED BY P.L.138-2001,
16 SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
17 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 18. (a) The bureau shall make the agreements
18 necessary for the effective administration of the plan with local
19 governmental officials within Indiana. The bureau shall contract with:

- 20 (1) a prosecuting attorney; or
- 21 (2) a private attorney if the bureau determines that a reasonable
- 22 contract cannot be entered into with a prosecuting attorney and the
- 23 determination is approved by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the
- 24 Indiana child custody and support advisory committee (established
- 25 ~~under IC 33-2-1-10-1~~; by IC 33-24-11-1);

26 in each judicial circuit to undertake activities required to be performed
27 under Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 651),
28 including establishment of paternity, establishment, enforcement, and
29 modification of child support orders, activities under the Uniform
30 Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (IC 31-2-1, before its repeal)
31 or the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (IC 31-18, or IC 31-1.5
32 before its repeal), and if the contract is with a prosecuting attorney,
33 prosecutions of welfare fraud.

34 (b) The hiring of an attorney by an agreement or a contract made
35 under this section is not subject to the approval of the attorney general
36 under IC 4-6-5-3. An agreement or a contract made under this section
37 is not subject to IC 4-13-2-14.3 or IC 5-22.

38 (c) Subject to section 18.5 of this chapter, a prosecuting attorney with
39 which the bureau contracts under subsection (a) may contract with a
40 private organization to provide child support enforcement services.

41 (d) A prosecuting attorney or private attorney entering into an
42 agreement or a contract with the bureau under this section enters into

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1 an attorney-client relationship with the state to represent the interests
2 of the state in the effective administration of the plan and not the
3 interests of any other person. An attorney-client relationship is not
4 created with any other person by reason of an agreement or contract
5 with the bureau.

6 (e) At the time that an application for child support services is made,
7 the applicant must be informed that:

8 (1) an attorney who provides services for the child support bureau
9 is the attorney for the state and is not providing legal
10 representation to the applicant; and

11 (2) communications made by the applicant to the attorney and the
12 advice given by the attorney to the applicant are not confidential
13 communications protected by the privilege provided under
14 IC 34-46-3-1.

15 SECTION 84. IC 12-17-2-30 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
16 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 30. The director of the
17 division shall adopt the rules necessary to implement Title IV-D of the
18 federal Social Security Act and this chapter. The division shall send a
19 copy of each proposed or adopted rule to each member of the **Indiana**
20 child custody and support advisory committee established by
21 ~~IC 33-2-1-10~~ **IC 33-24-11-1** not later than ten (10) days after proposal
22 or adoption.

23 SECTION 85. IC 12-17-17-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
24 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. A county child
25 advocacy fund is established in each county for the purpose of assisting
26 the county in developing interdisciplinary responses to child abuse and
27 neglect situations. The fund consists of amounts deposited under
28 ~~IC 33-19-7-1(d)~~ **IC 33-37-7-1(d) and IC 33-37-7-2(d)**.

29 SECTION 86. IC 12-18-5-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
30 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. The sources of the
31 fund include the following:

32 (1) Amounts deposited under ~~IC 33-19-7-5~~ **IC 33-37-7-9**.

33 (2) Amounts distributed from the state user fee fund under
34 ~~IC 33-19-9-4(a)(7)~~ **IC 33-37-9-4(a)(7)**.

35 SECTION 87. IC 12-23-14-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.113-2001,
36 SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
37 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 13. (a) As used in this section, "board" refers to
38 the board of directors of the judicial conference of Indiana established
39 ~~under IC 33-13-14-2~~ **by IC 33-38-9-3**.

40 (b) As used in this section, "effective date" means the date
41 established by the board after which minimum employment standards
42 ~~will be~~ **are** required for persons employed in court drug and alcohol

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- 1 programs.
- 2 (c) A program established under this chapter is subject to the
3 regulatory powers of the Indiana judicial center established by
4 ~~IC 33-13-14-2~~ **IC 33-38-9-4**.
- 5 (d) With regard to alcohol and drug services programs established
6 under this chapter, the Indiana judicial center may do the following:
- 7 (1) Ensure that programs comply with rules adopted under this
8 section and applicable federal regulations.
- 9 (2) Revoke the authorization of a program upon a determination
10 that the program does not comply with rules adopted under this
11 section and applicable federal regulations.
- 12 (3) Make agreements and contracts with:
- 13 (A) another department, authority, or agency of the state;
14 (B) another state;
15 (C) the federal government;
16 (D) a state supported or private university; or
17 (E) a public or private agency;
18 to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.
- 19 (4) Directly, or by contract, approve and certify programs
20 established under this chapter.
- 21 (5) Require, as a condition of operation, that each program created
22 or funded under this chapter be certified according to rules
23 established by the Indiana judicial center.
- 24 (6) Adopt rules to implement this chapter.
- 25 (e) The board shall adopt rules concerning standards, requirements,
26 and procedures for initial certification, recertification, and
27 decertification of alcohol and drug services programs.
- 28 (f) The board may adopt rules concerning educational and
29 occupational qualifications needed to be employed by or to provide
30 services to a court alcohol and drug services program. If the board
31 adopts qualifications under this subsection:
- 32 (1) the board shall establish an effective date after which any
33 person employed by a court alcohol and drug services program
34 must meet the minimum qualifications adopted under this
35 subsection; and
- 36 (2) the minimum employment qualifications adopted under this
37 subsection do not apply to a person who is employed:
- 38 (A) by a certified court alcohol and drug program before the
39 effective date; or
40 (B) as administrative personnel.
- 41 (g) The board may delegate any of the functions described in
42 subsections (e) and (f) to the court alcohol and drug program advisory

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1 committee or the Indiana judicial center.

2 SECTION 88. IC 12-23-14-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
3 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 14. (a) The costs of an
4 alcohol and drug services program established under this chapter shall
5 be paid out of the city general fund or the county general fund and may
6 be supplemented by payment from the user fee fund upon appropriation
7 made under ~~IC 33-19-8~~. **IC 33-37-8.**

8 (b) The court shall fix the compensation of employees and
9 contractors.

10 SECTION 89. IC 12-23-14-17 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
11 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 17. (a) The Indiana
12 judicial center drug and alcohol programs fund is established for the
13 purpose of administering, certifying, and supporting alcohol and drug
14 services programs under this chapter. The fund shall be administered
15 by the Indiana judicial center established ~~under IC 33-13-14-2~~. **by**
16 **IC 33-38-9-4.**

17 (b) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not
18 currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same
19 manner as other public funds may be invested.

20 (c) Money in the fund at the end of the fiscal year does not revert to
21 the state general fund.

22 SECTION 90. IC 12-23-14.5-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.133-2003,
23 SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
24 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a drug
25 court established under this chapter and accompanying services are
26 open only to individuals over whom the court that established the drug
27 court has jurisdiction.

28 (b) A drug court that does not otherwise have felony jurisdiction may
29 accept an eligible individual who is referred to the drug court from
30 another court within the county if the following criteria are met:

31 (1) The drug court returns the case to the court that made the
32 referral for appropriate proceedings when the person has
33 successfully completed drug court or the person's participation in
34 the drug court has been terminated.

35 (2) If the drug court is a city or town court, the person selected as
36 judge for the court is required to be an attorney under
37 ~~IC 33-10.1-5-7~~. **IC 33-35-5-7.**

38 SECTION 91. IC 12-23-14.5-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.133-2003,
39 SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
40 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 9. (a) As used in this section, "board" refers to the
41 board of directors of the judicial conference of Indiana under
42 ~~IC 33-13-14-2~~. **IC 33-38-9-3.**

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- 1 (b) As used in this section, "effective date" means the date
- 2 established by the board after which minimum employment standards
- 3 will be required for a person employed by a drug court.
- 4 (c) A drug court established under this chapter is subject to the
- 5 regulatory powers of the Indiana judicial center under ~~IC 33-13-14-7~~.
- 6 **IC 33-38-9-9.**
- 7 (d) With regard to drug courts established under this chapter, the
- 8 Indiana judicial center may do the following:
- 9 (1) Ensure that drug courts comply with rules adopted under this
- 10 section and applicable federal regulations.
- 11 (2) Certify drug courts established under this chapter.
- 12 (3) Revoke the certification of a drug court upon a determination
- 13 that the drug court does not comply with rules adopted under this
- 14 section and applicable federal regulations.
- 15 (4) Make agreements and contracts with:
- 16 (A) another department, authority, or agency of the state;
- 17 (B) another state;
- 18 (C) the federal government;
- 19 (D) a state supported or private university; or
- 20 (E) a public or private agency;
- 21 to implement this chapter.
- 22 (5) Require as a condition of operation that each drug court created
- 23 or funded under this chapter be certified according to rules
- 24 established by the Indiana judicial center.
- 25 (6) Adopt rules to implement this chapter.
- 26 (e) The board shall adopt rules concerning standards, requirements,
- 27 and procedures for initial certification, recertification, and
- 28 decertification of drug courts.
- 29 (f) The board may adopt rules concerning educational and
- 30 occupational qualifications needed to be employed by a drug court;
- 31 however, any contract service provider must be licensed by the state or
- 32 approved by the judicial center. If the board adopts qualifications under
- 33 this subsection:
- 34 (1) the board shall establish an effective date after which a person
- 35 employed by a drug court must meet the minimum qualifications
- 36 adopted under this subsection; and
- 37 (2) the minimum employment qualifications adopted under this
- 38 subsection do not apply to a person who is employed:
- 39 (A) by a certified drug court before the effective date; or
- 40 (B) as administrative personnel.
- 41 (g) The board may delegate any of the functions described in
- 42 subsections (e) and (f) to the court alcohol and drug program advisory

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1 committee or the Indiana judicial center.

2 SECTION 92. IC 12-23-14.5-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.168-2002,
3 SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
4 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10. (a) The costs of a drug court established under
5 this chapter may, at the discretion of the fiscal body of the unit, be
6 supplemented out of the city general fund or the county general fund
7 and may be further supplemented by payment from the user fee fund
8 upon appropriation made under ~~IC 33-19-8~~. **IC 33-37-8.**

9 (b) The court shall fix the compensation of employees of the drug
10 court.

11 SECTION 93. IC 12-23-14.5-12, AS ADDED BY P.L.168-2002,
12 SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 12. (a) A court that has established a drug court
14 under this chapter may require an eligible individual to pay a fee for
15 drug court services.

16 (b) If a fee is required, the court shall adopt by court rule a schedule
17 of fees to be assessed for drug court services.

18 (c) The fee for drug court services may not exceed five hundred
19 dollars (\$500) per referral to the drug court.

20 (d) The clerk of the court shall collect fees under this section. The
21 clerk shall transmit the fees within thirty (30) days after the fees are
22 collected, for deposit by the auditor or fiscal officer in the appropriate
23 user fee fund established under ~~IC 33-19-8~~. **IC 33-37-8.**

24 SECTION 94. IC 12-26-1-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
25 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. Except as provided
26 in sections 3 and 4 of this chapter, the following Indiana courts have
27 jurisdiction over a proceeding under this article:

28 (1) A court having probate jurisdiction.

29 (2) A superior court in a county in which the circuit court has
30 exclusive probate jurisdiction.

31 (3) A mental health division of a superior court to the extent the
32 mental health division has jurisdiction under ~~IC 33-5-1-2-4~~.
33 **IC 33-33-49-9.**

34 SECTION 95. IC 14-22-3-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.186-2003,
35 SECTION 57, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
36 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the
37 money in the fund shall be used for the following purposes:

38 (1) Protecting and propagating game, fish, and birds in Indiana.

39 (2) Paying the operational expenses of the following:

40 (A) The fish and wildlife division.

41 (B) The law enforcement division.

42 (3) Maintaining the automated point of sale licensing system

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1 implemented under IC 14-22-12-7.5. However, the amount that
2 may be used under this subdivision during a fiscal year may not
3 exceed the amount transferred on July 1 of that fiscal year under
4 IC 14-22-4-6.

5 (b) Money in the fund that is attributable to money deposited under
6 ~~IC 33-19-7-5~~ **IC 33-37-7-9** shall be used to administer the following:

7 (1) The turn in a poacher program established under IC 14-9-8-23.

8 (2) The reward system established under the program.

9 SECTION 96. IC 15-3-4.6-4.1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
10 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4.1. In addition to its
11 powers and duties in section 4 of this chapter, the weed control board
12 may establish a marijuana eradication program to eliminate and destroy
13 wild marijuana plants within the county. The program is funded by
14 amounts appropriated by the county under ~~IC 33-19-8~~ **IC 33-37-8** and
15 by amounts appropriated from the county general fund.

16 SECTION 97. IC 16-19-13-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2002,
17 SECTION 72, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
18 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) As used in this section, "rape crisis center"
19 means an organization that provides a full continuum of services,
20 including hotlines, victim advocacy, and supportive services, from the
21 onset of need for services through the completion of healing, to victims
22 of sexual assault.

23 (b) The sexual assault victims assistance fund is established. The
24 office shall administer the fund to provide financial assistance to rape
25 crisis centers. Money in the fund must be distributed to a statewide
26 nonprofit corporation whose primary purpose is pursuing the
27 eradication of sexual violence in Indiana. The nonprofit corporation
28 shall allocate money in the fund among the rape crisis centers. The
29 fund consists of:

30 (1) amounts transferred to the fund from sexual assault victims
31 assistance fees collected under ~~IC 33-19-6-21~~ **IC 33-37-5-23**.

32 (2) any appropriations to the fund from other sources;

33 (3) grants, gifts, and donations intended for deposit in the fund;
34 and

35 (4) interest that accrues from money in the fund.

36 (c) The expenses of administering the fund shall be paid from money
37 in the fund. The office shall designate not more than ten percent (10%)
38 of the appropriation made each year to the nonprofit corporation for
39 program administration.

40 (d) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not
41 currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same
42 manner as other public money may be invested.

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(e) Money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.

SECTION 98. IC 25-1-2-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 8. This chapter applies to the imposition and collection of fees under the following:

IC 14-24-10

IC 16-19-5-2

IC 25-30-1-17

~~IC 33-16-2-1.~~

IC 33-42-2-1.

SECTION 99. IC 25-18-1-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) The clerk of the circuit court, upon receiving an application for a license, shall examine the application to determine if it is in due form. If the clerk shall be satisfied that the application is in due form and that the proposed sale is of the character which the applicant desires to advertise and conduct, ~~he~~ **the clerk** shall issue a license to the applicant authorizing him to advertise and conduct a sale of the particular kind mentioned in the application upon the payment of a fee as provided in ~~IC 33-17-14-3.~~ **IC 33-32-5-2.**

(b) Such license may be issued by the clerk in typewritten letter form or in printed form addressed to the applicant, one (1) copy being retained by the clerk, and shall set forth the following information and statements:

DISTRESS SALE LICENSE

In accordance with and subject to IC 25-18-1, (name of applicant) is hereby licensed to conduct a distress sale for the following purpose:

Going out of business sale

Removal of business sale

Fire or altered goods sale

This license shall apply only to the sale of goods reported in the inventory filed with the application for this license, which goods are to be sold by the licensee at (place of sale _____), in _____, Indiana. The effective date of this license shall be _____, _____, and this license shall expire sixty (60) days from said date, Sundays and holidays excluded.

Dated this ____ day of _____, _____.

CLERK.

SECTION 100. IC 29-3-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2001, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) This article applies to the following:

(1) The business affairs, physical person, and property of every

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1 incapacitated person and minor residing in Indiana.
 2 (2) Property located in Indiana of every incapacitated person and
 3 minor residing outside Indiana.
 4 (3) Property of every incapacitated person or minor, regardless of
 5 where the property is located, coming into the control of a
 6 fiduciary who is subject to the laws of Indiana.
 7 (b) Except as provided in subsections (c) through (e), the court has
 8 exclusive original jurisdiction over all matters concerning the
 9 following:
 10 (1) Guardians.
 11 (2) Protective proceedings under IC 29-3-4.
 12 (c) A juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction over matters
 13 relating to the following:
 14 (1) Minors described in IC 31-30-1-1.
 15 (2) Matters related to guardians of the person and guardianships of
 16 the person described in IC 31-30-1-1(10).
 17 (d) Except as provided in subsection (c), courts with child custody
 18 jurisdiction under:
 19 (1) IC 31-14-10;
 20 (2) IC 31-17-2-1; or
 21 (3) IC 31-17-3-3;
 22 have original and continuing jurisdiction over custody matters relating
 23 to minors.
 24 (e) A mental health division of a superior court under ~~IC 33-5-1-2~~
 25 **IC 33-33-49** has jurisdiction concurrent with the court in mental health
 26 proceedings under IC 12-26 relating to guardianship and protective
 27 orders.
 28 (f) Jurisdiction under this section is not dependent on issuance or
 29 service of summons.
 30 SECTION 101. IC 31-9-2-50 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 31 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 50. "Guardian ad
 32 litem", for purposes of IC 31-15-6, IC 31-16-3, IC 31-19-16,
 33 IC 31-19-16.5, and the juvenile law, means an attorney, a volunteer, or
 34 an employee of a county program designated under ~~IC 33-2-1-7-3.1~~
 35 **IC 33-24-6-4** who is appointed by a court to:
 36 (1) represent and protect the best interests of a child; and
 37 (2) provide the child with services requested by the court,
 38 including:
 39 (A) researching;
 40 (B) examining;
 41 (C) advocating;
 42 (D) facilitating; and

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(E) monitoring;
the child's situation.
A guardian ad litem who is not an attorney must complete the same court approved training program that is required for a court appointed special advocate under section 28 of this chapter.

SECTION 102. IC 31-16-20-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4. The proceedings that are transferred shall be docketed as other civil matters are docketed, and a civil costs fee as provided in ~~IC 33-19-5-4~~ **IC 33-37-4-4** shall be collected.

SECTION 103. IC 31-16-21-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) Whenever in any court proceeding an order is in force for:

- (1) the support and maintenance of the other party to the proceeding; or
 - (2) the support and maintenance of a child;
- the individual required to pay the support shall pay the support.

(b) The clerk shall collect from the individual, in addition to the payments, the fee specified in ~~IC 33-19-6-5~~ **IC 33-37-5-6**.

(c) The clerk may collect any unpaid fee in a proceeding for contempt.

SECTION 104. IC 31-30-1-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. Except as provided in ~~IC 33-5-29-5-4~~, ~~IC 33-5-35-1-4~~, **IC 33-33-45-6** and section 8 of this chapter, the juvenile law does not apply to the following:

- (1) A child at least sixteen (16) years of age who allegedly committed a violation of a traffic law, the violation of which is a misdemeanor, unless the violation is an offense under IC 9-30-5.
- (2) A child who is alleged to have committed a violation of a statute defining an infraction, except as provided under IC 7.1-5-7.
- (3) A child who is alleged to have committed a violation of an ordinance.
- (4) A child who:
 - (A) is alleged to have committed an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult; and
 - (B) has previously been waived under IC 31-30-3 (or IC 31-6-2-4 before its repeal) to a court having misdemeanor or felony jurisdiction.

SECTION 105. IC 31-30-1-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 8. The juvenile division of the Marion superior court established under ~~IC 33-5-1-2~~ **IC 33-33-49** has exclusive jurisdiction over a child who:

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1 (1) has been taken into custody in Marion County; and
 2 (2) has allegedly committed an act that would be a misdemeanor
 3 traffic offense if committed by an adult.
 4 SECTION 106. IC 31-30-1-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 5 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10. A circuit court has
 6 concurrent original jurisdiction with the juvenile court, including the
 7 probate court described in ~~IC 33-8-2-10~~, **IC 33-31-1-9(b)**, for the
 8 purpose of establishing the paternity of a child in a proceeding under:
 9 (1) IC 31-18;
 10 (2) IC 31-1.5 (before its repeal); or
 11 (3) IC 31-2-1 (before its repeal);
 12 to enforce a duty of support.
 13 SECTION 107. IC 31-31-2-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 14 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. The fees in juvenile
 15 court proceedings are set under ~~IC 33-19-5-3~~. **IC 33-37-4-3**.
 16 SECTION 108. IC 31-31-2-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 17 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. An adult who is
 18 convicted of an offense in the juvenile court is liable for costs under
 19 ~~IC 33-19-5-1~~. **IC 33-37-4-1**.
 20 SECTION 109. IC 31-31-3-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 21 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. The judge of the
 22 juvenile court may appoint one (1) or more full-time magistrates under
 23 ~~IC 33-4-7~~. **IC 33-23-5**.
 24 SECTION 110. IC 31-31-3-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 25 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. The judge of:
 26 (1) a juvenile court; or
 27 (2) a probate court under ~~IC 33-8-2~~; **IC 33-31-1**;
 28 may appoint one (1) or more part-time juvenile court referees.
 29 SECTION 111. IC 31-31-4-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 30 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. The judge of:
 31 (1) a juvenile court; or
 32 (2) a probate court under ~~IC 33-8-2~~; **IC 33-31-1**;
 33 may appoint one (1) or more part-time juvenile court referees.
 34 SECTION 112. IC 31-34-8-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 35 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 8. The juvenile court
 36 may order each child who participates in a program of informal
 37 adjustment or the child's parents to pay an informal adjustment
 38 program fee of:
 39 (1) at least five dollars (\$5); but
 40 (2) not more than fifteen dollars (\$15);
 41 for each month that the child participates in the program instead of the
 42 court cost fees prescribed by ~~IC 33-19-5-3~~. **IC 33-37-4-3**.

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1 SECTION 113. IC 31-34-8-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 2 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 9. (a) The probation
 3 department for the juvenile court shall:

4 (1) collect the informal adjustment program fee set by section 8 of
 5 this chapter; and

6 (2) transfer the collected informal adjustment program fees to the
 7 county auditor not later than thirty (30) days after the fees are
 8 collected.

9 (b) The county auditor shall deposit the fees in the county user fee
 10 fund established by ~~IC 33-19-8-5~~. **IC 33-37-8-5.**

11 SECTION 114. IC 31-37-9-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 12 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 9. The juvenile court
 13 may order each child who participates in a program of informal
 14 adjustment or the child's parents to pay an informal adjustment
 15 program fee of:

16 (1) at least five dollars (\$5); but

17 (2) not more than fifteen dollars (\$15);

18 for each month that the child participates in the program instead of the
 19 court cost fees prescribed by ~~IC 33-19-5-3~~. **IC 33-37-4-3.**

20 SECTION 115. IC 31-37-9-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 21 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10. (a) The probation
 22 department for the juvenile court shall do the following:

23 (1) Collect the informal adjustment program fee set under section
 24 9 of this chapter; and

25 (2) Transfer the collected informal adjustment program fees to the
 26 county auditor not later than thirty (30) days after the fees are
 27 collected.

28 (b) The county auditor shall deposit the fees in the county user fee
 29 fund established by ~~IC 33-19-8-5~~. **IC 33-37-8-5.**

30 SECTION 116. IC 31-40-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.277-2003,
 31 SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 32 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) Subject to IC 31-40-1-3, a juvenile court
 33 may order each delinquent child who receives supervision under
 34 IC 31-37-19 or the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to pay to either
 35 the probation department or the clerk of the court:

36 (1) an initial probation user's fee of at least twenty-five dollars
 37 (\$25) but not more than one hundred dollars (\$100);

38 (2) a probation user's fee of at least ten dollars (\$10) but not more
 39 than twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each month the child receives
 40 supervision; and

41 (3) an administrative fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) if the
 42 delinquent child is supervised by a juvenile probation officer.

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1 (b) If a clerk of a court collects a probation user's fee, the clerk:
 2 (1) may keep not more than three percent (3%) of the fee to defray
 3 the administrative costs of collecting the fee and shall deposit any
 4 fee kept under this subsection in the clerk's record perpetuation
 5 fund established under ~~IC 33-19-6-1.5~~; **IC 33-37-5-2**; and
 6 (2) if requested to do so by the county auditor, city fiscal officer,
 7 or town fiscal officer under clause (A), (B), or (C), transfer not
 8 more than three percent (3%) of the fee to the:
 9 (A) county auditor who shall deposit the money transferred
 10 under this subdivision into the county general fund;
 11 (B) city general fund when requested by the city fiscal officer; or
 12 (C) town general fund when requested by the town fiscal officer.
 13 (c) The probation department or clerk shall collect the administrative
 14 fee under subsection (a)(3) before collecting any other fee under
 15 subsection (a). The probation department or the clerk shall deposit the
 16 probation user's fees and the administrative fees paid under subsection
 17 (a) into the county supplemental juvenile probation services fund.
 18 (d) In addition to other methods of payment allowed by law, a
 19 probation department may accept payment of fees required under this
 20 section and section 1.5 of this chapter by credit card (as defined in
 21 IC 14-11-1-7). The liability for payment is not discharged until the
 22 probation department receives payment or credit from the institution
 23 responsible for making the payment or credit.
 24 (e) The probation department may contract with a bank or credit card
 25 vendor for acceptance of bank or credit cards. However, if there is a
 26 vendor transaction charge or discount fee, whether billed to the
 27 probation department or charged directly to the probation department's
 28 account, the probation department may collect a credit card service fee
 29 from the person using the bank or credit card. The fee collected under
 30 this subsection is a permitted additional charge to the money the
 31 probation department is required to collect under subsection (a).
 32 (f) The probation department shall deposit the credit card service fees
 33 collected under subsection (e) into the county supplemental juvenile
 34 probation services fund. These funds may be used without
 35 appropriation to pay the transaction charge or discount fee charged by
 36 the bank or credit card vendor.
 37 SECTION 117. IC 32-22-1-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2002,
 38 SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 39 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. Any person who is:
 40 (1) less than eighteen (18) years of age; and
 41 (2) married to a person who is at least eighteen (18) years of age;
 42 may convey, mortgage, or agree to convey any interest in real estate or

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1 may make any contract concerning the interest, with the consent of the
2 circuit, superior, or probate court of the county where the person
3 resides, upon payment of the fee required under ~~IC 33-19-5-4~~.
4 **IC 33-37-4-4.**

5 SECTION 118. IC 32-29-7-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2002,
6 SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
7 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) In a proceeding for the foreclosure of a
8 mortgage executed on real estate, process may not issue for the
9 execution of a judgment or decree of sale for a period of three (3)
10 months after the filing of a complaint in the proceeding. However:

- 11 (1) the period shall be:
 - 12 (A) twelve (12) months in a proceeding for the foreclosure of a
 - 13 mortgage executed before January 1, 1958; and
 - 14 (B) six (6) months in a proceeding for the foreclosure of a
 - 15 mortgage executed after December 31, 1957, but before July 1,
 - 16 1975; and

17 (2) if the court finds that the mortgaged real estate is residential
18 real estate and has been abandoned, a judgment or decree of sale
19 may be executed on the date the judgment of foreclosure or decree
20 of sale is entered, regardless of the date the mortgage is executed.

21 (b) A judgment and decree in a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage
22 that is entered by a court having jurisdiction may be filed with the clerk
23 in any county as provided in ~~IC 33-17-2-3~~. **IC 33-32-3-2.** After the
24 period set forth in subsection (a) expires, a person who may enforce the
25 judgment and decree may file a praecipe with the clerk in any county
26 where the judgment and decree is filed, and the clerk shall promptly
27 issue and certify to the sheriff of that county a copy of the judgment
28 and decree under the seal of the court.

29 (c) Upon receiving a certified judgment under subsection (b), the
30 sheriff shall, subject to section 4 of this chapter, sell the mortgaged
31 premises or as much of the mortgaged premises as necessary to satisfy
32 the judgment, interest, and costs at public auction at the office of the
33 sheriff or at another location that is reasonably likely to attract higher
34 competitive bids. The sheriff shall schedule the date and time of the
35 sheriff's sale for a time certain between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
36 on any day of the week except Sunday.

37 (d) Before selling mortgaged property, the sheriff must advertise the
38 sale by publication once each week for three (3) successive weeks in
39 a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation. The sheriff shall
40 publish the advertisement in at least one (1) newspaper published and
41 circulated in each county where the real estate is situated. The first
42 publication shall be made at least thirty (30) days before the date of

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1 sale. At the time of placing the first advertisement by publication, the
 2 sheriff shall also serve a copy of the written or printed notice of sale
 3 upon each owner of the real estate. Service of the written notice shall
 4 be made as provided in the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure governing
 5 service of process upon a person. The sheriff shall charge a fee of ten
 6 dollars (\$10) to one (1) owner and three dollars (\$3) to each additional
 7 owner for service of written notice under this subsection. The fee is:

8 (1) a cost of the proceeding;

9 (2) to be collected as other costs of the proceeding are collected;
 10 and

11 (3) to be deposited in the county general fund for appropriation for
 12 operating expenses of the sheriff's department.

13 (e) The sheriff also shall post written or printed notices of the sale in
 14 at least three (3) public places in each township in which the real estate
 15 is situated and at the door of the courthouse of each county in which
 16 the real estate is located.

17 (f) If the sheriff is unable to procure the publication of a notice within
 18 the county, the sheriff may dispense with publication. However, the
 19 sheriff shall state that the sheriff was not able to procure the
 20 publication and explain the reason why publication was not possible.

21 (g) Notices under subsections (d) and (e) must contain a statement,
 22 for informational purposes only, of the location of each property by
 23 street address, if any, or other common description of the property other
 24 than legal description. A misstatement in the informational statement
 25 under this subsection does not invalidate an otherwise valid sale.

26 SECTION 119. IC 32-29-7-6, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2002,
 27 SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 28 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) If the mortgaged real estate is located in
 29 more than one (1) county:

30 (1) the court of any county the mortgaged real estate is located in
 31 has jurisdiction of an action for the foreclosure of the mortgage;
 32 and

33 (2) all the real estate shall be sold in the county where the action
 34 is brought, unless the court orders otherwise.

35 (b) A judgment and decree granted by a court or a judge in an action
 36 for the foreclosure of the mortgaged real estate shall be recorded in the
 37 lis pendens record kept in the office of the clerk of each county where
 38 the real estate is located, unless the judgment and decree is filed with
 39 the clerk in the county as provided in ~~IC 33-17-2-3~~ IC 33-32-3-2.

40 SECTION 120. IC 34-7-4-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.2-2002,
 41 SECTION 90, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 42 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. Statutes outside IC 34 providing causes of

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1 action or procedures include the following:
 2 (1) IC 4-21.5-5 (Judicial review of administrative agency actions).
 3 (2) IC 22-3-4 (Worker's compensation administration and
 4 procedures).
 5 (3) IC 22-4-17 (Unemployment compensation system, employee's
 6 claims for benefits).
 7 (4) IC 22-4-32 (Unemployment compensation system, employer's
 8 appeal process).
 9 (5) IC 22-9 (Civil rights actions).
 10 (6) IC 31-14 (Paternity).
 11 (7) IC 31-15 (Dissolution of marriage and legal separation).
 12 (8) IC 31-16 (Support of children and other dependants).
 13 (9) IC 31-17 (Custody and visitation).
 14 (10) IC 31-19 (Adoption).
 15 (11) IC 32-27-2, IC 32-30-1, IC 32-30-2, IC 32-30-2.1, IC 32-30-2,
 16 IC 32-30-4, IC 32-30-9, IC 32-30-10, IC 32-30-12, IC 32-30-13,
 17 and IC 32-30-14 (Real Property).
 18 (12) ~~IC 33-1-3~~ **IC 33-43-4** (Attorney Liens).
 19 SECTION 121. IC 34-26-5-18, AS ADDED BY P.L.133-2002,
 20 SECTION 56, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 21 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 18. The following orders are required to be
 22 entered into the Indiana data and communication system (IDACS) by
 23 a county sheriff or local law enforcement agency:
 24 (1) A no contact order issued under IC 31-32-13 in a juvenile case.
 25 (2) A no contact order issued under IC 31-34-20 in a child in need
 26 of services (CHINS) case.
 27 (3) A no contact order issued under IC 31-34-25 in a CHINS case.
 28 (4) A no contact order issued under IC 31-37-19 in a delinquency
 29 case.
 30 (5) A no contact order issued under IC 31-37-25 in a delinquency
 31 case.
 32 (6) A no contact order issued under ~~IC 33-14-1-7~~ **IC 33-39-1-8** in
 33 a criminal case.
 34 (7) An order for protection issued under this chapter.
 35 (8) A workplace violence restraining order issued under
 36 IC 34-26-6.
 37 (9) A no contact order issued under IC 35-33-8-3.2 in a criminal
 38 case.
 39 (10) A no contact order issued under IC 35-38-2-2.3 in a criminal
 40 case.
 41 SECTION 122. IC 34-28-1-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 42 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10. The clerk shall

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1 collect the fee provided in ~~IC 33-19-5-4~~. **IC 33-37-4-4**. However, ~~no~~ a
 2 fee may **not** be collected if the petitioner is a resident of Indiana.
 3 SECTION 123. IC 34-28-5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.98-2000,
 4 SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 5 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) An action to enforce a statute defining an
 6 infraction shall be brought in the name of the state of Indiana by the
 7 prosecuting attorney for the judicial circuit in which the infraction
 8 allegedly took place. However, if the infraction allegedly took place on
 9 a public highway (as defined in IC 9-25-2-4) that runs on and along a
 10 common boundary shared by two (2) or more judicial circuits, a
 11 prosecuting attorney for any judicial circuit sharing the common
 12 boundary may bring the action.
 13 (b) An action to enforce an ordinance shall be brought in the name
 14 of the municipal corporation. The municipal corporation need not
 15 prove that it or the ordinance is valid unless validity is controverted by
 16 affidavit.
 17 (c) Actions under this chapter (or IC 34-4-32 before its repeal):
 18 (1) shall be conducted in accordance with the Indiana Rules of
 19 Trial Procedure; and
 20 (2) must be brought within two (2) years after the alleged conduct
 21 or violation occurred.
 22 (d) The plaintiff in an action under this chapter must prove the
 23 commission of an infraction or ordinance violation by a preponderance
 24 of the evidence.
 25 (e) The complaint and summons described in IC 9-30-3-6 may be
 26 used for any infraction or ordinance violation.
 27 (f) The prosecuting attorney or the attorney for a municipal
 28 corporation may establish a deferral program for deferring actions
 29 brought under this section. Actions may be deferred under this section
 30 if:
 31 (1) the defendant in the action agrees to conditions of a deferral
 32 program offered by the prosecuting attorney or the attorney for a
 33 municipal corporation;
 34 (2) the defendant in the action agrees to pay to the clerk of the
 35 court an initial user's fee and monthly user's fee set by the
 36 prosecuting attorney or the attorney for the municipal corporation
 37 in accordance with ~~IC 33-19-5-2(e)~~; **IC 33-37-4-2(e)**;
 38 (3) the terms of the agreement are recorded in an instrument signed
 39 by the defendant and the prosecuting attorney or the attorney for
 40 the municipal corporation;
 41 (4) the defendant in the action agrees to pay court costs of
 42 twenty-five dollars (\$25) to the clerk of court if the action involves

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1 a moving traffic offense (as defined in IC 9-13-2-110); and
2 (5) the agreement is filed in the court in which the action is
3 brought.

4 When a defendant complies with the terms of an agreement filed under
5 this subsection (or IC 34-4-32-1(f) before its repeal), the prosecuting
6 attorney or the attorney for the municipal corporation shall request the
7 court to dismiss the action. Upon receipt of a request to dismiss an
8 action under this subsection, the court shall dismiss the action. An
9 action dismissed under this subsection (or IC 34-4-32-1(f) before its
10 repeal) may not be refiled.

11 SECTION 124. IC 34-28-5-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
12 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 8. The violations clerk
13 or deputy violations clerk shall:

- 14 (1) accept:
 - 15 (A) written appearances;
 - 16 (B) waivers of trial;
 - 17 (C) admissions of violation;
 - 18 (D) declarations of nolo contendere for moving traffic violations;
 - 19 (E) payments of judgments (including costs) in traffic violation
20 cases; and
 - 21 (F) deferral agreements made under section 1(f) of this chapter
22 (or IC 34-4-32-1(f) before its repeal) and deferral program fees
23 prescribed under ~~IC 33-19-5-2(e)~~; **IC 33-37-4-2(e)**;
- 24 (2) issue receipts and account for any judgments (including costs)
25 collected; and
- 26 (3) pay the judgments (including costs) collected to the appropriate
27 unit of government as provided by law.

28 SECTION 125. IC 34-30-2-141 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
29 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 141. ~~IC 33-2-3-1-2~~
30 **IC 33-24-10-5** (Concerning a person who transmits a sworn or written
31 statement for an investigation, hearing, or other proceeding by the
32 disciplinary commission of the supreme court).

33 SECTION 126. IC 34-30-2-142 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
34 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 142. ~~IC 33-2-3-1-3~~
35 **IC 33-24-10-6** (Concerning executive secretary, employees, hearing
36 officers and commissioners of the disciplinary commission of the
37 supreme court).

38 SECTION 127. IC 34-30-2-143 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
39 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 143. ~~IC 33-2-1-4-15~~
40 **IC 33-27-2-9** (Concerning the commissioners, employees, and staff of
41 the judicial nominating commission for any act or statement relevant
42 to the evaluation of a candidate).

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1 SECTION 128. IC 34-30-2-144 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 2 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 144. ~~IC 33-2-1-4-16~~
 3 **IC 33-27-2-10** (Concerning a person or organization for providing
 4 certain information, assistance, or testimony to the judicial nominating
 5 commission).

6 SECTION 129. IC 34-30-2-144.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.98-2000,
 7 SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 8 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 144.5. ~~IC 33-17-1-4~~. **IC 33-32-4-8** (Concerning
 9 the personal liability of circuit court clerks for dishonored checks).

10 SECTION 130. IC 34-30-2-145 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 11 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 145. ~~IC 33-20-5-8~~
 12 **IC 33-44-5-8** (Concerning an attorney for depositing money in an
 13 interest-bearing attorney trust account).

14 SECTION 131. IC 34-30-2-146 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 15 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 146. ~~IC 33-20-6-10~~
 16 **IC 33-44-6-10** (Concerning depository financial institutions for certain
 17 actions concerning attorney trust accounts).

18 SECTION 132. IC 34-35-5-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 19 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. Expenses to be paid
 20 under section 1 of this chapter include the following:

- 21 (1) The expense of keeping the prisoner, if any.
- 22 (2) The expense of transporting the prisoner to or from any penal
 23 institution.
- 24 (3) Any extraordinary expense for safekeeping the prisoner.
- 25 (4) The fee set by the venue court under ~~IC 33-9-11-5~~
 26 **IC 33-40-2-5** for pauper counsel, if counsel was appointed by that
 27 court.
- 28 (5) The expense of any mileage, meals, lodging, and per diems
 29 paid for or to jurors.
- 30 (6) The per diems paid jury commissioners for drawing any special
 31 venire.
- 32 (7) The sum of five dollars (\$5) for each day or part of a day a
 33 bailiff is engaged in assisting the court in the trial of the cause.
- 34 (8) The sum of eight dollars (\$8) for each day or part of a day an
 35 official court reporter takes evidence or testimony before the judge
 36 or jury concerning the cause.
- 37 (9) The sum of ten dollars (\$10) per day for each day of trial for
 38 use of facilities and utilities.
- 39 (10) The sum of five dollars (\$5) for notifying the jury not to attend
 40 court after having been summoned in any cause.
- 41 (11) The amount of telephone or telegraph communications made
 42 by the court or authorized by it.

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1 (12) The per diem allowed by law to the clerk of the court for
2 attending court.

3 SECTION 133. IC 34-35-5-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
4 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. If any of the amounts
5 specified in section 2 of this chapter are paid by any party against
6 whom costs are taxed under ~~IC 33-19-4-3~~, **IC 33-37-4-8**, the amount
7 paid shall be refunded to the county of origin.

8 SECTION 134. IC 34-35-7-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
9 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. The clerks of the
10 courts issuing and recording the transcript shall tax as additional costs,
11 to be paid by the judgment debtor, the fees taxed in similar matters as
12 provided by ~~IC 33-19-~~ **IC 33-37**.

13 SECTION 135. IC 34-46-2-29 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
14 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 29. ~~IC 33-2-1-5-3 and~~
15 ~~IC 33-2-1-5-4~~ **IC 33-38-13-10 and IC 33-38-13-11** (Concerning papers
16 filed with and testimony before the commission on judicial
17 qualifications).

18 SECTION 136. IC 34-46-2-30 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
19 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 30. ~~IC 33-2-1-6-6 and~~
20 ~~33-2-1-6-7~~ **IC 33-38-14-12 and IC 33-38-14-13** (Concerning papers
21 filed with and testimony before the commission on judicial
22 qualifications).

23 SECTION 137. IC 34-46-2-30.4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
24 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 30.4. ~~IC 33-5-40-53~~
25 **IC 33-33-71-49** (Concerning papers filed and testimony before the
26 commission on judicial qualifications for St. Joseph Superior Court).

27 SECTION 138. IC 34-57-3-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
28 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. This chapter applies
29 to the following disputes:

30 (1) A criminal offense that a prosecuting attorney has referred to
31 a community dispute resolution center under a diversion program
32 under ~~IC 33-14-1-7~~. **IC 33-39-1-8**.

33 (2) A civil action that has been filed and referred by the court to a
34 dispute resolution program for alternative dispute resolution under
35 IC 34-57-4 (or IC 34-4-2 before its repeal).

36 (3) Civil disputes that do not involve an insurance claim, in which
37 the parties voluntarily submit to community dispute resolution
38 without filing an action in court.

39 SECTION 139. IC 35-33-7-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
40 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) Prior to the
41 completion of the initial hearing, the judicial officer shall determine
42 whether a person who requests assigned counsel is indigent. If the

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1 person is found to be indigent, the judicial officer shall assign counsel
 2 to ~~him~~ **the person**.

3 (b) If jurisdiction over an indigent defendant is transferred to another
 4 court, the receiving court shall assign counsel immediately upon
 5 acquiring jurisdiction over the defendant.

6 (c) If the court finds that the person is able to pay part of the cost of
 7 representation by the assigned counsel, the court shall order the person
 8 to pay the following:

9 (1) For a felony action, a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100).
 10 (2) For a misdemeanor action, a fee of fifty dollars (\$50).

11 The clerk of the court shall deposit fees collected under this subsection
 12 in the county's supplemental public defender services fund established
 13 under ~~IC 33-9-11.5-1~~ **IC 33-40-3-1**.

14 (d) The court may review the finding of indigency at any time during
 15 the proceedings.

16 SECTION 140. IC 35-33-8-3.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2003,
 17 SECTION 91, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 18 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3.2. (a) A court may admit a defendant to bail and
 19 impose any of the following conditions to assure the defendant's
 20 appearance at any stage of the legal proceedings, or, upon a showing
 21 of clear and convincing evidence that the defendant poses a risk of
 22 physical danger to another person or the community, to assure the
 23 public's physical safety:

24 (1) Require the defendant to:

25 (A) execute a bail bond with sufficient solvent sureties;
 26 (B) deposit cash or securities in an amount equal to the bail;
 27 (C) execute a bond secured by real estate in the county, where
 28 thirty-three hundredths (0.33) of the true tax value less
 29 encumbrances is at least equal to the amount of the bail; or
 30 (D) post a real estate bond.

31 (2) Require the defendant to execute a bail bond by depositing cash
 32 or securities with the clerk of the court in an amount not less than
 33 ten percent (10%) of the bail. If the defendant is convicted, the
 34 court may retain all or a part of the cash or securities to pay fines,
 35 costs, fees, and restitution, if ordered by the court. A portion of the
 36 deposit, not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the monetary value of
 37 the deposit or fifty dollars (\$50), whichever is the lesser amount,
 38 may be retained as an administrative fee. The clerk shall also retain
 39 from the deposit under this subdivision the following:

40 (A) Fines, costs, fees, and restitution as ordered by the court.
 41 (B) Publicly paid costs of representation that shall be disposed
 42 of in accordance with subsection (b).

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1 (C) In the event of the posting of a real estate bond, the bond
 2 shall be used only to insure the presence of the defendant at any
 3 stage of the legal proceedings, but shall not be foreclosed for the
 4 payment of fines, costs, fees, or restitution.
 5 The individual posting bail for the defendant or the defendant
 6 admitted to bail under this subdivision must be notified by the
 7 sheriff, court, or clerk that the defendant's deposit may be forfeited
 8 under section 7 of this chapter or retained under subsection (b).
 9 (3) Impose reasonable restrictions on the activities, movements,
 10 associations, and residence of the defendant during the period of
 11 release.
 12 (4) Require the defendant to refrain from any direct or indirect
 13 contact with an individual.
 14 (5) Place the defendant under the reasonable supervision of a
 15 probation officer or other appropriate public official.
 16 (6) Release the defendant into the care of a qualified person or
 17 organization responsible for supervising the defendant and
 18 assisting the defendant in appearing in court. The supervisor shall
 19 maintain reasonable contact with the defendant in order to assist
 20 the defendant in making arrangements to appear in court and,
 21 where appropriate, shall accompany the defendant to court. The
 22 supervisor need not be financially responsible for the defendant.
 23 (7) Release the defendant on personal recognizance unless:
 24 (A) the state presents evidence relevant to a risk by the
 25 defendant:
 26 (i) of nonappearance; or
 27 (ii) to the physical safety of the public; and
 28 (B) the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the
 29 risk exists.
 30 (8) Impose any other reasonable restrictions designed to assure the
 31 defendant's presence in court or the physical safety of another
 32 person or the community.
 33 (b) Within thirty (30) days after disposition of the charges against the
 34 defendant, the court that admitted the defendant to bail shall order the
 35 clerk to remit the amount of the deposit remaining under subsection
 36 (a)(2) to the defendant. The portion of the deposit that is not remitted
 37 to the defendant shall be deposited by the clerk in the supplemental
 38 public defender services fund established under ~~IC 33-9-11.5~~
 39 **IC 33-40-3**.
 40 (c) For purposes of subsection (b), "disposition" occurs when the
 41 indictment or information is dismissed, or the defendant is acquitted or
 42 convicted of the charges.

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1 (d) With the approval of the clerk of the court, the county sheriff may
 2 collect the bail posted under this section. The county sheriff shall remit
 3 the bail to the clerk of the court by the following business day.

4 (e) When a court imposes a condition of bail described in subsection
 5 (a)(4):

6 (1) the clerk of the court shall comply with IC 5-2-9; and

7 (2) the prosecuting attorney shall file a confidential form
 8 prescribed or approved by the division of state court administration
 9 with the clerk.

10 SECTION 141. IC 35-33-8-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 11 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. (a) Upon a showing
 12 of good cause, the state or the defendant may be granted an alteration
 13 or revocation of bail by application to the court before which the
 14 proceeding is pending. In reviewing a motion for alteration or
 15 revocation of bail, credible hearsay evidence is admissible to establish
 16 good cause.

17 (b) When the state presents additional:

18 (1) evidence relevant to a high risk of nonappearance, based on the
 19 factors set forth in section 4(b) of this chapter; or

20 (2) clear and convincing evidence:

21 (A) of the factors described in ~~IC 33-14-10-6(1)(A)~~ and
 22 ~~IC 33-14-10-6(1)(B)~~; **IC 35-40-6-6(1)(A) and**
 23 **IC 35-40-6-6(1)(B)**; or

24 (B) that the defendant otherwise poses a risk to the physical
 25 safety of another person or the community;
 26 the court may increase bail.

27 (c) When the defendant presents additional evidence of substantial
 28 mitigating factors, based on the factors set forth in section 4(b) of this
 29 chapter, which reasonably suggests that the defendant recognizes the
 30 court's authority to bring ~~him~~ **the defendant** to trial, the court may
 31 reduce bail. However, the court may not reduce bail if the court finds
 32 by clear and convincing evidence that the factors described in
 33 ~~IC 33-14-10-6(1)(A) and IC 33-14-10-6(1)(B)~~ **IC 35-40-6-6(1)(A) and**
 34 **IC 35-40-6-6(1)(B)** exist or that the defendant otherwise poses a risk
 35 to the physical safety of another person or the community.

36 (d) The court may revoke bail or an order for release on personal
 37 recognizance upon clear and convincing proof by the state that:

38 (1) while admitted to bail the defendant:

39 (A) or ~~his~~ **the defendant's** agent threatened or intimidated a
 40 victim, prospective witnesses, or jurors concerning the pending
 41 criminal proceeding or any other matter;

42 (B) or ~~his~~ **the defendant's** agent attempted to conceal or destroy

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- 1 evidence relating to the pending criminal proceeding;
- 2 (C) violated any condition of ~~his~~ **the defendant's** current release
- 3 order;
- 4 (D) failed to appear before the court as ordered at any critical
- 5 stage of the proceedings; or
- 6 (E) committed a felony or a Class A misdemeanor that
- 7 demonstrates instability and a disdain for the court's authority to
- 8 bring ~~him~~ **the defendant** to trial;
- 9 (2) the factors described in ~~IC 33-14-10-6(1)(A) and~~
- 10 ~~IC 33-14-10-6(1)(B)~~ **IC 35-40-6-6(1)(A) and IC 35-40-6-6(1)(B)**
- 11 exist or that the defendant otherwise poses a risk to the physical
- 12 safety of another person or the community; or
- 13 (3) a combination of the factors described in subdivisions (1) and
- 14 (2) exists.

15 SECTION 142. IC 35-33.5-2-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 16 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. Within twenty-eight
 17 (28) days after the termination of a warrant or an extension, or the
 18 denial of an application for a warrant or an extension, the court to
 19 which application for the warrant or an extension was made shall
 20 submit a report to the executive director of the division of state court
 21 administration (~~IC 33-2-1-7-1~~) (**IC 33-24-6-1**) containing the following
 22 information:

- 23 (1) The fact that a warrant or an extension was applied for.
- 24 (2) The type of warrant or extension applied for.
- 25 (3) The fact that the application for a warrant or an extension was
- 26 granted, modified, or denied.
- 27 (4) The duration authorized for interception by the warrant and the
- 28 number and duration of any extensions.
- 29 (5) The designated offense for which the warrant or extension was
- 30 issued or applied for.
- 31 (6) The identity of the persons who applied for the warrant or
- 32 extension.
- 33 (7) The nature and location of the place or facility from which
- 34 communications were to be intercepted.
- 35 (8) The reasons for withholding notice under IC 35-33.5-4-3, if the
- 36 notice was withheld.

37 SECTION 143. IC 35-33.5-3-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 38 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) If a court grants
 39 a warrant under this article, the prosecuting attorney shall apply to the
 40 court of appeals for an ex parte de novo review of the issuing court's
 41 decision. Issuance of the warrant is subject to automatic review and
 42 shall be given priority over all other cases. The prosecuting attorney is

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1 entitled to expedited review of the issuance of the warrant under rules
2 adopted by the supreme court. Notwithstanding ~~IC 33-2-1-2-2(d)~~;
3 **IC 33-25-1-5**, the chief judge of the court of appeals shall assign these
4 cases for review to a district other than the district where the circuit or
5 superior court that granted the warrant is located.

6 (b) In the review, the court of appeals shall review the reasons for the
7 issuance of the warrant and determine whether the requirements of this
8 article have been met.

9 (c) The court of appeals may affirm, modify, or overrule the order of
10 the court to which the application was made. The court of appeals may
11 not increase the authority for interception beyond that requested in the
12 application.

13 (d) A warrant must be stayed until the court of appeals completes the
14 review.

15 (e) Issuance of an extension is not subject to automatic review under
16 this section.

17 SECTION 144. IC 35-34-2-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
18 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) The jurors on a
19 grand jury and one (1) alternate shall be drawn, selected, and
20 impaneled by the procedure set out in ~~IC 33-4-5; IC 33-4-5.5; or~~
21 ~~IC 33-4-5.6.~~ **IC 33-28-4 or IC 33-28-6.**

22 (b) Whenever the court finds that the original panel was not selected
23 in substantial conformity with the requirements of law for the selection
24 of the panel, the court shall discharge the panel and summon another
25 panel.

- 26 (c) Whenever the court finds that a grand juror:
 - 27 (1) is disqualified from service under law;
 - 28 (2) is incapable of performing the juror's duties because of bias or
 - 29 prejudice;
 - 30 (3) is guilty of misconduct in the performance of the juror's duties
 - 31 that might impair the proper functioning of the grand jury;
 - 32 (4) is under the age of eighteen (18) years;
 - 33 (5) is not a resident of the county;
 - 34 (6) is an alien;
 - 35 (7) is a mentally incompetent person;
 - 36 (8) is a witness for the prosecution;
 - 37 (9) has such a state of mind in reference to a target that the juror
 - 38 cannot act impartially and without prejudice to the substantial
 - 39 rights of that person;
 - 40 (10) holds a juror's place on the grand jury by reason of the
 - 41 corruption of the officer who selected and impaneled the grand
 - 42 jury; or

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1 (1) has requested or otherwise caused any officer or an officer's
2 deputy to place the juror upon the grand jury;
3 the court shall refuse to swear that grand juror or, if the juror has been
4 sworn, shall discharge that grand juror and swear another grand juror.
5 (d) After a grand jury has been impaneled, the court that called the
6 grand jury shall appoint one (1) of the grand jurors as foreman and one
7 (1) as clerk. During any absence of the foreman or clerk, the grand jury
8 shall select one (1) of their number to act as foreman or clerk. The clerk
9 shall keep minutes of the grand jury proceedings. The court shall
10 supply a means for recording the evidence presented before the grand
11 jury and all of the other proceedings that occur before the grand jury,
12 except for the deliberations and voting of the grand jury and other
13 discussions when the members of the grand jury are the only persons
14 present in the grand jury room. The evidence and proceedings shall be
15 recorded in the same manner as evidence and proceedings are recorded
16 in the court that impaneled the grand jury. When ordered by the court,
17 a transcript or a copy of the recording shall be prepared and supplied
18 to the requesting party. If the transcript is supplied, it shall be at the
19 cost of the party requesting it. If a copy of the recording is supplied, the
20 party requesting it is responsible for the actual cost of reproduction. If
21 a transcript has already been prepared, the requesting party is
22 responsible for the actual cost of obtaining the copy. If the court finds
23 the requesting party is an indigent defendant, the cost of the transcript
24 or copy of the recording supplied to the defendant shall be paid by the
25 county.
26 (e) The following oath must be administered to the grand jury:
27 "You, and each of you, do solemnly swear or affirm that you will
28 diligently inquire and make true presentment of all offenses
29 committed or triable within this county, of which you have or can
30 obtain legal evidence; that you will present no person through
31 malice, hatred, ill will, nor leave any unrepresented through fear,
32 favor, or affection, or for any reward, or the promise or hope
33 thereof, but in all your indictments you will present the truth, the
34 whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that you will not disclose
35 any evidence given or proceeding had before the grand jury; that
36 you will keep secret whatever you or any other grand juror may
37 have said or in what manner you or any other grand juror may have
38 voted on a matter before the grand jury."
39 (f) The court shall provide a printed copy of the provisions of this
40 chapter to the grand jury upon the request of any member of the grand
41 jury. In addition, the court shall give the grand jurors any instructions
42 relating to the proper performance of their duties that the court

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1 considers necessary.

2 (g) If a member of the grand jury has reason to believe that an offense
3 has been committed which is triable in the county, the member may
4 report this information to fellow jurors, who may then investigate the
5 alleged offense.

6 SECTION 145. IC 35-34-2-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
7 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 14. (a) The judge of
8 any court having criminal jurisdiction may, upon due cause shown by
9 petition of the prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit, order the
10 clerk of the courts, or jury commissioner (as defined in
11 ~~IC 33-4-5.5-4(b)~~, IC 33-28-6-4) to draw the names of competent
12 persons to be summoned to serve on a special grand jury, which shall
13 serve in addition to the grand jury regularly summoned and convened
14 pursuant to law.

15 (b) A special grand jury has the powers and duties of a grand jury
16 prescribed by law.

17 (c) The members of the special grand jury serve terms of three (3)
18 months or more, as requested by the prosecuting attorney. The terms of
19 members of a special grand jury shall be extended for the same period
20 of time and in the same manner in which the terms of grand jury
21 members may be extended under section 13 of this chapter.

22 SECTION 146. IC 35-34-2-15 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
23 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 15. When names of
24 grand jurors are ordered drawn to be summoned under section 14 of
25 this chapter, the judge shall specify the number of names to be drawn,
26 and shall enter an order in sufficient time before the grand jury session
27 to permit counsel to know and investigate the panel of special grand
28 jurors. The order of names listed in the panel and called for service and
29 entered in the order book of the court shall be the same as that provided
30 in ~~IC 33-4-5-9 or IC 33-4-5.5~~, IC 33-28-4-9 or IC 33-28-6, as may be
31 applicable. The clerk shall issue venires or summonses for such jurors
32 as the courts may direct. The sheriff or bailiff shall then call the special
33 grand jurors to the jury box in the same order as that in which their
34 names were drawn from the box and certified thereto.

35 SECTION 147. IC 35-36-6-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
36 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 9. (a) In a criminal
37 prosecution, if a change of venue has been taken from the county in
38 which the prosecution originated, the prosecuting attorney from the
39 original county shall prosecute the case in the trial court to which the
40 case was venued. The trial court to which the case was venued may
41 appoint a prosecuting attorney to assist on the case.

42 (b) In a case described in subsection (a), if the defendant is entitled

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1 to pauper counsel, the original trial court shall furnish pauper counsel.
 2 The trial court to which the case was venued may remove from the case
 3 the pauper counsel furnished by the original trial court, and:

- 4 (1) request the original trial court to furnish another pauper
 5 counsel;
 6 (2) appoint pauper counsel of its choice; or
 7 (3) request the public defender of the state of Indiana to provide
 8 counsel under ~~IC 33-9-11~~ **IC 33-40-2**.

9 (c) The original trial court shall determine the amount of the fee and
 10 the expenses incurred by the pauper counsel and shall order the
 11 appropriate reimbursement to be paid to him by the county in which the
 12 prosecution originated. The fees and expenses of a public defender
 13 appointed under ~~IC 33-9-11~~ **IC 33-40-2** shall be paid in accordance
 14 with that chapter.

15 SECTION 148. IC 35-37-5-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 16 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4. (a) If a judge of a
 17 court of record in any state which has made provision for the
 18 commanding of persons within that state to attend and testify in this
 19 state certifies under the seal of the court that:

- 20 (1) there is a criminal prosecution pending in the court, or that a
 21 grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to commence;
 22 (2) a person being within this state is a material witness in the
 23 prosecution or grand jury investigation; and
 24 (3) the person's presence will be required for a specified number
 25 of days;

26 upon presentation of the certificate to a judge of a court of record with
 27 jurisdiction to try felony cases in the county in which the person is
 28 located, the judge shall fix a time and place for a hearing, and shall
 29 make an order directing the witness to appear at a time and place
 30 certain for the hearing.

31 (b) If at the hearing the judge determines that:

- 32 (1) the witness is material and necessary;
 33 (2) it will not cause undue hardship to the witness to be compelled
 34 to attend and testify in the prosecution or a grand jury investigation
 35 in the other state; and
 36 (3) the laws of the state in which the prosecution is pending, or
 37 grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to commence,
 38 will give to the person protection from arrest, and the service of
 39 civil and criminal process;

40 the judge shall issue a subpoena, with a copy of the certificate attached,
 41 directing the witness to attend and testify in the court where the
 42 prosecution is pending, or where a grand jury investigation has

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1 commenced or is about to commence at a time and place specified in
2 the subpoena. In any hearing the certificate is prima facie evidence of
3 all the facts stated in it.

4 (c) If the certificate recommends that the witness be taken into
5 immediate custody and delivered to an officer of the requesting state
6 to assure the attendance of the witness in the requesting state, the judge
7 may, in lieu of notification of the hearing, direct that the witness be
8 immediately brought before the judge for the hearing. If the judge is
9 satisfied of the desirability of the custody and delivery, the judge may,
10 in lieu of issuing a subpoena, order that the witness be immediately
11 taken into custody and delivered to an officer of the requesting state.
12 For this determination, the certificate is prima facie proof of such
13 desirability.

14 (d) If a witness subpoenaed as provided in this section is paid or
15 tendered a sum for expenses and fails without good cause to attend and
16 testify as directed in the subpoena, the witness shall be punished in the
17 manner provided for the punishment of any witness who disobeys a
18 subpoena issued from a court of record in this state.

19 (e) The amount of the payment for expenses under subsection (d) of
20 this section and section 4(b) of this chapter is set out in ~~IC 33-19-1-5.~~
21 **IC 33-37-10-2.**

22 SECTION 149. IC 35-37-5-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
23 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. (a) If a person in any
24 state that has made provision for commanding persons within its
25 borders to attend and testify in criminal prosecutions in this state or
26 grand jury investigations commenced or about to commence in this
27 state is a material witness in a prosecution pending in a court of record
28 in this state or in a grand jury investigation which has commenced or
29 is about to commence in this state, a judge of the court may issue a
30 certificate under the seal of the court stating these facts and specifying
31 the number of days the witness will be required. This certificate shall
32 be presented to a judge of a court of record in the county of the state in
33 which the witness is found.

34 (b) If the witness is summoned to attend and testify in this state, the
35 witness shall be tendered a sum for expenses equal to the amount
36 provided under ~~IC 33-19-1-5.~~ **IC 33-37-10-2.** The fees shall be a
37 proper charge upon the county in which the criminal prosecution or
38 grand jury investigation is pending.

39 (c) A witness who has appeared in accordance with the provisions of
40 the subpoena shall not be required to remain within this state for a
41 longer period of time than the period mentioned in the certificate,
42 unless otherwise ordered by the court.

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1 (d) If the witness fails without good cause to attend and testify as
 2 directed in the subpoena, the witness shall be punished in the manner
 3 provided for the punishment of any witness who disobeys a subpoena
 4 issued from a court of record in this state.

5 SECTION 150. IC 35-38-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.277-2003,
 6 SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 7 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) Whenever it places a person on probation,
 8 the court shall:

- 9 (1) specify in the record the conditions of the probation; and
 10 (2) advise the person that if the person violates a condition of
 11 probation during the probationary period, a petition to revoke
 12 probation may be filed before the earlier of the following:

13 (A) One (1) year after the termination of probation.

14 (B) Forty-five (45) days after the state receives notice of the
 15 violation.

16 (b) In addition, if the person was convicted of a felony and is placed
 17 on probation, the court shall order the person to pay to the probation
 18 department the user's fee prescribed under subsection (c). If the person
 19 was convicted of a misdemeanor, the court may order the person to pay
 20 the user's fee prescribed under subsection (d). The court may:

21 (1) modify the conditions (except a fee payment may only be
 22 modified as provided in section 1.7(b) of this chapter); or

23 (2) terminate the probation;

24 at any time. If the person commits an additional crime, the court may
 25 revoke the probation.

26 (c) If a clerk of a court collects a probation user's fee, the clerk:

27 (1) may keep not more than three percent (3%) of the fee to defray
 28 the administrative costs of collecting the fee and shall deposit any
 29 fee kept under this subsection in the clerk's record perpetuation
 30 fund established under ~~IC 33-19-6-1.5~~; **IC 33-37-5-2**; and

31 (2) if requested to do so by the county auditor, city fiscal officer,
 32 or town fiscal officer under clause (A), (B), or (C), transfer not
 33 more than three percent (3%) of the fee to the:

34 (A) county auditor, who shall deposit the money transferred
 35 under this subdivision into the county general fund;

36 (B) city general fund when requested by the city fiscal officer; or

37 (C) town general fund when requested by the town fiscal officer.

38 (d) In addition to any other conditions of probation, the court shall
 39 order each person convicted of a felony to pay:

40 (1) not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one
 41 hundred dollars (\$100) as an initial probation user's fee;

42 (2) a monthly probation user's fee of not less than fifteen dollars

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1 (\$15) nor more than thirty dollars (\$30) for each month that the
 2 person remains on probation;
 3 (3) the costs of the laboratory test or series of tests to detect and
 4 confirm the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 5 antigen or antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 6 if such tests are required by the court under section 2.3 of this
 7 chapter;
 8 (4) an alcohol abuse deterrent fee and a medical fee set by the
 9 court under IC 9-30-9-8, if the court has referred the defendant to
 10 an alcohol abuse deterrent program; and
 11 (5) an administrative fee of one hundred dollars (\$100);
 12 to either the probation department or the clerk.
 13 (e) In addition to any other conditions of probation, the court may
 14 order each person convicted of a misdemeanor to pay:
 15 (1) not more than a fifty dollar (\$50) initial probation user's fee;
 16 (2) a monthly probation user's fee of not less than ten dollars (\$10)
 17 nor more than twenty dollars (\$20) for each month that the person
 18 remains on probation;
 19 (3) the costs of the laboratory test or series of tests to detect and
 20 confirm the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 21 antigen or antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 22 if such tests are required by the court under section 2.3 of this
 23 chapter; and
 24 (4) an administrative fee of fifty dollars (\$50);
 25 to either the probation department or the clerk.
 26 (f) The probation department or clerk shall collect the administrative
 27 fees under subsections (d)(5) and (e)(4) before collecting any other fee
 28 under subsection (d) or (e). All money collected by the probation
 29 department or the clerk under this section shall be transferred to the
 30 county treasurer who shall deposit the money into the county
 31 supplemental adult probation services fund. The fiscal body of the
 32 county shall appropriate money from the county supplemental adult
 33 probation services fund:
 34 (1) to the county, superior, circuit, or municipal court of the county
 35 that provides probation services to adults to supplement adult
 36 probation services; and
 37 (2) to supplement the salaries of probation officers in accordance
 38 with the schedule adopted by the county fiscal body under
 39 IC 36-2-16.5.
 40 (g) The probation department or clerk shall collect the administrative
 41 fee under subsection (e)(4) before collecting any other fee under
 42 subsection (e). All money collected by the probation department or the

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1 clerk of a city or town court under this section shall be transferred to
 2 the fiscal officer of the city or town for deposit into the local
 3 supplemental adult probation services fund. The fiscal body of the city
 4 or town shall appropriate money from the local supplemental adult
 5 probation services fund to the city or town court of the city or town for
 6 the court's use in providing probation services to adults or for the
 7 court's use for other purposes as may be appropriated by the fiscal
 8 body. Money may be appropriated under this subsection only to those
 9 city or town courts that have an adult probation services program. If a
 10 city or town court does not have such a program, the money collected
 11 by the probation department must be transferred and appropriated as
 12 provided under subsection (f).

13 (h) Except as provided in subsection (j), the county or local
 14 supplemental adult probation services fund may be used only to
 15 supplement probation services and to supplement salaries for probation
 16 officers. A supplemental probation services fund may not be used to
 17 replace other funding of probation services. Any money remaining in
 18 the fund at the end of the year does not revert to any other fund but
 19 continues in the county or local supplemental adult probation services
 20 fund.

21 (i) A person placed on probation for more than one (1) crime:

22 (1) may be required to pay more than one (1) initial probation
 23 user's fee; and

24 (2) may not be required to pay more than one (1) monthly
 25 probation user's fee per month;

26 to the probation department or the clerk.

27 (j) This subsection applies to a city or town located in a county
 28 having a population of more than one hundred eighty-two thousand
 29 seven hundred ninety (182,790) but less than two hundred thousand
 30 (200,000). Any money remaining in the local supplemental adult
 31 probation services fund at the end of the local fiscal year may be
 32 appropriated by the city or town fiscal body to the city or town court for
 33 use by the court for purposes determined by the fiscal body.

34 (k) In addition to other methods of payment allowed by law, a
 35 probation department may accept payment of fees required under this
 36 section and section 1.5 of this chapter by credit card (as defined in
 37 IC 14-11-1-7). The liability for payment is not discharged until the
 38 probation department receives payment or credit from the institution
 39 responsible for making the payment or credit.

40 (l) The probation department may contract with a bank or credit card
 41 vendor for acceptance of bank or credit cards. However, if there is a
 42 vendor transaction charge or discount fee, whether billed to the

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1 probation department or charged directly to the probation department's
 2 account, the probation department may collect a credit card service fee
 3 from the person using the bank or credit card. The fee collected under
 4 this subsection is a permitted additional charge to the money the
 5 probation department is required to collect under subsection (d) or (e).

6 (m) The probation department shall forward the credit card service
 7 fees collected under subsection (l) to the county treasurer or city or
 8 town fiscal officer in accordance with subsection (f) or (g). These funds
 9 may be used without appropriation to pay the transaction charge or
 10 discount fee charged by the bank or credit card vendor.

11 SECTION 151. IC 35-38-2-2.1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 12 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2.1. As a condition of
 13 probation for a person who is found to have:

14 (1) committed an offense under IC 9-30-5; or

15 (2) been adjudicated a delinquent for an act that would be an
 16 offense under IC 9-30-5, if committed by an adult;

17 the court shall require the person to pay the alcohol and drug
 18 countermeasures fee under ~~IC 33-19~~ IC 33-37.

19 SECTION 152. IC 35-38-2-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.166-2001,
 20 SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 21 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) The court may revoke a person's probation
 22 if:

23 (1) the person has violated a condition of probation during the
 24 probationary period; and

25 (2) the petition to revoke probation is filed during the probationary
 26 period or before the earlier of the following:

27 (A) One (1) year after the termination of probation.

28 (B) Forty-five (45) days after the state receives notice of the
 29 violation.

30 (b) When a petition is filed charging a violation of a condition of
 31 probation, the court may:

32 (1) order a summons to be issued to the person to appear; or

33 (2) order a warrant for the person's arrest if there is a risk of the
 34 person's fleeing the jurisdiction or causing harm to others.

35 (c) The issuance of a summons or warrant tolls the period of
 36 probation until the final determination of the charge.

37 (d) The court shall conduct a hearing concerning the alleged
 38 violation. The court may admit the person to bail pending the hearing.

39 (e) The state must prove the violation by a preponderance of the
 40 evidence. The evidence shall be presented in open court. The person is
 41 entitled to confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by
 42 counsel.

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1 (f) Probation may not be revoked for failure to comply with
 2 conditions of a sentence that imposes financial obligations on the
 3 person unless the person recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally fails to
 4 pay.

5 (g) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition at any
 6 time before termination of the period, and the petition to revoke is filed
 7 within the probationary period, the court may:

8 (1) continue the person on probation, with or without modifying or
 9 enlarging the conditions;

10 (2) extend the person's probationary period for not more than one
 11 (1) year beyond the original probationary period; or

12 (3) order execution of the sentence that was suspended at the time
 13 of initial sentencing.

14 (h) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition of home
 15 detention at any time before termination of the period, and the petition
 16 to revoke probation is filed within the probationary period, the court
 17 shall:

18 (1) order a sanction as set forth in subsection (g); and

19 (2) provide credit for time served as set forth under IC 35-38-2.5-5.

20 (i) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition during
 21 any time before the termination of the period, and the petition is filed
 22 under subsection (a) after the probationary period has expired, the court
 23 may:

24 (1) reinstate the person's probationary period, with or without
 25 enlarging the conditions, if the sum of the length of the original
 26 probationary period and the reinstated probationary period does not
 27 exceed the length of the maximum sentence allowable for the
 28 offense that is the basis of the probation; or

29 (2) order execution of the sentence that was suspended at the time
 30 of the initial sentencing.

31 (j) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition of home
 32 detention during any time before termination of the period, and the
 33 petition is filed under subsection (a) after the probation period has
 34 expired, the court shall:

35 (1) order a sanction as set forth in subsection (i); and

36 (2) provide credit for time served as set forth under IC 35-38-2.5-5.

37 (k) A judgment revoking probation is a final appealable order.

38 (l) Failure to pay fines or costs required as a condition of probation
 39 may not be the sole basis for commitment to the department of
 40 correction.

41 (m) Failure to pay fees or costs assessed against a person under
 42 ~~IC 33-9-11.5-6, IC 33-19-2-3(e),~~ IC 33-40-3-6, IC 33-37-2-3(c), or

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1 IC 35-33-7-6 is not grounds for revocation of probation.
 2 SECTION 153. IC 35-40-10-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.139-1999,
 3 SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 4 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. A notice provided to a victim under this article
 5 must be on a form designated by the prosecuting attorney. The
 6 prosecuting attorneys council of Indiana established ~~under~~
 7 ~~IC 33-14-8-1~~ by **IC 33-39-8-2** shall develop and disseminate model
 8 notice forms for use by prosecuting attorneys.

9 SECTION 154. IC 35-41-1-6.3, AS ADDED BY P.L.195-2003,
 10 SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 11 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6.3. "Crime of domestic violence," for purposes
 12 of IC 3-7-13-5 and ~~IC 33-4-5-7~~, **IC 33-28-4-8**, means an offense or the
 13 attempt to commit an offense that:

- 14 (1) has as an element the:
 - 15 (A) use of physical force; or
 - 16 (B) threatened use of a deadly weapon; and
- 17 (2) is committed against a:
 - 18 (A) current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the
 - 19 defendant;
 - 20 (B) person with whom the defendant shared a child in common;
 - 21 (C) person who was cohabiting with or had cohabited with the
 - 22 defendant as a spouse, parent, or guardian; or
 - 23 (D) person who was or had been similarly situated to a spouse,
 - 24 parent, or guardian of the defendant.

25 SECTION 155. IC 35-47-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.195-2003,
 26 SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 27 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and
 28 section 2 of this chapter, a person shall not carry a handgun in any
 29 vehicle or on or about the person's body, except in the person's
 30 dwelling, on the person's property or fixed place of business, without
 31 a license issued under this chapter being in the person's possession.

32 (b) Unless the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored
 33 under IC 3-7-13-5 or ~~IC 33-4-5-7~~, **IC 33-28-4-8**, a person who has been
 34 convicted of domestic battery under IC 35-42-2-1.3 may not possess or
 35 carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body in the
 36 person's dwelling or on the person's property or fixed place of business.

37 SECTION 156. IC 35-47-4-6, AS ADDED BY P.L.195-2003,
 38 SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 39 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) A person who has been convicted of
 40 domestic battery under IC 35-42-2-1.3 and who knowingly or
 41 intentionally possesses a firearm commits unlawful possession of a
 42 firearm by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor.

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1 (b) It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the person's
2 right to possess a firearm has been restored under IC 3-7-13-5 or
3 ~~IC 33-4-5-7~~. **IC 33-28-4-8.**

4 SECTION 157. IC 35-50-5-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.88-2002,
5 SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
6 JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (i), in
7 addition to any sentence imposed under this article for a felony or
8 misdemeanor, the court may, as a condition of probation or without
9 placing the person on probation, order the person to make restitution
10 to the victim of the crime, the victim's estate, or the family of a victim
11 who is deceased. The court shall base its restitution order upon a
12 consideration of:

- 13 (1) property damages of the victim incurred as a result of the
- 14 crime, based on the actual cost of repair (or replacement if repair
- 15 is inappropriate);
- 16 (2) medical and hospital costs incurred by the victim (before the
- 17 date of sentencing) as a result of the crime;
- 18 (3) the cost of medical laboratory tests to determine if the crime
- 19 has caused the victim to contract a disease or other medical
- 20 condition;
- 21 (4) earnings lost by the victim (before the date of sentencing) as a
- 22 result of the crime including earnings lost while the victim was
- 23 hospitalized or participating in the investigation or trial of the
- 24 crime; and
- 25 (5) funeral, burial, or cremation costs incurred by the family or
- 26 estate of a homicide victim as a result of the crime.

27 (b) A restitution order under subsection (a) or (i) is a judgment lien
28 that:

- 29 (1) attaches to the property of the person subject to the order;
- 30 (2) may be perfected;
- 31 (3) may be enforced to satisfy any payment that is delinquent under
- 32 the restitution order by the person in whose favor the order is
- 33 issued or the person's assignee; and
- 34 (4) expires;

35 in the same manner as a judgment lien created in a civil proceeding.

36 (c) When a restitution order is issued under subsection (a), the
37 issuing court may order the person to pay the restitution, or part of the
38 restitution, directly to the victim services division of the Indiana
39 criminal justice institute in an amount not exceeding:

- 40 (1) the amount of the award, if any, paid to the victim under
- 41 IC 5-2-6.1; and
- 42 (2) the cost of the reimbursements, if any, for emergency services

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1 provided to the victim under IC 16-10-1.5 (before its repeal) or
 2 IC 16-21-8.

3 The victim services division of the Indiana criminal justice institute
 4 shall deposit the restitution received under this subsection in the
 5 violent crime victims compensation fund established by IC 5-2-6.1-40.

6 (d) When a restitution order is issued under subsection (a) or (i), the
 7 issuing court shall send a certified copy of the order to the clerk of the
 8 circuit court in the county where the felony or misdemeanor charge was
 9 filed. The restitution order must include the following information:

10 (1) The name and address of the person that is to receive the
 11 restitution.

12 (2) The amount of restitution the person is to receive.

13 Upon receiving the order, the clerk shall enter and index the order in
 14 the circuit court judgment docket in the manner prescribed by
 15 ~~IC 33-17-2-3~~. IC 33-32-3-2. The clerk shall also notify the department
 16 of insurance of an order of restitution under subsection (i).

17 (e) An order of restitution under subsection (a) or (i) does not bar a
 18 civil action for:

19 (1) damages that the court did not require the person to pay to the
 20 victim under the restitution order but arise from an injury or
 21 property damage that is the basis of restitution ordered by the
 22 court; and

23 (2) other damages suffered by the victim.

24 (f) Regardless of whether restitution is required under subsection (a)
 25 as a condition of probation or other sentence, the restitution order is not
 26 discharged by the completion of any probationary period or other
 27 sentence imposed for a felony or misdemeanor.

28 (g) A restitution order under subsection (a) or (i) is not discharged by
 29 the liquidation of a person's estate by a receiver under IC 32-30-5 (or
 30 IC 34-48-1, IC 34-48-4, IC 34-48-5, IC 34-48-6, IC 34-1-12, or
 31 IC 34-2-7 before their repeal).

32 (h) The attorney general may pursue restitution ordered by the court
 33 under subsections (a) and (c) on behalf of the victim services division
 34 of the Indiana criminal justice institute established under IC 5-2-6-8.

35 (i) The court may order the person convicted of an offense under
 36 IC 35-43-9 to make restitution to the victim of the crime. The court
 37 shall base its restitution order upon a consideration of the amount of
 38 money that the convicted person converted, misappropriated, or
 39 received, or for which the convicted person conspired. The restitution
 40 order issued for a violation of IC 35-43-9 must comply with
 41 subsections (b), (d), (e), and (g), and is not discharged by the
 42 completion of any probationary period or other sentence imposed for

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1 a violation of IC 35-43-9.
2 SECTION 158. IC 35-50-5-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.2-2002,
3 SECTION 106, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
4 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4. (a) This section applies only:
5 (1) if the county in which a criminal proceeding was filed adopts
6 an ordinance under IC 36-2-13-15; and
7 (2) to a person who is sentenced under this article for a felony or
8 a misdemeanor.
9 (b) At the time the court imposes a sentence, the court may order the
10 person to execute a reimbursement plan as directed by the court and
11 make repayments under the plan to the county for the costs described
12 in IC 36-2-13-15.
13 (c) The court shall fix an amount under this section that:
14 (1) may not exceed an amount the person can or will be able to
15 pay;
16 (2) does not harm the person's ability to reasonably be
17 self-supporting or to reasonably support any dependent of the
18 person; and
19 (3) takes into consideration and gives priority to any other
20 restitution, reparation, repayment, costs, fine, or child support
21 obligations the person is required to pay.
22 (d) When an order is issued under this section, the issuing court shall
23 send a certified copy of the order to the clerk of the circuit court in the
24 county where the felony or misdemeanor charge was filed. Upon
25 receiving the order, the clerk shall enter and index the order in the
26 circuit court judgment docket in the manner prescribed by
27 ~~IC 33-17-2-3.~~ **IC 33-32-3-2.**
28 (e) An order under this section is not discharged:
29 (1) by the completion of a sentence imposed for a felony or
30 misdemeanor; or
31 (2) by the liquidation of a person's estate by a receiver under
32 IC 32-30-5 (or IC 34-48-1, IC 34-48-4, IC 34-48-5, and IC 34-48-6
33 before their repeal).
34 SECTION 159. IC 36-1-6-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
35 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) Certain
36 ordinances may be enforced by a municipal corporation without
37 proceeding in court through:
38 (1) an admission of violation before the violations clerk under
39 ~~IC 33-6-3;~~ **IC 33-36;** or
40 (2) administrative enforcement under section 9 of this chapter.
41 (b) Except as provided in subsection (a), a proceeding to enforce an
42 ordinance must be brought in accordance with IC 34-28-5, section 4 of

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1 this chapter, or both.

2 (c) An ordinance defining a moving traffic violation may not be
3 enforced under ~~IC 33-6-3~~ **IC 33-36** and must be enforced in
4 accordance with IC 34-28-5.

5 SECTION 160. IC 36-4-10-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
6 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4. The clerk shall do
7 the following:

- 8 (1) Serve as clerk of the city legislative body under IC 36-4-6-9
9 and maintain custody of its records.
- 10 (2) Maintain all records required by law.
- 11 (3) Keep the city seal.
- 12 (4) As soon as a successor is elected and qualified, deliver to the
13 successor all the records and property of the clerk's office.
- 14 (5) Perform other duties prescribed by law.
- 15 (6) Administer oaths when necessary in the discharge of the clerk's
16 duties, without charging a fee.
- 17 (7) Take depositions, without charging a fee.
- 18 (8) Take acknowledgement of instruments that are required by
19 statute to be acknowledged, without charging a fee.
- 20 (9) Serve as clerk of the city court under ~~IC 33-10-1-6-2,~~
21 **IC 33-35-3-2**, if the judge of the court does not serve as clerk of
22 the court or appoint a clerk of the court under ~~IC 33-10-1-6-1.1.~~
23 **IC 33-35-3-1.**

24 SECTION 161. IC 36-4-10-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
25 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 7. (a) This section
26 applies to third class cities.

27 (b) The clerk shall appoint the number of deputies and employees
28 needed for the effective operation of the office, with the approval of the
29 city legislative body. The clerk's deputies and employees serve at the
30 clerk's pleasure.

31 (c) If a city owns a utility and the clerk is directly responsible for the
32 billing and collection of that utility's rates and charges, the clerk shall
33 appoint those employees who are also responsible for that billing and
34 collection. These employees serve at the clerk's pleasure.

35 (d) Whenever the city court judge does not serve as clerk of the city
36 court or appoint a clerk to serve as clerk of the city court under
37 ~~IC 33-10-1-6-1.1,~~ **IC 33-35-3-1**, the clerk shall serve as clerk of the city
38 court.

39 SECTION 162. IC 36-5-6-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
40 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. (a) The
41 clerk-treasurer shall do the following:

- 42 (1) Receive and care for all town money and pay the money out

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- 1 only on order of the town legislative body.
- 2 (2) Keep accounts showing when and from what sources the
- 3 clerk-treasurer has received town money and when and to whom
- 4 the clerk-treasurer has paid out town money.
- 5 (3) Prescribe payroll and account forms for all town offices.
- 6 (4) Prescribe the manner in which creditors, officers, and
- 7 employees shall be paid.
- 8 (5) Manage the finances and accounts of the town and make
- 9 investments of town money.
- 10 (6) Prepare for the legislative body the budget estimates of
- 11 miscellaneous revenue, financial statements, and the proposed tax
- 12 rate.
- 13 (7) Maintain custody of the town seal and the records of the
- 14 legislative body.
- 15 (8) Issue all licenses authorized by statute and collect the fees fixed
- 16 by ordinance.
- 17 (9) Serve as clerk of the legislative body by attending its meetings
- 18 and recording its proceedings.
- 19 (10) Administer oaths, take depositions, and take acknowledgment
- 20 of instruments that are required by statute to be acknowledged,
- 21 without charging a fee.
- 22 (11) Serve as clerk of the town court under ~~IC 33-10-1-6-2;~~
- 23 **IC 33-35-3-2**, if the judge of the court does not serve as clerk of
- 24 the court or appoint a clerk of the court under ~~IC 33-10-1-6-1.1.~~
- 25 **IC 33-35-3-1.**
- 26 (12) Perform all other duties prescribed by statute.
- 27 (b) A clerk-treasurer is not liable, in an individual capacity, for any
- 28 act or omission occurring in connection with the performance of the
- 29 requirements set forth in subsection (a), unless the act or omission
- 30 constitutes gross negligence or an intentional disregard of the
- 31 requirements.
- 32 SECTION 163. IC 36-9-27-106 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
- 33 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 106. (a) Any owner of
- 34 land affected by a final order or determination of a board is entitled to
- 35 judicial review of that order or determination in the circuit or superior
- 36 court of the county in which the board is located. The owner must file
- 37 in the court a petition:
- 38 (1) setting out the order or determination complained of; and
- 39 (2) alleging specifically that the order or determination is arbitrary,
- 40 capricious, unlawful, or not supported by substantial evidence;
- 41 and pay the fee required under ~~IC 33-19-5-4.~~ **IC 33-37-4-4.** If the order
- 42 or determination to be appealed was made by a joint board, the petition

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1 must be filed in the circuit or superior court of the county that elected
2 the surveyor who serves as an ex officio member of the joint board.

3 (b) A petition for judicial review under subsection (a) must be filed
4 within twenty (20) days after:

5 (1) the date of publication of notice by the board that the order or
6 determination has been made; or

7 (2) the order or determination was served on the person seeking the
8 judicial review, if the order was served on that person.

9 (c) A copy of the petition shall be served on the board within five (5)
10 days after the petition is filed. If the order or determination arose in a
11 proceeding initiated by petition for the construction of a new drain
12 under section 54 of this chapter, a copy shall also be served on the
13 attorney for the petitioner, unless the petitioner is the person seeking
14 the judicial review. Service under this subsection:

15 (1) is sufficient to bring the board and any petitioner for a new
16 drain into court;

17 (2) may be made on the board by serving a copy of the petition on
18 the county surveyor personally or by leaving it at the surveyor's
19 official office; and

20 (3) may be made on the attorney for the petitioner by serving a
21 copy of the petition on the attorney personally or by leaving a copy
22 of it at the attorney's address as set forth in the petition.

23 (d) Within twenty (20) days after receipt of notice that any person has
24 filed a petition for review, the board shall prepare a certified copy of
25 the transcript of the proceedings before the board and file it with the
26 clerk of the court. The petitioner shall pay the cost of preparing this
27 transcript. An extension of time in which to file the transcript shall be
28 granted by the court upon a showing of good cause.

29 (e) On the filing of a petition for review, the clerk of the court shall
30 docket the cause in the name of petitioner and against the board. The
31 issues shall be considered closed by denial of all matters at issue
32 without the necessity of filing any further pleadings.

33 (f) When the owners of less than ten percent (10%) of the affected
34 lands petition for judicial review, issues not triable de novo do not
35 operate to stay work unless an appeal bond is posted.

36 SECTION 164. THE FOLLOWING ARE REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
37 JULY 1, 2004]: IC 33-1; IC 33-2; IC 33-2.1; IC 33-3; IC 33-4; IC 33-5;
38 IC 33-5.1; IC 33-6; IC 33-8; IC 33-9; IC 33-10.1; IC 33-10.5;
39 IC 33-11.6; IC 33-12; IC 33-13; IC 33-14; IC 33-15; IC 33-16;
40 IC 33-17; IC 33-19; IC 33-20; IC 33-21.

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SENATE MOTION

Madam President: I move that Senator Bowser be added as second author and Senator Landske be added as coauthor of Senate Bill 263.

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COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 263, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill DO PASS.

(Reference is made to Senate Bill 263 as introduced.)

BRAY, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 10, Nays 0.

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